Helen E. Dearborn

TOWN HISTORY
of
WEARE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
FROM 1888

by

HELEN E. DEARBORN

WEARE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
1959

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY EVANS PRINTING COMPANY, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

TO

HELEN E. DEARBORN

HELEN E. DEARBORN

Helen E. Dearborn, the author of this History was born in Cambridge, Mass. the daughter of Dr. John Martin and Hattie Whittaker Martin of Keene. She was educated in the public schools of Keene and graduated from Keene Normal School in 1914. She immediately came to Weare where she taught in the Buxton School in South Weare for several years. She married 1st William H. Nichols and they had one son, William J. She married 2nd Denton Dearborn and they had one son, Donald. Mrs. Dearborn was very active in civic circles and was especially active in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. She joined Wyoming Grange of South Weare in 1915 and served most faithfully in many offices. She served as Master in 1930 and 1931 and as Master in Union Pomona Grange in 1934. She also served on the Home and Community Welfare Committee of the N. H. State Grange in 1934 and 1935. During her years of membership, she served in the Grange in practically every office, either in the Subordinate or Pomona unit. She served as head of the local Red Cross many times and was a trustee of the Town of Weare for over thirty years. She was always willing to assist neighbors, townspeople and all others in any way possible, making her life one in giving for the welfare of mankind. She passed away on November 15, 1958 just as she was completing this History. Her work will certainly live in the minds and hearts of the people of Weare and those who knew her for many years to come.

* * *

It was through her efforts that much of this work has been accomplished, as she went far beyond the call of duty in preparing a book, which will be enjoyed by the people of Weare for many many years. Her untimely death cut short her completion of this valuable history, but she had gotten it far enough, so that others were able to complete it easily. During her lifetime she gave much to the Town and its people, but this last task will serve as a monument to her memory for many years to come. God took her Home to that Paradise Above not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and we are sure that she has received that plaudit; well done good and faithful servant. We can truly thank God for Helen Dearborn for what she gave to Weare.

CONTENTS

Preface

I.	Weare, the town	3
II.	Early Settlers	14
III.	Incorporation	30
IV.	Olden Times	35
V.	Churches of Weare	68
VI.	Schools	90
VII.	Clinton Grove	100
VIII.	Early Wars	106
IX.	Public Buildings	120
X.	Community Life	132
XI.	Flood & Hurricane of 1938	150
XII.	Industries of Weare	154
XIII.	Agriculture	167
XIV.	North Weare Branch of R.R.	175
XV.	Civil Defense	180
XVI.	Electricity	182
XVII.	Stark Fellows Post, No. 45, G.A.R.	185
XVIII.	Town Affairs	187
XIX.	Wars Since 1888	206
XX.	Chase Park & Lake Horace	211
XXI.	Highways & Bridges	214
XXII.	Weare Fire Department	229
XXIII.	Houses, Old and New	235
XXIV.	Cemeteries	243
XXV.	Miscellaneous	254

PREFACE

About 1850 several interested citizens of Weare began collecting material for a history of the town, but nothing was done about publishing the book till 1882, when at the annual Town Meeting a committee of twenty-six was chosen to aid in the work and $500 was appropriated towards the preliminary expense. This committee chose Mr. William Little as the writer and quantities of material was gathered together. Mr. Little commenced work on the book about 1884 and the history was published in 1888. One thousand copies were printed and the entire cost of the book was about $7,000. This history covered the years 1735-1888, and has been spoken of by many as one of the most interesting and complete town histories in the state. Now, seventy years later it is almost impossible to find a copy of this book for sale anywhere.

In 1944 at the annual Town Meeting a committee of three was chosen to begin work on a supplement to the Town History and one hundred dollars was raised for the same. Two of the committee chosen, soon after moved out of town and the third member resigned. A new committee was chosen, but little progress was made till 1955, when the committee would meet two or three times a year and try to outline the task ahead and get various people to help.

In 1957 the history committee (Helen E. Dearborn, Dorris Eaton, Margaret Wood) decided something must be done right away, as many of the citizens who could tell of the happenings over three generations ago, were passing on.

The committee thought it best to condense the Old History and combine it with the new, thus our more recent citizens, many of whom wished to purchase one of the old books, but could not find one, would not be disappointed.

We hope as our older people read this book that it will bring back pleasant memories of the stories of happenings of the past that they had told to them as children, also that it will make them feel proud of the part they themselves have played in the history of their town.

As our young people and the many new citizens of Weare read these chapters we say to you "welcome" and as you read of the hardships of the early settlers may you become more appreciative of our modern way of life and the many blessings it offers, also may it fill you with determination to do your part in making the future of Weare something of which you can all be proud.

The committee hopes that the citizens will bear kindly with the

things they may find missing in these pages which they themselves remember, we tried to gather all the important happenings for the record, but seventy years is a long time.

We wish to thank the many people who have helped us on this work, Major Frank N. Sawyer, for the history of the last three wars, Gordon Russell, the Post Offices, Eva Sawyer, the schools, Elizabeth Straw, agriculture and industries, Marion Russell, Horace Lake, Harold Flanders, Clinton Grove, Charles F. Eastman and the late George Waterman, the houses destroyed and built since 1888, Ruth Woodbury, roads and the railroad, Leon Grant, the garages, Samuel Chase, the stores, Iola Tenney, Civil Defense. The following helped with the organizations, churches and pictures: Scott F. Eastman, Henry Osborne, Leon Read, Julia Read, Norman Wood, Frank Davis, Ethel Still, Gerald Hight, Minnie Peaslee, Gladys Waterman, Irene Flanders and Malcolm Dearborn.

We especially wish to thank Mrs. Luther G. Dearborn of Goffstown, who so kindly gave of her time to edit this history for us.

We hope when you have read these pages you will not only understand the town of Weare better, but that you will appreciate its background and be proud to call it home.

HELEN E. DEARBORN
MARGARET WOOD
DORRIS EATON

I wish to say to my townspeople that I have enjoyed gathering together the material and pictures for this book, it has meant many weeks of work and miles of travel, but if you glean one moment of pleasure from these pages, I shall count the time well spent.

It was a pleasure to condense Mr. William Little's pages in the old history, as he was a very interesting writer. The first four chapters are nearly all taken word for word from his book. The reader will readily see where I have added a few of the changes that have occurred in the past seventy years. Chapter eight is also all from the first history. Many other chapters begin with the early history of the subject, then continue on to the present time.

Again I want to thank the citizens for being so helpful and courteous when I visited their homes while gathering the material and genealogy for this history.

H. E. D.

TOWN HISTORY OF WEARE

CHAPTER I

WEARE THE TOWN

The town of Weare was first known as Halestown, in honor of Col. Robert Hale, who early in 1735, petitioned Massachusetts for a township six miles square for the soldiers or their heirs who had gone to Canada on the ill-fated expedition in 1690. In 1749 there were still no settlers on the grant, so a new group of town proprietors was organized, with Ichabod Robie as the leader and the name of Halestown was changed to Robiestown.

In 1764 when the town was incorporated, King George the Third named the town Weare in honor of Meshech Weare who afterwards became the first president, or governor of the state of New Hampshire. Many people liked the first name of Halestown and it was used for many years on deeds. The word "WEARE" means an enclosed place on a river.

Weare is an upland farming town full of low mountains, high hills, sparkling ponds, winding rivers, rapid trout brooks and sources of musical rills.

Its latitude is 43° 4′ north; longitude, 71° 44′ west. It is in Hillsboro county, fifteen miles from Concord, and eighteen miles northwest of Manchester and seventy from Boston.

The town is bounded north by Henniker and Hopkinton; east by Hopkinton, Dunbarton and Goffstown; south by Goffstown, New Boston and Francestown; and west by Francestown and Deering. Its area is 36,628 acres, or more than 57 square miles and it has 23,392 acres of improved land. It is the largest town in territory in Hillsboro county. It has five villages and places with local names.

Oil Mill, now called Riverdale, is in the south-east part of town by the New Boston line. South Weare is in the south central part of town. North Weare is in the north central, East Weare is in the east-central. Weare Center, north of Mount Wallingford. Clinton Grove, is in the west-central. Everett Station, between East Weare, and Riverdale. Rock-

land, on the Piscataquog, a short distance west of East Weare, and one half mile west of East Weare station. Slab City is between Clinton Grove and North Weare.

Mountains

Mount Dearborn is the highest, with an altitude of 1229 feet, and is named for Hon. Josiah G. Dearborn who lived on its south slope. The summit is surrounded by woods obscuring the view; the west side precipitous, the other sides have gentle slopes, woodlands, fertile fields and pastures. Caleb Atwood was the first settler on this mountain.

Mount Wallingford is very near the center of town and has an elevation of 1,213 feet; it was named for one of the original proprietors, Thomas Wallingford. Breed hill is also a common name for it as Ebenezer Breed once owned the pastures where hundreds of sheep browse every year. It has the most extensive view of any in Weare. In the far north can be seen the great White Mountain cluster and many other mountains, also lakes, ponds, two cities, and several villages on clear days; its view is as broad and grand as that of any other mountain of equal height in the state.

Mount William (1158) is nearly due east from Mount Wallingford, it is partly wooded, has a precipitous, rocky, eastern side, and was used by Abraham Melvin as a sheep pasture; the crest is a bald ledge and looks down on Mount William pond. The view is similar to that from Mount Wallingford, but not so extensive. There are several stories as to how the mountain got its name, but the most likely is that in 1735, a party of explorers and surveyors saw the mountain from an open meadow on the Piscataquog and named it Mount William, in honor of their townsman, Capt. William Raymond who led a company of soldiers to Canada in the French and Indian war.

Mount Misery (1000) is in the southwest part of town, its top is covered with a growth of trees, Hodgdon meadow is at its northern base, Ferrin pond at its western foot and on its southern slope are some of the finest farms in town. It is said that when the surveyors were working there a man was taken sick and died on the mountain in great misery, hence the name, there are also many other legends about its name.

Hills

The fifteen hills of Weare, are mostly situated near its borders. Commencing near Oil Mill we have first:

Kuncanowet Hills (1129), a long ridge with many crests, which are in Dunbarton, but whose slopes on the west extend into Weare.

Sugar Hill (1000) is a fertile ridge two or three miles long in the north-east part of town near Dunbarton and has many fine farms, it got its name from the many rock maple trees there.

Burnt Hill (1000) is west of Sugar hill and got its name from the extensive forest fires that occurred upon it.

Rattlesnake Hill (1000) is nearly in the center of the north line of town, and abounds with shelving rocks and abrupt precipices, forming dens and caves. In the warm months the reptile from which the hill takes its name, is frequently found. In the olden days the farmers used to set the woods on fire and burn it over to destroy them.

Pine Hill (975), on the north line of town west of Rattlesnake hill had an immense number of pine growing on it, hence its name.

Mount Ararat (987), on the north line of town and west of Pine hill was so called in honor of Mount Ararat where the ark is said to have rested.

Craney Hill (1100) has three crests the lowest one in Weare the other two in Henniker, it might have been named from Craney pond where cranes and other water birds once abounded.

Hogback Hill (734) so called from its resemblance to a hog's back is near the junction of the Thorndike brook and the Piscataquog.

Chevey Hill (1000) west of Clinton Grove and south of the Piscataquog, got its name from Chevy Chase who once lived on its slopes, and affords a fine view of the neighboring country.

Mine Hill (1100), iron pyrites and some other minerals are found on it, hence its name. It is in the west part of town, has a wooded top and sheep pastures on its sides.

Tobey Hill (976) is near the middle of the west line and has an excellent fertile ridge. Samuel B. Tobey first settled on it and from him it got its name.

Odiorne Hill (1050), Jotham Odiorne was one of the first proprietors so the early settlers gave the hill his name, it is between Mounts Dearborn and Misery, and has several great boulders on its top.

Boar's Head Hill (867) is west of Mount Misery near the Deering line, it was named from the Great Boar's Head in Hampton, it is covered with wood and very rocky.

Barnard Hill (937) is east of Mount William. It was so christened for Tristram Barnard who once lived there. It has many good farms, "Sheep Melvin" lived on it for more than three fourths of a century and annually raised hundreds of sheep.

Raymond Cliff (650), a spur of Barnard hill, is a high ledge rising

abruptly from the valley of the Piscataquog near Everett station. It has several caves with a large boulder at the entrance of one of them. Jeremiah T. Raymond once lived near its foot and immortalized himself by bestowing his name upon the cliff.

Rivers

Weare has more than fifteen miles of river length flowing within her borders but only two rivers. The Piscataquog is formed by three streams called the north middle and south branches. The first two run through Weare and the fourth branch is called the Piscataquog, an Indian name meaning "a place for deer." This river issues from Gregg pond, flows five miles in Deering then enters Weare in the west part of town, then runs about three miles due north, bows away to the east five miles, and at Riverdale passes into New Boston. It joins the Merrimack at Manchester, about thirty-two miles from its source. Twenty ponds and more than a hundred brooks helps swell its waters. This river falls about three hundred and fifty feet from the Deering line to the New Boston line, affording for a small stream, one of the best water powers in the state. There are twenty-three mill sites where dams have been built upon it. Salmon, shad, alewives and lamper-eels abounded in its waters and its valley was a noted hunting ground for many years for the Indians.

Middle Branch rises in Scoby pond in Francestown. It bows from New Boston and flows for about one mile in Weare. There are no mill sites on it in Weare.

Brooks

Weare's brooks joined end to end would make a stream near one hundred miles long. Most of them are never-failing. The following are the largest:

Ferrin Brook flows from Ferrin pond and got its name from Enos Ferrin whose house was near it, this brook flows through the south west part of town, is four miles long and turns the wheel of one saw mill and empties into Middle Branch, it has five affluents.

Peacock Brook, as the rain pours into it from five hills has quick fluctuations thus rising and falling like a peacock's tail hence its name. Two branches unite to form it, one from Deering and one from Clinton Grove, it is six miles long and used to have eight millsites on it.

Meadow Brook winds through Dustin meadow and it comes down from the land west of Mount William pond. It is very rapid, has seven mill sites, it once turned the wheels of a tannery, two grist mills, carding

machine, cabinet shop, blacksmith shop and saw mill, it falls into Middle Branch in Weare. In old times a canal was dug from Mount William pond to its head-waters, by Jesse Hadley that he might have a reservoir and have good water power. This took some of the power away from the mills in the north part of town so some of the good folks for the sake of their own mills, filled up his canal. Hadley took counsel but found he was in the wrong and gave up the enterprise.

Otter Brook, when the land was all woods, the hunters caught many otters on this stream hence its name. It rises on the east slope of Mount William, has one branch from Gould hill and is five miles long, the first mile is a swift wild brook then it is a meadow stream, full of deep pools. Years ago it had three saw-mills on it and it falls into Middle Branch in New Boston.

Bassett Brook is formed by two branches, one from Hopkinton the other from Dunbarton. It flows by the old Stark Burying ground, is five miles long and enters the Piscataquog one mile below East Weare. Jeremiah Bassett once had a farm by the brook and a saw-mill on it.

Choate Brook, so called from Simon Choate, flows from Hopkinton, it is four miles long and joins the Piscataquog a little below East Weare. A saw-mill on this brook stands within four feet of the Hopkinton line.

Center Brook issues from Mt. William pond, it is rapid for the first mile running under ground part of the way, it flows through the north-east cornor of Duck pond, it has five mill sites and two mills and is four miles long. It enters the Piscataquog a little east of North Weare and has two tributaries.

Dudley Brook flows from Pleasant pond in Henniker then south-east through Dudley pond in Deering and enters the north-west part of Weare, it is four miles long and enters the Piscataquog. There were mills on it at one time, it has two tributaries.

Sall Brook rises in a swamp west of Mt. Ararat and flows north beside the road from North Weare to Henniker, one half mile in Weare and two miles in Henniker and falls into the Contoocook river.

Ponds

Weare has three ponds of considerable size and four small ones. The largest is Mount William at the southerly foot of Mount William, from which it takes its name, it has a bold, rocky shore. The water in its basin is over forty feet deep and was dug by the ice sheet thousands of years ago. Its surface contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres. Its outlet is Center brook and many kinds of fish abound in its waters which are clear as crystal the bottom being visible at its greatest depth.

It is surrounded by fields and pastures. Fishermen camp by its waters days at a time and some of the early settlers came there to be baptized.

Duck Pond is near the center of town at the north foot of Mt. Wallingford. Center brook runs through it. It has a great deposit of mud in parts of it although some say it is bottomless. It contains about fifty acres of water surface, it is full of white pond lillies and bushels of them, of the sweetest fragrance are carried away every year, the pond seems to be filling up, or "growing over," slowly, and is surrounded by swampy woods, which abound with birds. In primitive times its tender water-plants made it an excellent feeding ground for great numbers of wild ducks, hence its name. Reptiles have thrived there and once a huge turtle, caught by the nose, a sheep that was drinking at this pond, pulled it into the water and drowned it.

Ferrin Pond is in the west part of town, Mount Misery to the east of it, Boar's Head north-west of it. This pond contains about forty acres and its outlet is Ferrin brook. It has hard rocky shores and is evidently glacier-dug; an immense boulder stands at its head.

Clough Pond is high up on the east side of Craney hill, it contains three or four acres and its surplus water flows into Dustin brook.

Lily Pond No. 1 is between Mt. Misery and Ferrin Pond, it is the source of Lily-pond brook.

Lily Pond No. 2 is on the east slope of Mt. William, is circular in form and about two hundred feet in diameter. In its center is a small island which Winthrop Clough cleared and cultivated as a garden.

Joe Pond at East Weare contains about three acres and is nearly three hundred feet in diameter; formerly it had no outlet but Charles Black dug a canal to it and made it part of his mill-pond reservoir.

There are many meadows where the first settlers found natural mowing and some where an abundance of high blueberries and cranberries grow.

Green meadow is in the west part of town near the foot of Candlewood hill in Francestown.

Squamscot Bog is at the foot of Chevey hill, it abounds in cranberries, and it is thought to be the place referred to by Whittier, where the cranberries were picked for the marriage feast in his "Bridal of Pennacook."

The last seventy years have not seen much change in the ponds and rivers of Weare, of course many of the old mill-ponds have disappeared from the rivers; but the beaver have also made many new ponds along the smaller streams.

The fishing is still good at Mt. William and when the law comes off the first of May, many cars are seen parked along the road past its shores and as one drives along, glimpses are caught through the trees of fishermen, either in boats, or standing on the banks, trying their luck.

There are two camps on the west shore, also two cottages and a pavilion built by Mr. Lunt. Dr. Richard Backus and Marshall French of Goffstown built summer cottages there a few years ago. They are on the west shore but south of the other houses. In 1957, Mr. French sold his house to George Eno, who lives there the year round.

A private road is now being built on the north shore of Mount William. This road begins at route 114, at the foot of the rise north of the Lunt cottages, it is understood that about fifteen cottages are to be built on this shore.

Mr. Fred Whitney whose residence is what used to be the Hodgdon place, has rebuilt the old mill dam there and in winter it is used for skating as the pond is kept cleared of snow whenever possible. On cold winter nights when the moon is full, it is a cheerful sight to see the bonfire burning and many graceful figures gliding around with colorful jackets and caps. This little pond also affords good fishing in the summer.

One mile north on this same brook at Clinton Grove, Mr. Harold Flanders has rebuilt the old tannery dam and made a small pond there for the private use of his family in the summer for swimming. He keeps a boat on it and on this little pond tucked away in the woods one can drift around on a hot summer's afternoon, listen to the songs of the many different birds and really feel at peace with themselves and the world. Mrs. Flanders and Mrs. Whittaker (a neighbor) have planted lillies and other suitable plants along the south shore.

In Weare there are many indications of the ice sheet that passed over the land thousands of years ago. The beds of Mount William pond and Ferrin were gouged out by the glacier. Boulders by the thousands were brought down on all the hills by the ice sheet. The precipices on the south-east slopes of the hills show that the ice crept slowly from the north to their summits, then broke off and fell down, thereby drilling out great depressions at their foot. The south-east face of Mount William, Raymond Cliff and Mount Misery show this. At Raymond cave on the side of Raymond cliff, the opening is large enough for a man to walk into erect for about forty feet, it is around twelve feet high, and eight feet wide and is very cold in summer. A great boulder is near the entrance of the cave; it is forty-five feet long, thirty feet thick, thirty feet high and weighs about two thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight tons.

The soils of Weare vary in different parts of town, up the valleys of the Piscataquog and Otter, is some pine plain and scrub oak land; on the uplands the soil is better and on the hills it is best of all. The early settlers sat down first on the plain land, for it was easier to clear and there were meadows on the streams near by where they could get hay at once for their stock. But the hills with strong soil were settled soon after.

Flora

Botanists tell us that there are twenty-seven natural orders in the flora of this state, and the pine family is the most important. White pines are the largest and when the town was first settled, some were cut seventeen rods long and their stumps were so broad a yoke of oxen could easily mount and turn about on them. The surveyors of the king's woods in the Piscataquog valley once put the broad arrow-mark on all fit for masting the royal navy. Red pine grows in groups and is from eighty to one hundred feet tall. In 1888 a fine grove of these was growing by the road from Riverdale to South Weare. Several other members of this family grow in town, the hemlock being the most common.

The deciduous trees have leafless branches in winter, full foliage in summer and gorgeous hues in autumn; the maple is one of the best. Rock maple is the largest of this family and furnishes sugar and timber and makes the best of fire wood. Many other kinds of trees grow in Weare, such as beech, four kinds of birch, five kinds of oak, two of elm, butternut, walnut, hickory, ash and poplar, also many kinds have been introduced from Europe.

Clearing the forests has increased the growth of shrubs, a few of the many to be found are; shad-bush, pigeon cherry, hardtacks, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, dogwood, huckleberry, cranberry and many others.

The herbaceous plants are about the same as when the first clearings were made, a few of the most common are; violet, wake-robin, blood root, ginseng, and liverwort. Many species of wild flowers nod in the open glades, bluets, twin flower and blazing star, lady's slipper, golden rod, cardinal flower, jack-in-the-pulpit and wintergreen. The Sedges are a numerous family, there are more than fifty species, they grow in meadows. There are more than twenty-five kinds of grass and there are about forty species of ferns. The influx of European plants has been rapid and still goes on, new-comers being noticed every year and the whole number is reckoned by the hundreds. Some are pests while some are ornamental and useful.

Fauna

Moose were the largest animals that the hunters and first settlers found in town, their flesh was the farmer's beef; a fat one would weigh about twelve hundred pounds. In the early days deer were very plentiful, caribou were rare; the panther was the most dreaded animal. The wolves came from the north in packs and black bear were abundant, the bay lynx and Canada lynx were sought by hunters and many were captured. Then there were beaver, mink, coons, foxes, rabbits, porcupine, skunk, weasels and ermine, with squirrels, and wood-chucks plentiful.

Birds

The birds now are about the same as when the town was settled, only the wild turkey has wholly disappeared, the wild pigeons which used to be around in great flocks, went west. The robins, blue-birds, phoebes, black-birds and many others go south in the fall, returning in the spring. The blue jay, chickadee, grouse, nuthatch and others remain north in the winter.

Eleven kinds of fish are found in the ponds and streams of Weare.

The insects are numerous, many of them a pest, while others are useful and beautiful, like the honey-bee and butterfly.

Land

To show how the land in Weare came to its citizens would be to tell of voyages, discoveries, land grants, long lawsuits and a great line-fight of the early times. The (OH) pages 33 to 50 tell much of this struggle. In 1690 the governor of Massachusetts made an ill fated trip to Canada, the soldiers were paid with money which soon depreciated, so it was thought best to give land grants in New Hampshire to the soldiers or their heirs. Col. Robert Hale in 1735 on behalf of the soldiers or their heirs, put in a bid for a township six miles square. The petition was referred to a committee, action was taken at once; and it was voted, the township to "lye" in some suitable place and the settlement began at once. It divided the town into sixty-three shares, one was for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the school. Each grantee was to give a bond to do these things in five years, or forfeit their right to the province. The surveyor chainmen and some or all of the committee, came across the Merrimack and up the Piscataquog in the fall; they built their camp by the old oak, at the south-east corner of town. They then made an accurate survey, with every turn in the river as accurate as could be done today.

In 1749 there had been no settlements made in Halestown as far as

any records show so the Lord Proprietors met and voted Ichabod Robie and his associates, eighty, in number, the tract of land called Halestown. Most of these people lived in Hampton, among them were one colonel, three captains, one lieutenant, two esquires, two ministers, two deacons and one widow. The bounds were slightly changed, the gore had been on the north side, now it was on the south.

Meshech Weare was one of the leaders among the proprietors, they had the town surveyed again. They made seven ranges, numbered from south to north, on the east side of town five pieces of common land were left, also five on the west and one at the end of each range, except the first and seventh; there were two hundred numbered lots, two for each share. They soon had a meeting at Portsmouth to draw lots, slips of paper numbering one to one hundred were put in a box and each share holder drew out one slip and the number he drew was the number of his lot. The settled minister was to have two lots, the ministry two, the school two, the law four and the Masonians thirty, leaving the eighty grantees one hundred and sixty. The four law lots were given to Matthew Livermore and William Parker, lawyers living in Portsmouth, for their services. The proprietors held a meeting and chose Ichabod Robie, Meshech Weare, Pain Row, Jacob Stanyan and John Sanborn to go to Robiestown, mark out the best way to said tract of land and mark out the same for clearing. The committee came in the early spring, but though they lightly marked a route, nothing came of it. Where the road entered the township is not certain. In 1751 twenty-four men were sent to make a foot path, after this for a long time there was only the roughest kind of a cart track in town; people who traveled through the woods with oxen, or horses, had to carry an axe to cut the wind-falls.

Moses Blake built the first saw mill in town in 1752, the proprietors thought with a mill near by the settlers would build houses instead of log huts; but this bright picture did not last long as a spring freshet washed the mill away. When the waters subsided, some one gathered up the mill irons and hid them under a great log; Robert Peaslee found them there in 1828. The saw was made to cover the mould-board of a wooden plough which was used for many years by Moses Peaslee.

The next saw-mill was built at Oil Mill about ten years after.

The way made into Robiestown led to Center Square, it crossed the river at some point, but as there was no bridge they had to ford it; this was hard when the water was high, or covered with thin ice; so they thought it would be to their interest to build a bridge. The bridge was built in five days in June 1752 but where it was built the records do not

show. The Center Square was without doubt cleared, with a camp thereon, but many things remained to be done, the greatest of all, to get the forty families to move into town. How they accomplished this, we shall try and tell in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II

THE EARLY SETTLERS

The town of Hampton was settled in 1636 by Puritans from Massachusetts. The little colony increased rapidly and after 1750 settlers swarmed into new towns and Weare was either directly or indirectly peopled from there. The Hampton people were a strong race both physically and intellectually and their descendants have filled at some time almost every place of honor and trust in the gift of the people. Our town proprietors were of South Hampton and almost all of our first settlers were descendants of Hampton folks.

It was one of the prime conditions of our grant that thirty families should settle within four years from date, which time would expire September 20, 1753. Early in 1750, the proprietors made several liberal offers to get people to settle here, but none would come till they got Col. John Goffe of Derryfield, now Manchester, to help them and he got Nathaniel Martin. Martin was the first white settler in Robiestown, now called Weare, he was a hunter and fisherman, and had married Col. Goffe's daughter. He built his log cabin in the Piscataquog valley, by the old mast road, then only a winter logging path and on lot twenty-six, range one. His cabin was easily built, it was small and low, made of round logs locked together at the ends, by cutting each log half off, the cracks "chinked and daubed," with moss clay or mud to keep out the cold. The rafters were light poles covered with peeled spruce bark or hemlock, the door was of hewn boards pinned together, the window a hole cut through the log wall, open in warm weather but closed with a wooden shutter in cold or storm. The floor was of poles evenly laid; under it a hole was dug and used for a cellar and a small loft overhead reached by a ladder served as a chamber. In one end of the cabin was a huge fireplace, eight feet long, built of stone and large enough to take in logs as large as a man could lift. Its mantel was of green oak and its chimney built outside, a cob-work of sticks thickly plastered with clay, so large it lighted the room by day and at night they could look

up through it at the sky and stars. Such were all the cabins of the first settlers, for not as yet had a saw-mill been built. It may be a party of men helped him build his cabin, anyway he got a years provisions. So fifteen years after the grant of Halestown there is only a small clearing on the Jermiah Bennett lot and Nathaniel's cleared acre, the rest is a howling wilderness. Martin and his young wife are alone in town, their solitude broken only by the gobbling of wild turkeys, the hoot of owls, the bark of foxes, the cry of wild-cats, the hideous howl of wolves and the unearthly, blood-curdling, half human cry of the panther.

It was wild music, weirder than the deepest peals of the grandest organ. They did not stay here all winter and Mrs. Martin often went to visit at her father's home in Derryfield.

Mr. Martin lived about ten years on this place, then he moved to the gore, and built the second saw-mill in town, where the one is now, at Oil Mill. In 1764 he sold this mill and returned to his first residence on lot twenty-six.

John Jewell was the second settler, he too came from old Derryfield in 1751 and built his cabin on lot thirty-six, range one, the site of his old cellar is still pointed out. His two sons John Jr. and Jacob, also his daughter Lydia came with him. Lydia was the bride in the first white wedding in town. The marriage feast was said to have been of "bear steak and Jotham beans," a wild bear was killed from the woods and the beans were had of Jotham Tuttle; hence the name "Jotham beans." The Jewells were originally from South Hampton, but they stayed two years at Amoskeag Falls before coming here. There they had learned to love lamper-eels, often called "Derryfield beef" and for years they went every spring to catch them and lay in a large supply. They could not quite be classed with the Derryfield folks, of whom it was said:

> Such a mighty powere did the squirmers wield,
> O'er the goodly men of old Derryfield,
> It was often said that their only care,
> And their only wish and their only prayer
> For the present world and the world to come,
> Was a string of eels and a jug of rum":—Stark

They fished at the falls at night, a wild scene, a hundred men on the rocks with torn and tattered clothing, their torches blazing, killing shad and salmon with swift spear thrusts; setting eel pots and handling the squirming, shiny lampers with woolen mittens, a fierce and boisterous scene. They brought their fish home from the falls in bags on their horses' backs.

Mr. Jewell some years after moved to lot fifty, range one, where

he lived a long time, then he sold out and went to Sandwich, being one of that town's first settlers.

Thomas Worthley, the third settler, came from Goffstown in October, 1751. He had lots thirty-three and four on range one, he built his log-house in the vale of the Otter, by a cold never-failing spring of the purest water. Blue joint high as a man's head grew on his land, and he cut it and built a small log barn where he kept his cattle in the winter and fed it out to them. He was quite a hunter and to his practiced ear the evening howl of the wolves from the frozen mountains was a wild melody. Deer were very plentiful, the Indians used to build drives in which they captured them. Worthley and his friends profited by the idea; then they could go up to the head of the Otter any time and start up several deer, drive them down to the drive and shoot them. They got a goodly supply of meat this way. In summer, when there were plenty of flowers, Worthley hunted bees. The first year he was here he found a large swarm in a great pine. He felled the tree and got a great wash-tub nearly full of the nicest honey.

Worthley had four sons, John, Timothy, Thomas and Jonathan and several daughters. His first wife died young and was buried on the west side of the north road from Oil Mill to South Weare. Her grave under a pine tree is paved with pebbles and is still plain to be seen. His second wife Widow Mehitable Ordway, lived to be ninety-five and he lived to the great age of one hundred and six. He was buried in the cemetery at South Weare.

Moses Quimby was the fourth settler. He came to South Weare in 1752, and built on lot fifty-five, range one. He bought his land of one town proprietor and the consideration was "that said Quimby has oblidged himself and his heirs to settle and dwell on said lot." He came at once and it is told that the three settlers made a "bee" to build his cabin and clean the land; it was the custom for all the settlers to labor together, first in one field, then in another; it made the work lighter.

It was a hard job to fell the forest, chop, pile and burn the timber. When they cut on a hill-side they would drive a piece, this was done by cutting each tree about one-third off on the down hill side, then felling some huge ones on the uphill side upon the notched ones, which broke them down, and these in turn broke down their neighbors, and so in a minute the whole forest, creaking, groaning, staggering, came thundering to the ground as though a hurricane had swept over it. Two weeks of summer weather would dry the foliage well, then it was burned over, and the logs cut in lengths suitable to pile. When the settler worked

alone he often "niggered" them, by building fires at their sides and letting them burn off, the Indians used to do the same way. The land was not generally well cleared the first year and the seed was hoed in among the stumps and blackened timber.

Moses Quimby was the only settler in 1752. He sold the land for the church, where the present one now stands. In 1790 he disposed of his farm and moved to Sandwich.

The town proprietors were now on their last year to get the thirty families, and so far they only had four. They tried to get settlers in the North part of town by making a passable "cart way," but only one new settler was obtained.

Timothy Corliss was settler number five, coming December 6, 1753. He bought lot sixty-three, range three of William Quimby, for nine pounds old tenor bills of credit. He built his cabin at the south end of his lot, by the road from South Weare over the hill to Deering; it is said that his cabin was better than the others. It was made of peeled logs, white and clean, the roof covered with long shaved shingles "rived with a froe," and fastened on with wooden pins; two rooms, one on each side of the great chimney that stood in the center, two great open fireplaces, that would take in nearly half a cord of wood at a time in each room; stout floors made of small timbers hewn flat, two lofts, one for the boys and hired men, the other for the girls and female help, both reached by ladder from one of the rooms; a window in each room, glass three by five inches in size and doors of rifted ash pinned on cleats. Then there was a small stoned cellar, which was a great convenience.

Mr. Corliss had several children. His son Timothy, who while hunting in Weare was captured by the Indians, came with him. They both lived to a great age, and died in town.

William Quimby from Derryfield came about the same time as Timothy Corliss. He also loved to fish at Amoskeag falls. Quimby built his cabin of logs hewed square, pinned together, ends breaking joints — the best yet — on lot fifty-five, range one, which he bought of Moses Quimby. He lived in town but a few years, then sold his property.

These are all who can be claimed to have settled in the first four years and the township would have been forfeited had not the French and Indian War broken out. It is true war was not declared till 1755, but Indian hostilities began a year or so before that.

With the most strenuous efforts, they got only one man to move into Weare in 1754. Aaron Quimby, from Derryfield, bought lot thirty-seven, range one, for one hundred pounds old tenor bills of credit, and "emediate settlement made on the lot."

He built a good, substantial, large house of hewed logs and a rough log barn, the mark of his cellar can still be seen, opposite the house of Ezra Eastman. When the town filled up with inhabitants he opened an inn, probably the first one in Weare, he kept it for a long time.

The first barrel of rum ever in town was loaded by him on a "jumper" and drawn by a horse on the rough path over the hill to his inn. In his bar-room the loggerhead was always kept at white heat. With it he warmed the flip made of West India rum with small pieces of pumpkin dried on the "lug pole," apple skins and bran in it. This gave it an excellent flavor, and lips smacked that tasted it, half a mug of flip was three pence.

Aaron Quimby was quite a prominent man in town; he held many offices and was once coroner for the county of Hillsboro.

John Marsh came about the same time as Quimby and settled on the north end lot twenty-seven. In 1755 he sold to John Goffe Jr. forty acres of land at the north end of his lot.

Then for three years no one moved into town as the Indians were killing on the frontier. Even the few farmers here always carried their guns and generally worked together.

Jeremiah Corliss, son of the fifth settler, Timothy, came to Weare in 1757. He bought lot sixty-two, range two. He settled on the south-east corner of his lot at once, his cabin was close to where Mr. Thorpe had a house long used for tailoring. Mr. Corliss' daughter Mary was the first white child born in town. When she grew up she married Jonathan Howe of Henniker. Mr. Corliss was the first town clerk of Weare. He had held the office ten years when he died.

Stephen George, a roving man from Deerfield, in 1758 bought part of lot twelve, range two. He built his cabin on the road from Oil Mill to East Weare, and lived in town several years.

Caleb Emery came from Goffstown in 1758 or before and bought part of lot twenty-six, range one. He married Thomas Worthley's daughter Susannah, and their son Jesse was born July 17, 1759, the first male child born in town. In 1764 he bought lot seventy-four, range seven, for £700 old tenor, and moved there, being the first settler on Craney hill. What brought him there was a rich beaver meadow, on which was a rich growth of grass, he was a soldier in the French and Indian war, also in the Revolution. He died on his Craney hill farm.

It is told that he never went to work in his fields without putting on, as was the custom, a large leather apron that come below his knees to keep his pants from wearing out. Emery was a very pious man.

Samuel Brocklebank of Rowley, Mass. in 1758 bought lot ninety-three, range four, he built his cabin just north of what is now Everett station. He took part in the Revolution, and held several town offices, after about thirty-seven years he moved to new London. Benjamin Severance in 1758 settled on the north end of lot twenty-six, range one. In 1760, while down country visiting, he died.

Jotham Tuttle came to Weare in 1759. He married one of Thomas Worthley's daughters and settled on the south half of lots thirty-three and four, range one. He was a hunter and fisherman, was poor and had no horse, and when he went to Bedford fourteen miles away, he carried his bag of corn on his shoulder and his gun in his hand. He would go and return the same day.

Bond Little from Hampstead, settled on lot fifty-two, range one. He lived here till 1775, then moved to Deering.

In 1759 it became apparent that the French would be beaten and the Indians subdued, men began to move into the woods without fear, and Weare was beginning to rapidly fill with settlers, so the proprietors thought it a good time to divide the gore into fifteen shares. This was soon done, and our first settler Nathaniel Martin, was the first to settle in the gore.

Caleb Atwood from Hampstead in 1760 bought lot sixty, range two, of his father John Atwood, for forty-two Spanish milled dollars. Young Atwood built his cabin on the side of Mt. Dearborn, it was the highest house in town. His barn was on the west side of the "way," and soon after it was built a gale took the roof off, carried it over the road and laid it down softly in the stumpy field. Mr. Atwood was a prominent man, active in town matters and a member of the first church.

Joshua Maxfield from Salisbury, Mass. built his cabin on lot seventy, range three; as there was no brook or spring near him, he tried to dig a well. He dug many a day in it, got down to a vast depth, but found no water. One day he declared he could hear the cocks crowing in China, the Celestials pounding salt and picking tea, and he gave it up.

Nathan Carr came from Haverhill, Mass. about this time and settled on lot seventy, range three.

Joshua Corliss, in 1760 bought lot forty-four, range one, for £180, old tenor bills of credit. In 1763, Mr. Corliss' wife died and it is said this was the first death in town.

James Emerson of Hampstead moved to Weare in 1761. He first lived on lot twenty-six, range one then he got lot two in the gore of his father, Stephen Emerson, and built a log hut near the dam at Oil Mill.

Soon after he built a good log cabin, but he was not content with this and built a one story framed house, perhaps the second one in town. It was low and one story high, two square rooms in front, with an entry and front door between them; the long kitchen in the rear, bed room at one end and buttery and entry, cellar and chamber stairs at the other end; two great unfinished chambers upstairs, where one could hear the rain patter on the roof and a huge fireplace in the kitchen along with an ash hole and a great brick oven over it. Mr. Emerson drew the fifteen thousand brick, almost enough for a small brick house, to build it from Concord on an ox sled, in winter and gave the whole price of a cow, which he had sold, for the mantel-piece in the kitchen fireplace. In the cellar which was under the whole house was a great arch on which the chimney rested and in which he stored his winter supply of potatoes, apples and garden vegetables.

Mr. Emerson was a deacon, very pious about keeping the sabbath. Once he was riding horseback, with his wife behind him on a pillion, to meeting. As they jogged along they saw a fox chasing a rabbit. His wife pitied it and said "It is too bad for the fox to kill the rabbit." and she wanted him to chase the fox away. Deacon Emerson heaved a sigh and said it would be violating the sabbath to thus meddle with the petty concerns of nature, so with pious meditations they rode on and left poor bunny to his fate. His wife, in telling the story said she could not tell this time whether he was too lazy, or too pious.

Jonathan Atwood came to Weare in 1761 or perhaps in 1758. He built on lot fifty-three, range one, was a substantial farmer, good citizen, a member of the first church in town. He was killed when he accidentally fell down his cellar stairs.

William Smith of Epping settled on lot sixty-two, range three in 1761.

Jacob Sella (Cilley) bought lot seven, range five, in 1761. He soon after settled on the old Center-road, one-fourth mile west of East Weare.

The winter of 1761-62 was severe and tedious to our early settlers, the snow lay six feet deep in all the woods and the temperature was many degrees below zero for weeks together. Moose and deer were hemmed in and men on snow-shoes easily caught them. The drifts were so high men tunneled out and walked up on the ridge pole to shovel out the chimney. It is an old tale that one settler had a big swine that ran loose, that the drift against his house was so hard that the animal mounted to the roof and fell down the great chimney frightening the inmates.

In the spring of 1762 new settlers through the state began to swarm into the woods more than ever. In our valleys and hills trees were falling day after day. Settlers would come home to their meals of bean porridge, with their leather aprons and moose-hide trousers crusted with ashes, their hair full of cinders and their faces smirched with coals. Next year the grass would grow rank among the stumps.

Martin's saw-mill at Oil Mill furnished the boards for floors, doors and ceilings, and the long shaved shingles were fastened on the roof with wooden pins, for iron nails as yet were not known in Weare.

Stephen Emerson came from Hampstead in 1762, and bought lot two in the gore. His son, Stephen Jr., came with him and settled on lot four, the old two story house which he built is still on the place. He was a good farmer.

Moses Gile from Goffstown, in 1762 bought seventy-five acres of the south part of lot twelve, range two.

Ebenezer Bailey of "Masetutects Bay" bought in 1762 lot forty-five, range one. He was a good farmer and a substantial citizen.

Paul Dustin from Chester settled in 1762, on part of lot forty-four, range one, he was a grandson of the celebrated Hannah Dustin. Soon after he moved to North Weare, and was the earliest settler in that section. In time he built a very fine house for those days on lot forty-four or six, range six. He served in the French and Indian war, also in the Revolution.

William Dustin, a distant relative of Paul, also came in 1762 and bought the southeast corner lot twenty-six, range one, afterwards he built a good house where the tavern at South Weare now stands. He also served in the old French and Indian war. Mr. Dustin was a thrifty farmer, and owned a female slave, named Rose, who could ride like a centaur. His wife had the very unenviable reputation of being a witch and was known all the country round.

John Mudgett came from Hampstead in 1762, bought parts of lots forty-three and four, range one. Two years later he bought a third part of lots forty-one and two, of Samuel Blunt.

Asa Heath, from Mass., came to town in 1762, he lived on lot forty-three, range one and was badly troubled with bears eating his corn. One night he shut up his dog and told his wife he was going to watch for the bear and when she heard him shoot, she was to let the dog out. He waited a long time but at last the bear came and began to eat the ears; Heath fired, wounding the bear, then he ran for his dog; but his wife had fallen asleep and did not let the dog out. By the time Heath

got back with the dog, the bear had gone. The next morning he tracked it a long way, but it got off.

Nathaniel Corliss came from Haverhill Mass. in 1762 and bought one-half of lot eight, range one, of Benjamin Jeavitt. He was the son of Timothy Corliss who settled in 1753. He did not live in town long, moving to Maine.

William Hutchins, probably from Haverhill, Mass., in 1762 bought part of lot forty-four, range one. In 1772 he sold to Nathaniel Weed, and built himself a good house on lots sixty-four, range two. Here he kept tavern and was so genial that travelers liked to stop with him.

Abraham Johnson from Hampstead lived in a hut by Mt. William pond. In 1762 he sold to William Hutchins and moved to lot two in the gore, where he lived for many years.

William Darling from Kingston, settled on lot eighty-seven, range seven in 1762. He signed the petition for the incorporation of the town in 1764.

John Simons was from Plaistow. In 1763 he bought lot forty-four, range one from Joshua Corliss. He was the ancestor of all the Simonses of Weare. He was a man of resolute disposition, and strong will. He was one of the first in town to keep sheep and had to pasture them near his house and put them in the barn at night to keep them from being killed by bears or wolves. From their wool his wife and daughters made all the woolen cloth they wore, while other settlers got their wool from down country.

Samuel Nutt from Chester, in 1763 bought lots twenty-two and three in the gore and stayed only a few years.

John Peasley 3rd settled on lot ninety-seven, range five, in 1763. He was an excellent blacksmith and the ancestor of several John Peasleys, one of whom built the tavern in 1827.

Jonathan Clement came from Hampstead in 1764. He bought lot three in the gore of our first settler. Mr. Clement at once built a gristmill at Oil Mill, the first one in town.

Ezra Clement, son of Jonathan, came to town with his father, he was a farmer and lived on the ridge on the old road west from Oil Mill. The bears were a great bother to him as they caught his sheep and destroyed his crops.

Capt. George Little from Hampstead bought lot sixty-nine, range five, and was probably the third settler in North Weare, he was an active man, was an officer and "rider" in an association to arrest and punish horse thieves that infested the country. In 1770 he sold his farm to Moses Green and Edmond Gove and moved to New Boston.

Nathaniel Fifield came from Kingston, settled on Sugar Hill in 1764. He bought lot ninety-four, range seven. The next year he came and felled four acres of trees, then the next year he came and burned and cleared the place and sowed it to oats. He built a cabin and barn, then went for his wife and three children. They made the trip with an ox team and it took them three days and two nights. He was an officer in the Revolution, became a colonel of the militia, held town office and lived on his first settlement, till he died in 1813.

Jermiah Allen came to Weare around 1764, it is said he bought lot thirty-six, range one, of John Jewell, he kept a tavern and sold much liquor, travelers must have been plenty at that time to have needed three inns in town at that early date. He was a justice of the peace and the first town meeting was held at his inn. In 1764 he sold his lot thirty-six, range one to Ebenezer Mudgett of Hampstead a "merchant," who afterwards became a noted man in Weare.

Josiah Brown from around Hampton, came in 1764. He bought lot fifty-six, range one. His house was built by the compass, facing the south, so that the sun might "shine square" on the floor, making a good domestic sundial, so his wife would know when to call him to dinner. His windows had lights of glass, three inches by five, and they opened outward with hinges.

Mr. Brown loved a good fire and in his great fireplace burned more than thirty cords of wood a year.

The requisite number of families were now in town and in addition there were John Jewell's two sons, one of whom had a clearing of his own; Thomas Worthley's four boys were now men grown. The Robiestown proprietors had complied with the terms of their grant.

The town was incorporated in 1764. For five years after this only a few families came each year. In 1770 there was a great influx of Quakers who settled about Weare Center and after that there was a steady flow of immigration until the population became the largest of any town in the county.

Jonathan Peaslee came from Newton in 1765 and settled on lot five, range five, north of Barnard Hill. The first season he cleared about four acres of land. Afterwards he planted most of this land in apple trees, brought from Newton on the back of his horse. Many of the trees in this orchard are in good bearing condition. In 1800 they moved to Bolton, Canada.

Ebenezer Mudgett "merchant" from Hampstead, came to Weare in 1765. He bought lot thirty-six, range one, also sixty acres of lot thirty-

seven, with all the buildings for £5,600 old tenor. He was the leading actor in the pine tree riot.

John Tilton bought lot ninety-nine, range seven, his brother David lived on the plain, north, but owned no land.

Elder Samuel Hovey came in 1766 with his sons Simeon and Levi and settled on lot sixty-eight, range three on Barnard hill. They soon had a good farm and the Elder became quite a prominent man. With Elders Tingley and Smith he founded the first religious society in town. Elder Hovey was slightly averse to performing much physical labor and sometimes found himself lacking the necessaries of life. He was a strict Sabbatharian, in favor of the most rigid discipline; but one cold Sabbath he was found with his horse in the forest getting a load of wood. He was called to account, but he cleared himself on the ground that he was exercising his horse, to keep it from getting sick. In 1777 his son Simeon sold the place to Tristram Barnard of Amesbury and for him Barnard hill was named.

William Whittaker from Hampstead, built his house on lot fifty-two, range one. Here he lived till 1804. He served in the French and Indian War, also the Revolution.

Jeremiah Page of Kensington settled in 1767 on lot ninety, range seven, on Sugar hill. In 1783 he moved to Dunbarton where he resided several years then joined the throng of emigrants to Canada. A half-dozen more new-comers came to town that same year.

Benjamin Connor, a tanner, from Seabrook, in 1768 settled on the south end of lot three, range five and set out near his house many apple trees. He soon built a new house on the southwest corner of his lot and moved there. He also had a tannery nearby. His brother Jack, a blacksmith, soon came and moved into Benjamin's first house. John had his shop near his brother's new house, and made nails by hand. He said he could always tell when the days grew longer or shorter as he could make one nail more or less each day. In 1784 the brothers sold their property and moved to Kensington.

Elijah Purington, from Kensington, in 1768 settled on lot thirty-eight, range five, he was one of the first Quakers to come to Weare and the next year was one of the selectmen, his farm has since been owned by Elijah Purington and his descendants.

Jonathan Dow, another Friend, from Kensington and a brother of Jonathan, in 1768 settled on lot thirty-five, range five. He was a first class blacksmith and kept a neat account book, was selectman and grandfather of Gen. Neal Dow, the great apostle of temperance at Portland,

Me. It is told that he once set out for a large rock in a pasture nearby, his dog following him, when he had nearly reached it, his dog pulled him back. He started to go on, but his dog once more pulled at his clothing, this time violently and made him go home. He learned that a hostile Indian was lurking behind the rock to kill him. The dog no doubt saved his life.

John Wirth settled on lot fifty-six, range three in 1768. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church and second representative from Weare to the Great and General Court, held several town offices and took an active part in the Revolution. After the war he sold his farm to Philip Sawyer and disappeared from our history. Ten other families came to town that year.

Ithamar Eaton from Plaistow, bought lot ninety-two, range seven in 1767, and built his house on the north side of Sugar hill road. Mr. Eaton was a man of fair ability and popular with his townsmen. He was a soldier in the Revolution, was selectman many years, went to the legislature and was one of the pillars in the old Congregational church. Three other settlers came to town that year.

Capt. Samuel Philbrick from Seabrook, settled east of Mt. Odiorne, on lot fifty-seven, range one, was an excellent citizen, took an active part in town affairs and was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He died in Weare and was buried in his private yard on Mine hill.

John Blake from Salisbury, Mass. settled on lot forty-seven, range six, and built his house near Center brook. His son Jesse came with him and together they built a grist-mill on that stream. Jesse was a man of great strength. He could carry a barrel of sap on his shoulder. Once his son David caught a wolf in a steel trap. They went to hunter Chase and told him what they had got. "Pause," said he, "there has not been a wolf in town for ten years." But when he saw the track he changed his mind. The wolf had gone off with the trap. They followed it ten miles through Henniker with hounds. When they came up with it, the dogs did not dare attack it; it would snap at them making the fur fly. Chase killed it with an ax. Jesse after many years sold his place to Oliver Edwards and moved to Lebanon.

Chase Purington, one of the many Friends from Kensington, settled on lot forty-six, range six and built his house where Abner Collins now lives. During the revolution he built a saw and grist-mill, where the stocking mill now stands. About 1770, he moved to Starksboro, Vt.

Lieut. Samuel Caldwell from Merrimack settled on lot forty-one, range six in 1770. He bought three lots, twenty-four and forty-one and

two. Built a saw and grist-mill, had an immense potash, opened a tavern, and kept store, selling much rum. After him his son William kept the store and tavern and he sold in time to Thomas Hogg, otherwise Thomas Moore. Mr. Caldwell's sons, James and Samuel served in the Revolutionary war and his daughter married Samuel B. Toby and fought more battles in her long life of over ninety-nine years, than did both her brothers in the army. Mr. Caldwell was much in office, he owned a negro slave. When she died, she was buried near the river.

John Chase, a Quaker from Kensington, settled on lot ninety-one, range four on Chevey hill about 1770. He had the habit of commencing all his remarks with the word "pause" hence he was called "Pause John." He was an excellent farmer as well as hunter. He carried no gun when hunting foxes; after his dogs drove Reynard into his hole, Chase set a trap and caught him when he came out.

Enoch Brown from Seabrook, settled on lot eighteen, range six in 1770. He also bought lot nineteen, this was in the west part of town near the Deering line. He was a good peaceable Quaker, but his five sons were quarrelsome and litigious.

Dr. Benjamin Page from the parish of Kensington, in 1771 settled on lot eighty-eight, range seven. He taught the first grammar school and practiced his profession in town till 1780, when he sold to Levi Colby and moved to Sutton.

Abner Jones of Amesbury, settled on lot twenty-two, range six in 1771. He lived there till 1800. His grandson, Abner Jones, was an excellent mechanic and made the best of clocks.

John Hodgdon came from Kensington in 1771, bought out Joshua Corliss, and made for the remainder of his life, a home in the fertile valley of the Peacock. His house was on lot seventy-three, range one, where Moses A. Hodgdon now resides. He was an excellent farmer, and soon had one of the best farms in town. He was also a great dealer in real estate, owned lands in a score of towns and had such luck in his transactions that it was a common saying in Weare that "John Hodgdon's dish is always right side up when it rains porridge." So much land did he buy in some neighboring towns the inhabitants were afraid he would depopulate the county. It is told that several young people were out one night looking at the moon and discussing if the dark spots on it were land. To settle it, Polly Tuttle said, "I will go in and ask Mr. Hodgdon, he'll know; for if it is land, he has got a mortgage on it." Mr. Hodgdon held many offices of trust, was selectman and Weare's representative to the legislature; in the latter body he once moved to adjourn "till next

Third day." A young member jocosely said, "When is that, Mr. Hodgdon?" "Go home and find out by thy Bible, if thee has got one," he replied. He was an excellent collector and had but few poor accounts, once he held a large note against a man who declined to pay it and was in danger of becoming outlawed. Riding by the debtor's farm one day, he saw him in the field harvesting his turnips. Hodgdon stopped, talked of the weather and crops and finally said, "could thee sell me a bushel of those fine turnips?" The farmer assented and put them in the wagon. "Very well, I am obliged to thee," said Mr. Hodgdon, "I have no money with me, but I'll endorse these turnips on thy note."

Elijah Gove of Hampton, when a boy was bound out, arriving at the age of twenty-one he married, put his young wife on the back of a four-year-old colt, a pair of saddle-bags behind her, loaded all the rest of his estate on the backs of his yoke of two-year-old steers, and in that way came to Weare. He settled on the south end of lot forty-three, range one, this was in 1771. In 1778 he moved to the John Jewell place west of the Peacook on the mountain road and there spent a long life. Seven other families came in 1771.

Samuel Page, Jr. lived on part of the lot since known as the Osgood Page place. He evidently liked cold water as there are the remains of fourteen different wells on the place.

Enoch Johnson of Kensington bought one hundred acres on the south end of lot ninety-nine, range five in 1772. In 1794 he sold his farm and moved to Unity.

Edmund Johnson came from Kensington the same year and settled on lot one-hundred, range five, what is now East Weare village. He built a grist-mill, and later on a saw-mill.

Ebenezer Breed, a Quaker, came from Lynn in 1772 and settled on lot twenty-nine, range four. He was one of the early school-masters, and was an excellent farmer and tanner.

Ebenezer Peaslee came from Newton, bought of his father, Moses Peaslee lot four, range five. He once raised a hog upon the top of a large flat rock, near his cabin, sold it for forty dollars and paid up for his land. In 1788 he moved onto the mill lot, building a house there. This house has ever since belonged to his descendants.

Joseph Perkins from Kensington settled on lot fifty-nine, range two, he was the father of Benjamin Perkins, who lived to be ninety-eight years old.

Simon Perkins, brother of Joseph, settled on lot seventy-two, range two. A few years later he bought the Jacob Jewell place, where he spent the rest of his days.

Simon and Joseph were great jokers, they both owned a large dog. One Sunday while the women-folks were at church they put a calves' yoke on the dogs and let them go, but as they would not pull together, they tipped over the chairs and table and smashed things in general. Before the dogs could be stopped the women came home. They were good and mad. Joseph afterwards remarked that they, then, had the most pious time he ever witnessed. One day as Simon came up through the mowing at Joseph's place, he put in the grass a lot of stones. The next day when he went to mowing with his hired men, each one hit a stone, dulling his scythe; how they swore. Joe marched straight down to Simon's green wheat field and moved two swaths right through it. Simon did not show his head but his wife came out and cried in a shrill voice: "You are mowing down our wheat." "I know it," shouted back Joe, "and there ain't any stones in it either." One Sunday when Joseph was alone he thought he would try a little scientific experiment. He put a little powder on the floor, put a large pewter platter over it, sat on it, and touched it off to see if it would lift him. He hit the ceiling before he had time to think. When he hit the floor, he thought he was dead. Three other settlers came this same year.

Levi Colby came from Sandown in 1773, and settled on lot fourteen, range six.

Bartholomew Goodale settled on lot fourteen, range three. Three more families came this year.

Obadiah Eaton came from Kingston in 1774, settled on lot ninety-two, range seven, he was a prominent man in town and owned much real estate.

John Robie came from Hampton Falls in 1774 and settled on lot forty, range four, he was town clerk thirty-three years and selectman about as long and was one of the judges of the county Court of Sessions, it is said he married more people than any other man who ever lived in Weare.

Capt. George Hadley came from Goffstown to South Weare in 1775 and bought lot sixty-one, range two. When very young he served in the French and Indian war and a campaign in the Revolution. He held many town offices and was a member of the general Court. Tradition tells that one day as he was holding the plow for his hired man, all of a sudden he dropped to the ground in awful pain. He told the hired man to take the oxen to the barn, and he would hobble home. He had found a pot of gold hidden there and he did not want his hired man to see it. He soon paid up for his farm, and ever after was well off.

Jabez Morrill in 1769 bought lot twenty-three in the gore. He was a member of the Baptist church and held many town offices and positions of trust.

Johnathan Martin from Goffstown settled on lot fifty-one, range three. He was very strong and spry and escaped from the Indians once by jumping twenty-five feet across the Piscataquog. He was selectman in 1780.

Robert Goodale, a Quaker, came from Salem, Mass. in 1775. He settled on lot fifty-four, range five. He was a farmer and the grandfather of Hon. John Goodale of Nashua.

Jonathan Osborn came early in 1776. He was a Quaker and settled on lot twenty-eight, range four. His wife Esther and their several children came with him.

James Hogg, son-in-law of Benjamin Page, settled on lot eighty-nine, range seven east of Sugar hill. In 1777 he sold the farm to Robert Hogg, Jr. and moved to Dunbarton.

Tristram Collins, a Quaker from Danville, settled on lot twenty-one, range six, in the Piscataquog valley. It is told that he was very absent minded, that he went one day to a Quaker meeting and knocked. That knock broke the solemn silence of the church and caused quite a sensation. Mr. Collins had to apologize, saying if his mind had been where it ought to have been, he should not have knocked. Mr. Collins found on his farm huge pines with the king's broad arrow mark on them and great stumps where masts had been hauled away years before his settlement.

Hundreds of other families sat down in Weare as the long years of the eighteenth century passed slowly, but it would be impracticable to give a particular account of all of them in this brief history.

CHAPTER III

INCORPORATION

The proprietors had taken sole charge of the town up to 1764, they had made the roads, built the bridges, cleared the land, laid out the Center Square and helped put up the cabins. They collected no taxes from the settlers, but they did little for them; their rule was a mild aristocracy. The citizens were not satisfied, and they determined to have a change. They wanted to raise taxes, choose town officers, and enjoy the honor of holding office. It was a laudable wish, but they could not do it alone; as they owed allegiance to the province of New Hampshire and must have its sanction and aid to enforce their own acts.

Accordingly the citizens, following the example of other towns, drew up a petition to the governor and council, in which in part they said they were, "under grate disadvantages, in chusinge Town officers"; in "laying out and manding High-ways; getting and supporting a minister," and many other things that are "Netsetry for the good and benifit of the town," and they pray to be incorporated with, "all the Prebilidgs and Immunitye of other towns in this Provence." It was dated April 3, 1764 and twenty-one citizens signed it.

It was presented to the governor by Col. John Goffe, and on September 21, 1764, with the advise of the council, he gave them a "grant" or "charter."

The charter commences with a great flourish, the king himself speaks, "George the Third by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting." Then, after thus announcing himself, he calls our citizens his "loving subjects"; says they have "humbly petitioned," and thinks that to grant their request will be conducive, by maintaining order and encouraging the culture of the land, to the general good of the province, as well as to the inhabitants themselves. He says he has taken the advise of "Our trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, our govennor and commander-in-chief and our council, for said Prov-

ince," and they think the township should be incorporated. He recites the bounds making the town six miles square, when in truth it was then seven and is now nearly eight, and he names the town Weare, in honor of Meshech Weare, afterwards the first governor of New Hampshire.

Then he gives our citizens all the "powers, immunities, franchises" and "Prebilidgs" that other towns enjoy. He reserves all the white-pine, fit for the use of the royal navy. This will make trouble as the "Surveyor of the King's Woods" has already put the "broad arrow," on them, and the settlers will not dare cut them, as there is a very stringent law against it. The right of dividing the town, he also reserves. He promises that private property shall be held inviolate by the owners, but he forgets to say the public has the right of eminent domain. He declares that the citizens shall hold town meetings when they please, and by a majority of the voters present, choose all such officers and transact all such affairs "as by the laws are declared."

And then the great king as the charter tells us, appoints Col. John Goffe, our patron, to call the first town-meeting within the next thirty days, he giving legal notice of the time, place and design of the same. He ends by fixing the second Tuesday in March in each year, as the time to hold the annual town meeting.

Such was our charter, Benning Wentworth signs it; "the Right Honorable Theodore Atkinson Esq."; puts his name to it, the great seal is affixed, and it is recorded in the book of charters.

Col. John Goffe at once did his duty, he caused notice to be given that the first town meeting would be held October 9, 1764, at Allen's inn at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The business to be done was to hear the charter read, to vote thereon, to choose town officers to raise money to bear the charges of getting the charter and also the charges of the town till the second town meeting, the second Tuesday of March next, and to do any other thing thought proper. Jeremiah Allen signed the call.

At the appointed time Col. John Goffe was present, and called the meeting to order and presided as moderator, an honorable position which must be filled, for without this officer the business can not go on. He read the charter and the town voted to accept it. They were now a body corporate and they went on with the business. They voted that the selectmen should have no pay for labor, except for charges "born" by the town.

They chose Jermiah Corliss for town clerk, his duties at that time were, to keep an account of all votes passed, and officers chosen, to make a fair record of the same; to record all births, marriages and deaths, and all acts of the town officers.

They voted to have five selectmen this year. They were, Capt. Nathaniel Martin, John Mudgett, Moses Quimby, Jeremiah Corliss and Moses Gile. Their duties were to assess taxes, pay town charges for preaching, for schools, and the support of the poor. They hired the minister, took care of the meeting-house and had the whole charge of the schools and school-houses. They laid out and made roads and built bridges. They chose four surveyors of highways; they were to work out the highway taxes, thus keeping the roads in repair in summer, and well broke out in winter.

The town chose John Jewell as constable. By direction of the selectmen he could warn poor people out of town, collect taxes, warn the town meetings, serve writs for small sums and make arrests. The committee men were Josiah Brown and Jonathan Clement, they were auditors to look over the accounts, and see that the business was done correctly.

They chose Aaron Quimby assessor to take the "Invoys." It was no proof a man did not live in town if his name was not on the tax list, as those too poor to pay were not taxed. Abraham Johnson and Asa Heath were the "Hogh Reafs," the law said swine were not to run at large from April 1st to October 1st without protection to the public, and these officers were to yoke and ring the hogs. The yoke was of wood, to be as long above the neck as the depth of the neck, and one-half as long below; the ring to be a strong flexible wire inserted in the top of the nose, the ends so twisted as to project an inch above to prevent rooting. At first the office meant something, then it became a burlesque, all "new-married men" being elected hog-reafs.

Nathanial Corliss was the first tithing man. His duty was to keep good order in church and he was an effectual bug-bear to juvenile church-goers. He also inspected licensed houses, looked after idle persons and vagabonds, profane swearers, Sunday travelers and Sabbath breakers, to arrest and punish them. As a badge of office he carried a black staff, two feet long and tipped at one end for about three inches with brass or pewter.

Aaron Quimby at once took the "Invoys" as the town had voted to raise £66 old tenor, and to get it he assessed the voters £405 12s 2d. No account is given of what they did with the surplus. The constable is next recorded as having done his duty, when he took up a stray horse and had it prized according to law. There was much pure satisfaction in doing these things under the charter.

The selectmen at once laid out two highways, one from the New

Boston line to Joshua Maxfield's land, the second from Jonathan Clement's grist-mill to Asa Heath's land. These, the first laid-out highways in town, were only cart paths through the woods, with stumps still standing, hills ungraded and streams unbridged.

The very next spring they enjoyed their new "Prebilidgs" the second town meeting was held March 12, 1765, at Jeremiah Allen's inn, Paul Dustin was chosen moderator, and then, as was the custom they had a prayer. What a motley array must have risen up before the man of God. Hats of skins, fur on; woolen night-caps, doffed and held under their arms; their faces unkempt and uncombed; many with moose-hide or sheep-skin trousers, some with their leather aprons, all with short sheep's-gray frocks; and heavy boots or moccasins on their feet.

Then amid some noise and confusion, they elected new men to the offices filled at the first meeting, and in addition chose: Aaron Quimby, "howerd," his duty was to take up and impound neat cattle, and other domestic animals found unlawfully running at large in the highway or common land. The fee was one shilling a head for putting horses and neat cattle in the pound and three pense for each sheep and swine, to be paid by the owners.

They had two fence viewers who divided line fences and did other duties like those done by such officers now. They had two cullers of lumber to perform the same duties as surveyor of lumber. There were two deer-keepers who were to see that deer were killed only at such seasons as would not diminish their increase. As venison was a great luxury, these officers were not popular. James Emerson was "sealer of measures," as it was many years before the town got a set of weights and measures, he probably did nothing but hold office. John Mudgett, sealer of leather and he was most likely a shoe maker.

They elected a keeper of the charter, but it was not so well kept as in time it got mislaid, lost and now it cannot be found.

They voted to build a pound near Aaron Quimby's house and to free three men from paying rates the past year and one from paying the ensuing year; to raise 20 pounds old tenor for preaching, to be had at the house of Esquire Allen, and fifty pounds to defray town charges. Now their measure of happiness was completely filled, for almost every man in town held office.

They let all male citizens, twenty-one years old, who had a residence, vote in Weare.

They had a few property qualifications. A voter must have taxable property to the value of £20. To vote for a representative, one must have

real estate to the value of £50, and to be a representative they must have real estate to the value of £300. It did not take much to be worth £300 old tenor, as the money was so depreciated.

The law was, that poor people could be "warned out of town, and thus prevented from getting pauper settlements," or in other words "gaining a residence." At this time a family from New Boston, miserably poor, and exceedingly shiftless, were new settlers in Weare. Here was an opportunity for our town to exercise one of its "prebilidgs," so the selectmen ordered the constable, "to warrne Stephen Coben & his Wife Mary with their Children Susanna; Thomas; Phebe; Charles & Sarah to depart from this town to New Boston the place of their last Resedends, from whence they came to prevent there being a charge to the town." The constable did the work at once, and made a report to the town clerk that he had warned "the parsons" to depart out of this town, to the place from whence they came.

It soon became the custom to warn out nearly all new comers, both rich and poor. Folks were firmly told to go, but the officers knew they would not, and did not wish them to. It was done in perfect good nature, and was received in the same spirit.

When paupers were really fixed, they were sometimes "rode out" on a rail, perhaps to make them hate the citizens, and would not come back. Occasionally they were carried away and left so far off they could not easily get back, the officers hired this done. It is told that in one town, they paid a man five dollars to carry a man to his former residence, but the selectmen of that town did not want the burden, so they gave the driver six dollars, to take the man back, much to the disgust of his first patrons. Paupers were often hired for a small sum to leave town, which was a good idea, when they stayed away.

At one of the first town meetings, among other things, it was enacted "that the common ox Sleds Should be four feet betwix Joynts, that is used" and "5s fine for any that shall use under." A second law was as follows; "the fence to be four feet high."

Then they made laws about horses and cattle, sheep and swine running at large, and no doubt the proper officers they had elected, saw that they were enforced.

Our early citizens never set up any stocks, pillory, or whipping-post, house of correction or jail for men; they did not need them. They had these things at Amherst and other more pious towns, further south.

The body politic, the town corporate, was now well established; its state machinery was in good running order, its officers fast learning to perform their duties, and "taxes sure as death," were raised.

CHAPTER IV

THE OLDEN TIMES

Our early settlers as has been told, resided in log cabins. They procured their food by tilling the land and hunting and fishing. They were crude farmers and could not at first plow their fields on account of the stumps and logs. They dug the soil and hoed in the seed with a clumsy hoe made by the blacksmith; it had a great eye for the coarse handle fastened in with a wedge and it was edged with steel and required herculean strength to wield it.

When they got ploughs they were home-made, carpenters furnished the wood-work and black-smiths the plow-irons. These plows had wooden mould-boards covered with bits of sheet-iron or tin to keep them from wearing out, and a steel or iron point which had to be carried to the blacksmiths to be sharpened. They had no carts and the manure, shoveled with coarse wooden shovels, was borne to the fields in rough hods or lugged in baskets on their shoulders. The blacksmith made their scythes very heavy and uncouth, their snaths straight sticks; their pitchforks heavy and bungling and their hay and other crops were drawn in on the bare ground with heavy ox sleds or "poled in" by two men. The women and the girls often worked in the fields. They could drive oxen, take care of the barn and split wood at the door as well as the men. Mrs. Nathaniel Fifield used to go into the burnt piece and help clear the land. She would say: "Get out of the way here you lazy devils, see what a woman can do," and the great logs went "spry" into piles for burning.

But often farm products were scanty and for a quarter of a century it is said John Hodgdon and Samuel Philbrick were the only citizens who were able to have domestic meat every day.

At first all the cooking was done in the great stone fireplace, the pots, kettles and large iron pans were attached by pot-hooks and trammels to the lug-pole, then they were lifted off with a long lever. Haunches of venison, fat juicy quarters of the bear, whole coons, woodchucks

and wild turkeys, were generally roasted; they were hung by a stout cord to the oaken mantel-piece in front of the hot fire, a dripping pan placed beneath and one of the children with a long stick made the roast revolve; when the string was once hard twisted it would unwind and wind itself up, requiring very little work to tend it. Small pieces of meat and fish were fried in a long-legged spider placed over a bed of hot coals. When in a hurry a bannock was baked on a green maple chip set close to the fire and potatoes were roasted in hot ashes covered with glowing coals; what a delicious smell when they were raked out.

A little later, the farmers built Dutch ovens of stone and clay out of doors on the top of a great stump cut evenly for the purpose and in it the housewife baked bread, cakes, pies, beef, turkeys and pork and beans.

In the winter when the great fires of oak and rock-maple were blazing they used the old-style tin kitchen, always scoured bright, and in it the johnnycakes were baked. When brick chimneys were built they had the great brick oven and in the fireplace over the fire the iron crane superseded the lug-pole. Most of the time the food of the first settlers was very plain, salt pork was plenty and with boiled potatoes was made into hash for breakfast, and all ate it from a great pewter platter. For supper they often had a bowl of "scalt milk" with a brown crust. The most common dish of those times was bean porridge. It was made by boiling the beans till very soft, thickening the liquor with a little meal and adding a piece of pork to season it; a handful of corn was often added. When the good man was going away to work in the winter with his team, he carried bean porridge frozen with a string in it so he could hang it on one of the sled stakes and when hungry he would break off a piece, melt and eat it. They also had hominy and barley broth, which they ate with milk, from a large wooden bowl, with wooden spoons to bring it to their mouths, all standing around it.

They had no table-cloths, no plates, no knives and forks; they took their meat in their fingers and cut it with their teeth. There were no tumblers, no cups and saucers, no pass the tea and coffee, but it was please pass the mug, and in the last, as soon as they had orchards, was plenty of cider. In many families there was no such thing as sitting down to the table. They stood around the board; and when the food would admit of it, they took what they wished in their hands, and sat by themselves and ate it.

The early settlers dressed in homespun, or in the skins of wild beasts. Each farmer raised his "patch" of flax and every autumn came

the pulling, rotting, breaking, swingling and combing. Without it they could not have clean sheets and pillow-slips, nor coarse or fine towels, white shirts or handkerchiefs, or white dresses. Some men were expert in caring for the flax, they were strong to break it in the "flax-break" and could swingle forty pounds a day on the swingling board; it required skill to comb it, get out the tow, and make it ready for the distaff. Many women took in flax to spin. Smart ones could spin "two double skeins" a day. When the cloth was woven it was "bucked and belted" with a maple beetle, on a smooth flat stone; then it was washed and spread on the grass to bleach and whiten. Small girls spun the tow into twine and sold it; older girls made "all tow, tow and linen," to barter for their fixing-out. Boys had stout tow trousers and short frocks for summer wear. They were cheap and durable.

Some settlers began to keep sheep very early, but the wolves, bears and other wild animals, often made great inroads upon their flocks.

Other settlers got their wool from older towns, the women carded it by hand and it was hard work, to spin it was as much work and a woman's "stent" was to spin five skeins a day, and the usual price was fifty cents a week and board. It was woven in the old hand loom, and the common color was "sheep's gray," the wool of a black sheep and that of a white one being spun and woven together. This cloth was made into "sheep's gray short frocks," trousers and vests. The sheep's wool was coarse, but the women picked out the finest and made their garments, and infants wear. The women in winter, wore baize, dyed with green or red, when the stores opened in the valley, they bought indigo and the blue yarn for frocking soon came into fashion. The blue frock was one of the best and handiest of garments. It was put on over the head, came below the knees, and was belted at the waist, the color was a medium blue, striped with a white thread, so generally was it worn, that they said at town meeting when they rose for the prayer, it was like a square acre of blue. Many settlers still wore the moose-hide trousers and all wore the leather apron that came below the knees, one man on Burnt hill dressed entirely in skins and was known as Jim Brown, the leather wearer.

Most of the settlers in winter wore home made caps of cat, rabbit and woodchuck. For best they were made of the skins of the wolf, bear, fox and racoon. Some had wool hats and it is told how David Green, a thrifty farmer, one autumn was sadly in need of a new hat, but he had no money and would not run in debt, so he sheared his best sheep and had a fine new felt hat made, but he had to carefully blanket his lamb all winter.

Weare's second generation dressed in tightly fitting small clothes, silver knee and shoe buckles, with three cornered cocked hats. Old men now living in 1887, can remember how fine they looked with their continental coats, huge frilled shirt-bosoms and powdered wigs. The Friends wore drab suits, the men wore broad-rimmed hats and the women plain, but becoming bonnets. Suspenders were not allowed, but one man wore tow string crossed over his shoulders to keep his trousers up. A committee labored with him saying he was encouraging papacy by having a cross on his back, but in time this innovation prevailed.

The Weare people were at first opposed to umbrellas and the Friends particularly so. They said it was an indulgence in sinful vanity and a defiance of Providence to intercept the rain which was sent from heaven. Their great convenience was soon appreciated and they came into general use.

Many of the early housewives were very neat, they kept their crude floors scoured white and nicely sanded; their ceilings made of matched pine boards, each two or three feet wide, clean and shining; their "dressers" that extended from floor to ceiling, gleamed with mugs, basins and great platters, all of pewter, white and free from dust; and all their linens made with their own hands, were of spotless purity. They had no pictures or vases, but the powder-horn and shot bag hung on their peg; the gun rested in the forked branches fastened up with wooden pins; and the poles overhead on iron hooks in the great beams, had hanging on them, hats, cloth mittens, stockings, clothing and yarn at all seasons and in autumn they were festooned with long strings of cored apples and rings of pumpkins drying.

In olden times there were no friction matches and they had to be very careful not to let the fire go out as it was very difficult to rekindle it. They had to use the flint and steel with punk or tinder or flash powder with tow in the pan of the old fashioned flint lock gun, or travel to a neighbors for a live coal. Each night it was the last care to bury a good hard-wood live brand in the ashes; in the morning the good man would shovel out the fireplace, roll in a great back-log, put a fore-stick in front of it, a stone under each end to keep it up, rake open the bed of coals, place on them the kindlings cob-house fashion and soon the crackling flames would be leaping up the great chimney flue.

Some of the large old-fashioned kitchens were very cold in zero weather, then the long settee with a very high back, was drawn close to the fire and seated on that they managed to keep one side roasting warm, while the other shivered with the cold. Often in severe weather,

they partitioned off a little room round the fireplace by hanging quilts from the ceiling to the floor and it kept them tolerably comfortable.

People gathered pitch-knots and birch-bark for evening use. They furnished a good light by which to knit or shell corn and for the studious youth, crouching in the chimney corner to learn his lesson. Lucifer matches came about 1830, stoves soon followed, then the sperm oil lamp, superseding the tallow dip; then burning fluids with numerous fatal explosions, followed by kerosene oil lamps. Clocks and watches were scarce. They said one man in town had a water-clock and many had sun-dials, but most built their houses square with the sun, and had a noon mark on the window sill, which would be right once a day when the sun shone.

Clocks came about 1810, Jesse Emery and Abner Jones were the first clock makers in Weare.

The first vehicles were jumpers or horse-barrows; these could go anywhere in the woods that a horse could make his way. Then came the ox sled, used on bare ground, followed by the crude cart. Two-wheeled vehicles came later. Light wagons were scarce in Weare till about 1815. At first a body sat on the axles, then they had leather through-braces and then the steel springs, making the modern wagon.

The Pound

A pound is a pen, or inclosure of any kind authorized by law and belonging to a town or city in which to put stray domestic animals. In olden times the law required towns to provide pounds. The first one in Weare was built in 1767, but as it was made of logs it quickly decayed. During the Revolution the town was poor and a new pound was not built; but in 1784 one was built a little west of the Center. This public institution stood till 1798, when it was moved a short distance, doing its duty alike for the slack farmers and the wrathy ones. On October 16, 1803 it was voted to build a pound of stone, two rods square within the walls, six feet high, five feet thick, to the bottom of the wall and one foot and a half to the top of the wall." This, they said, "would stand as long as wood grows and water runs." A keeper was elected every year and it was his duty to receive all animals driven to the pound. The law provided for the sale of animals impounded if the costs and damage bills were not paid within a certain time. In the early days it was a very common thing to impound animals as fences were not so good as now. What a hullabaloo they made: horses whinnying, cattle lowing, sheep bleating, hogs grunting, and there was much shouting. The Quakers never made any use of the pound and at present it is a rare thing to

impound any animals. Lately the law has been changed and any man's enclosure may be used as a place to shut up stray animals. (O.-H.)

The Shakers

In 1784, Shakerism had spread in several states and a few converts were made in Weare. They lived on the west slope of Rattlesnake hill and a few more of them lived on Noyes hill in Henniker. To many of the citizens of Weare their belief was peculiar, but no more so than that of many new sects. They taught as one of their radical and most important principles "the oral confession of sins to God in the presence of one or two witnesses."

Their worship consisted of singing and dancing; for this they said, "they had the best authority; God is a spirit," and can be worshiped only, "in spirit and truth."

The Shakers owned much of the land around Rattlesnake hill and they tried to buy all the land on Noyes hill in Henniker so they could establish a family community such as in Enfield and Canterbury. There were about eight families in Weare and the people liked them well enough as they were good citizens; but the citizens of Henniker were intolerant and refused to sell them land. A town meeting was called to consider their case. They voted in part not to have any dealings with them or allow them to go about town freely. The Shaker families in Henniker soon moved to Enfield. Some of the ones in Weare went with them, while others in 1792 united with the society in Canterbury. Driving the Shakers away was a great mistake, they were an innocent, honest people, temperate, industrious and thrifty. Where ever they have lived they have made the soil no matter how sterile, blossom like the rose.

How pleasant it would be to see good houses, great barns, fertile fields and well-trimmed pastures on Rattlesnake hill, as there might have been had they remained. Now there are only scrubby woods, worn out fields and decay in general. Religious tyranny is bad for any place.

The Pine Tree Riot

King William and Queen Mary, in granting lands in America in 1690, reserved all white pine trees above twenty-four inches in diameter, fit for masting the royal navy. In the reign of George the First in 1722, a law was passed making it a penal offense to cut white pines in our province without the king's royal license. The fine for cutting a marked tree was from five pounds up to fifty, according to size, and the lumber made from them was forfeited to the king. If the offender did not pay the fine he was put in prison and kept there till the king's officers saw

fit to let him out. The General Court of New Hampshire gave its sanction to this law. The charter given Weare in 1764 also reserved the white pines for the royal navy. Under Governor Wentworth the law was not rigorously enforced. In new towns little heed was paid to it and just enough was done to keep the masts for the king.

When John Wentworth was governor he was also made "Surveyor of the King's Woods." He at once saw that a good revenue could be had from the white pine tree law and he at once began to collect it. He appointed deputies in all places where the trees grew and acted himself in the old towns. Now by the law a new settler, before he could clear his land, must get a deputy to come and mark all the trees that were to be kept for the masts, then a royal license to cut the rest, for all of which he had to pay a good round sum. If this was not done the land owner might be arrested and fined before his cabin was built, if they but found one white pine log in his cabin walls.

The law soon became very unpopular. Mill owners wanted the trees to saw and farmers to built dwellings and ministers for nice new meeting-houses.

The surveyor and his deputies used to visit the mill-yards and if they found any white pine logs, put the broad arrow mark on them. When this was done, the owner did not dare touch them and they were cited to come into court and if they did not come or pay a large sum to settle, the logs were sold at auction and the offenders fined.

In the winter of 1771-2, a deputy surveyor came to the Piscataquog valley and found two hundred and twenty of the logs at Oil Mill, also some at Dunbarton and Goffstown. He thought the trees from which they were cut fit to mast the "royal navee" so the log-cutters were cited to come to court. Samuel Blodget Esq. was sent from Goffstown by all the mill owners to the governor. The governor liked him at once and was soon won over to his side and made him a deputy surveyor and gave him a large territory to look after. They agreed upon a settlement of the "Squog valley matters"; the men to pay a certain sum, the logs to be given to them and the matter dropped. Then Blodget came home.

He had not been true to the men who had employed him. On February 24th he sent each offender a letter in which he showed the hypocrite. He said the late seizure had caused him a disagreeable journey to Portsmouth to see the governor for his friends who have "cut the King's Timber"; that the governor had made him a deputy to put the law in force but he should be loth to do so "unless obstinate or notorious offenders" should compel him. At the close he said the case was in his hands and if they would call soon, he would make it easy for them.

Three men from Bedford and fourteen from Goffstown came at once, settled and got their logs. But the men of Weare were "obstinate" and maybe "notorious offenders." They did not come. Warrants against them were put into the hands of Benjamin Whiting, Esq. of Hollis, sheriff of the county. He had already made himself hateful to the people. He was sent to make the arrests in the name of the king. He came to Weare April 13th, with his deputy John Quigley, Esq. of Francestown, after Ebenezer Mudgett, the chief of the offenders, who lived on the north road from Oil Mill to South Weare. It was late in the day when they found him. He said he would give bail the next morning and the sheriff and his deputy went to Aaron Quimby's inn for the night. The news that they had come for Mudgett spread like wildfire. Scores of men said they would bail him. They met at his house and made a plan how to do it. Mudgett went to the inn at dawn, burst into the room, woke the sheriff, and said the bail was ready. Whiting rose to chide Mudgett for coming so early and began to dress. Then more than twenty men rushed in, faces blackened, switches in their hands, to give bail. Whiting seized his pistols and would have shot some of them but they caught him, took away his small guns, held him by the arms and legs up from the floor, his face down, two men on each side, and with their rods beat him to their hearts content. They crossed out the account against them — of all logs cut, drawn and forfeited — on his bare back, much to their great comfort and delight. They made him wish he had never heard of pine trees fit for masting the royal navy. Whiting said; "They almost killed me."

Quigley, his deputy, showed fight and they had to take up the floor over his head and beat him with long poles thrust down from the garret to capture him. Then they tickled him the same way. Their horses, with ears cropped, manes and tails cut and sheared, were led to the door saddled and bridled and they, the king's men, told to mount; they refused and force was applied. They got on and rode off down the road with jeers, jokes and shouts ringing in their ears. They were mad; said it was an outrage and they would give the Weare men a dose of martial law. They went to Cols. Goffe and Lutwytche and from their two regiments got a "posse comitatus," then armed with muskets, marched to Weare. But the rioters had fled to the woods and not a soul of them could be found.

Sheriff Whiting did not let the matter rest. One of them was soon caught and put in jail. The rest gave bail to come to court. At the September term eight men were indicted. They were: Timothy Worthley,

Jonathan Worthley, Caleb Atwood, William Dustin, Abraham Johnson, Jotham Tuttle, William Quimby, husbandmen, and Ebenezer Mudgett, yeoman. These names were very familiar in the early history of Weare. They were charged with being rioters, routers, disturbers of the peace and with "making an assault upon the body of Benjamin Whiting, Esq., sheriff, and that they beat him, and evilly treated him so that his life was despaired of." They were arranged before the tribunal, and severally pleaded that they "would not contend with our Lord the King but submit themselves to his grace." They were fined twenty shillings each and cost of prosecution, "standing committed till sentence be performed." It was a very light fine and seems to show that the court had more sympathy for the men who cut the logs and regard for popular sentiment, than for the sheriff and the odious pine tree law.

The pine tree law, as it was enforced, was more oppressive than the Stamp Act or the duty imposed on tea and it did more to unite the citizens against the British government; and the only reason why the "Boston Tea Party," and the "Rebellion" at Portsmouth are better known than the Pine Tree Riot, is because they have had better historians. The bitter feeling that grew out of these and other laws soon culminated in the Revolution.

Game

Our early settlers as we have seen were nearly all hunters as well as farmers. Catamounts at the time of the first settlement were plenty in Weare. Col. John Goff on returning home from a hunting trip up our Piscataquog valley one time, found a catamount following him. Cutting off a part of the buck he was carrying, he left it, and soon saw the animal playing with it as a cat would a mouse. That night Goff camped by a small stream that flows into the Piscataquog below Goffstown Center. Near sunrise the growling of his dog woke him and he saw the catamount of the day before, sitting on a limb over his head. At once Goff shot the beast. The brook by which he camped has since been known as Catamount Brook.

Mathew Patten of Bedford while surveying our southern boundary one day discovered a catamount high in a large tree. Robert Walker, who was assisting him, borrowed Patten's gun and shot the animal. It was of immense size and the skin of its tail was kept for years as a trophy, it being so long Deacon Walker could tie it in a bow knot around his body.

Hunter John Chase, often called Pause John, of Chevy Hill, while hunting foxes one day with his dogs, saw a huge panther in a tree.

Lydia Blake, daughter of Jessie Blake, an early settler of Mt. William, used to tell her grandchildren of the blood curdling sounds they heard one Autumn night when she was a child. All believed it was a panther and her young whelps which had taken up their abode for a short time on the mountain.

Wolves came to Weare in packs. They roamed over vast territory, remaining in one place only a short time. After killing off the deer, moose, and all small game, they would move on. They came in great numbers from the north in 1744, 1764 and 1784. In those years New Hampshire paid large bounties for wolves' heads. They killed so many sheep and cattle farmers had to keep their stock in the barn every night. It was dangerous for children to go to school and men went armed in the woods. In the summer of 1784, Mrs. Killips, who lived in the northern part of town, went for her cows one night and got lost. Soon after dark wolves began to howl. She then procured a stout club, climbed to the top of a high rock where it would be difficult for them to reach her, and sat there all night, listening to the demoniacal concert.

Many times that summer, citizens had narrow escapes from the beasts. Every night through the long summer, the wolves made the hills echo with their howling. That winter the wolves were so hungry they would break into the barns, killing the sheep and swine. At night they would put their noses against the window panes of some of the lonesome cabins and watch the family seated around the kitchen fire. In the spring of 1785 there were still many of them in town. One day they were heard barking and growling all through the woods. In the late afternoon they seemed to be going southwest and at night were heard on Candlewood Hill in Francestown. The howling faded away before dawn and at daylight the great pack of wolves had gone from Weare forever.

Moose were often found here before the revolution. Hunter Chase and a friend once started one in Moose bog near the Henniker line. The snow was deep and the men were on snow shoes. They chased the huge animal into the Piscataquog valley wounding it many times. When it came near the river, Chase got in front of it, and when it reared up to strike him, he caught it by the ears and leaped on its back. The animal plunged into the river and Chase slipped close to its head and held it under water till it drowned. Hunter Chase boasted of this exploit as long as he lived. It is said he caught many other moose in town.

Deer were plentiful in Weare in the early days. They used to come into the sugar orchards in the spring and drink from the sap troughs.

There were many bears in this section. One night a woman on Sugar Hill, going for her cows, met a bear in her path. As it would not move she took a hemlock knot and struck it on the nose, then killed it.

Daniel Gould one spring day was on Barnard Hill with his dogs. The snow was deep and there was a hard crust. His dog began to dig in the crust, so Gould struck down wih his axe and a bear sprang right in his face. Before he could recover his surprise, the bear slid down the steep hill on the crust, and escaped.

Daniel Gove, who lived east of Clinton Grove, got Hunter Chase to set a trap for bears near his place. They soon caught one and when they went near it, the bear caught Chase's dog with its forepaws, making it yell bitterly. Gove was excited and he pitied the dog and cried out, "Why don't thee rap the bear. He'll kill the little dog." Chase was cool and replied, "Oh, no he woun't hurt him. He'll let him go pretty quick," and at the same time he hit the bear on the nose, killing it.

One Sunday morning in the springtime, some men from East Weare killed a bear on Dunbarton Hill. After the bear was shot, the man who owned the land came out with his dog. The dog began smelling of the seemingly dead bear and all at once the bear raised his head and snapped the dog in the throat and the dog bled to death. There said the owner, "That dog has helped kill seven bears and now he is himself killed by a dead bear."

Hundreds of other bears were killed in the early times of Weare. There was a small crop of them every year and they came down from the north woods. The last one was seen in 1884.

Wild cats and lynx at times have been plentiful in Weare. They would destroy poultry, lambs and small game. Quite a few wildcats were killed. There were always many fox hunters in town. Jacob Follansbee caught over three hundred. The Favors caught hundreds of them. At the first snow fall they were out with their dogs. Robert Peaslee and his brother with their hounds were chasing an old fox. When they were close upon it, it came to a deep ravine across which was a great log. Another fox had just gone across. The tired fox went half way, then jumped thirty feet down into the light snow. It then climbed out on the other side. The hounds followed the fresh track and they saw the tired fox resting on a large rock too far away to shoot.

The otter is the most valuable animal trapped in Weare. Richard Hadlock, a noted trapper who lived near Otter Brook, caught many and Jacob Follansbee on January 5, 1885 caught an otter weighing 18 lbs. The skin was sold for $8.00. Hedgehogs are not plenty now, but they used

to abound at Peaslee ledge. Raccoons have always been shot in town. There are plenty of coon hunters in Weare, but parties from the city also come hunting. It is a wild sport; the night fires burning in the woods, the coon dogs barking, the game crouching in the shadows of some great tree top, to be shot at dawn when it gets light enough to see. It generally takes six quarts of liquid bait carried by the city fellows in a large flask, to catch one coon.

Woodchucks are caught by the score every year and many more when there was a bounty on them. The early settlers used to roast and eat them. Judy Wadleigh who lived near Rockland was very fond of rabbit stew. She used to give the boys a gallon of cider for every one they brought her. One day the boys were very thirsty, but they couldn't find a rabbit, so they killed a cat, skinned it, cut off its tail and she gave them the cider for it.

Mink, musquash, weasel and skunks are caught every year for their fur. Jacob Follansbee said he caught forty-five mink in two years — selling them for about $200.00. Grey squirrels were shot and ruffled grouse snared and both were sold to city restaurants.

Pigeons used to fly by the millions over Weare. Josia Gove caught great numbers with a net. After the West was settled its great wheat fields drew them from this part of the country.

Wild turkeys were frequently captured by the early settlers. They were shy, but the Goves got great numbers of them near Weare Center. A bird weighing twenty-four pounds was shot in East Weare. One Sunday morning Josia Gove, a crack shot, shot a large henhawk. One hundred years before, Edward Gove — the first of the Goves to come to America — was fined five shillings and costs of court for shooting a hawk on the Sabbath.

Trout afforded the fishermen of this town great sport in the last century. The streams once swarmed with the finny game. Pickerel have been taken from the Piscataquog that would weigh four pounds. Eels of immense size once lived in Mt. William Pond. Jessie Blake caught one that weighed four pounds.

Wild bees have always been plentiful in Weare. The woods and fields abound with flowers in their season. Worthley, the third settler in town, found a swarm almost as soon as he came, and Joseph Follansbee says he has taken up more than a hundred wild swarms and got thousands of pounds of delicious honey.

It is said that about 1850, the deer began to disappear from this section of the state. Now and then only one was seen. In 1896 the law

was removed for a few days and Carl Dearborn shot one at that time. This is thought to be the first deer shot in town for many years. About one hundred were shot in 1906 when the law was off for a short time. For the last few years they have become quite plentiful and around seventy are shot each December when the law is off for twenty-one days.

In 1910 they began to stock the brooks in Weare. Fishing licenses were then 50c; now they are $2.50. Weare was the first town in the state to have a pond reserved for fly fishing. This was in 1924 and the pond was the one at Weare Center.

The foxes in this section around 1945, contracted some disease which killed them about all off, but in the past year or two a few have been seen. Fifty years ago fox hunting was one of the main sports in Weare. Many men owned fox hounds and the baying of the dogs was heard on many a winter's morning. Bill Vittee was called the champion fox hunter and he is said to have shot around a thousand. A good pelt was usually worth about $10.

In the last few years there have been quite a few wildcats in this section of the state and several men in Weare own dogs which will hunt the cats. The $20 bounty has been quite an incentive to this sport.

Within the last few years it has been claimed that a bear has been seen around. This could well be, as many of the roadside stands in the northern part of the state have a bear penned up to attract customers and it is said that some of them let the bear go free, when the season is over in the fall.

The coon hunters are out now the same as in the olden days. For some reason the coons have become much more plentiful in the last few years. In 1957 many of the poultrymen were bothered with the coon stealing their chickens, they seemed to be taking over where the foxes left off.

In recent years beaver have come into town, building their dams on many of our brooks. In places they have had to be removed as they were flooding fields or sections of the road. Some of the ponds thus made on our streams, have turned into good places to fish.

Tithing-men.

In 1764 at the first town-meeting, tithing men were chosen. They were for the benefit of the clergy and the church to prevent traveling and to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, and prohibit all secular work on that day. They also kept order in the house of God during the solemn services. It is told how a tithing-man at the East meeting house saw a neighbor whispering with the boys. Feeling the dignity of his

office, he spoke out pompously "If you can't behave in the house of God, you had better leave." The man felt mortified, and waited a minute, then jumped to his feet and shouted, "If you don't pay me for that bushel of corn you borrowed of me you ain't a Christian." This was very amusing as he was poor and had no corn to lend, while the tithing-man had plenty and never borrowed. The minister had to bear such interruptions. Tithing-men were popular from 1764 through the first part of 1800, but when the highways were built from Hopkinton and Henniker, through Weare to the "towns down below" these officers soon grew very obnoxious and prevented business, thus hurting the inn-keepers. In 1832 it was voted not to choose any men to that office.

Taxes

The first taxes were collected in Weare in 1764; minister rates were raised in 1766. Money was gathered to build and repair highways in 1768 — forty pounds in all — to be worked by "Rat," two shillings a day for a man and the same for a yoke of oxen. The citizens paid a county tax in 1771 of eight pounds, 7 s. 7½d, to help build a prison at Amherst. State taxes were "terribly high" in the time of the Revolution. On August 15th 1782, the town voted that Nathaniel Weed be a committee-man to go to Exeter to have "our heavy taxes abated."

The town was very lenient in raising taxes at first — many not being taxed at all. In 1799, according to an act of Congress, the valuation of the town was taken.

Good stallions were scarce in 1821 and to encourage agriculture the town exempted them all from taxation. The town introduced a new fashion in 1866; a discount of three per cent on all taxes paid by July 1st, two on all paid by August 1st, and one by September 1st. Some form of discount has been voted every year up till 1958, when it was voted not to give any that year.

In 1870 the town voted to exempt from taxation for five years, any capital coming into the town for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. In 1873 the time was extended to ten years. In 1883 it was voted to publish in the town reports the names of all delinquent taxpayers, with the amounts due.

Indians

The Indians who lived many years ago in the Merrimack and Connecticut valleys were called Nipmucks. All the small clans of this tribe took the name of the locality in which they lived. Therefore the Poscattaquoags, a small tribe, roamed the hills and dales of Weare, which were

rich with game, for centuries. They were similar to all the other Indians in the country — tall and straight, long coarse hair, black eyes and their health was the very best.

Little is known of the ones who roamed the hills and fished the streams of Weare. Moses Hodgdon found many of their impliments by his meadow, proving that they once camped there where the soil was fertile, there was always good fishing and much game in the woods.

Many arrow heads have been found in different parts of town, also stone axes, a stone mortar for pounding corn, stone pestles for dressing skins and near the Piscataquog, several stone fireplaces. A needle was discovered on the Benjamin Perkins place in So. Weare. It was sharp pointed with a beveled head and made of hard slate. Large pieces of pottery were also found nearby.

The first settlers found an Indian trail through Weare. It lead from the Amoskeag falls up the Piscataquog and on to the Connecticut river to what is now Claremont.

Whittier gives a poetical account of the marriage of the daughter of Passaconay, one of the Nipmuck's chiefs:

> Pike and perch from the Suncook taken,
> Nuts from the trees of the Black Hills shaken,
> Cranberries picked on the Squamscoy bog,
> And grapes from the vines of Piscataquog.

One of the last of the Indians who lived in the valley of the Piscataquog was Joe English, a friend of the whites and from this he got his name; also later on it cost him his life. The hill in New Boston which is named for him is plainly seen from South Weare.

Generally in time of peace both white and red men hunted amicably together. The first white men to come to Weare were hunters, as furs were the chief and most profitable exports sent to England. A relic of the early hunters was found by Jonathan Dow on his farm near North Weare. It was a steel trap in perfect condition, and it was thought a bear had been caught in it and had died, and the oil from its body had kept it from rusting.

The last exploit of the Indians in Weare was with one of the hunters, the last one perhaps in our town who made hunting a business. In 1747, Timothy Corliss of Haverhill, Mass. came to Weare to catch beaver and other game. He built his main camp by the Piscataquog. He also had a branch one in the meadows of the Peacock. While there one day he saw smoke from an Indian fire and knowing they were on the war path ran back to his main camp. Thinking he was safe he started

to get his supper. As he bent over the fire an Indian jumped out and grabbed him. At dawn they took him to Canada, where he stayed till the next summer. The war was about over then, so after paying a light ransom he was set free. Afterwards he came to Weare with his father and here spent his long life.

In the years of the French and Indian war (1755-63), Indians were often seen around, but they committed no outrage in Weare, though they scared away many settlers in the neighboring towns. After the Revolution most of them went to Canada and soon one was rarely seen.

Peculiar People

Weare like all other towns, has had a few of them. Some were noted for their wit, and others for their lack of it, and others for their strange habits. One man was so bashful that when he saw a woman coming, he would leave the road and go through the fields, so as not to meet her.

Another man who dressed shabbily, drove a forlorn looking horse, and his wagon and harness were very dilapidated, while riding one day in a neighboring town, stopped to ask the way. "Sir, will you tell me where this road leads to?" "It leads to hell," replied the other man. "Well," he replied, "by the lay of the land and the look of the people, I should think I'd got most there."

There was a family that came to town before the Revolution. They claimed to be Quakers, and were very quiet, worthy but peculiar people. One of the daughters remarked that, "I can sit all day and never think of nothing." They soon had a good farm, on which they set out pears, peaches and apples. The farm was soon noted for its fine pears. Once a company of boys paid the orchard a night visit. While the boys were busily engaged filling a large bag, the owner quietly slipped in among them, helping the work along. When the bag was full he made himself known by saying, "Come on boys, now come up to the house and have some cider." They had to accept and were treated to a fine supper, invited to come again, and told to take the bag of pears with them. His orchard was never again molested. This man was somewhat peculiar about his dress. One very hot day he was mowing, wearing two shirts, heavy pants, felt hat, and a long waist coat, all made of heavy woolen of home manufacture. A neighbor, seeing him evidently suffering from the intense heat, inquired why he didn't take off his vest. "I keep it on," he said, "in winter to keep the heat in, and in summer to keep the heat out." He used to say it was a sure sign of rain when a cloud came up over the Kuncanowet hills and the wind came after it, but the surest sign was

when you heard it on the shingles. The entire family would gather around the fire and smoke in silence hour after hour, and a pet dog was taught to hold a pipe in his mouth.

The women of the family were very neat and methodical. There was no paint on wall or floor, but the house was kept scrupulously clean by scrubbing with soap and water and sand. Though they all smoked, the house was thoroughly aired so there was no offensive odor from pipes. They always made one candle daily, and never any more. When there was illness the candle was extinguished as soon as the invalid was attended to, because if the candle burned continuously, it would not last the night.

John Gillet, Jr. came to Weare from Mass. about 1815. He had a good education. Being a fine mathematician, he taught school and afterwards preached. One who knew him well says he was a dashing young fellow who did not like to work but could write a song, and sing it. One of his began thus:

My father can turn wooden dishes,
  My mother can card and spin,
And I am a jolly young fellow
  When the money comes tumbling in.

He married a Weare girl, then moved to Maine where his wife and only child died of smallpox. This affected his mind. He soon married again, but they did not live harmoniously, so they divided the house — she taking the inside, and he the outside. Gillet then returned to Weare where he built a rude cabin in the northern part of town and there spent the rest of his days. He had as pets, a pig, cat, cockerel and hens, a tame trout, and a white bull named Abe. He affectionately wrote of Abe:

With my bull I plow my acre,
  Harrow deep the rugged soil,
And his neck, stiff like the Quaker,
  Ne'er shall flinch in time of toil.

Gillet built a fantastic cart, harnessed in the white bull, and drove about with a mixture of pride, oddity and independence. Once he drove Abe to Lowell, and so great a curiosity was he, that the crowd blocked the street, preventing his passing. He immediately rose, and with flashing eye and gesture wild, made them a speech on good manners and the rights of citizens. The crowd heartily applauded, and allowed him to go on his way.

Gillet kept his pets scrupulously clean, taking his pig every day to

the spring for thorough washing. It would follow him about like a dog. He was very fond of his cat and confined her in a barrel when he went away. Once when he tried to shut her up, she rebelled, and sprang out of his hands several times. Indignant, he caught her up and forced her in, saying "Can it be that John Gillet am unable to put a cat into a barrel." Whew! Now he knows what caused the rebellion — a skunk had taken up its quarters there.

He dressed oddly, wearing garments of many colors, with his cross, six diagonal lines worked on the back of the short jacket he always wore.

Gillet once heard several people talking about the last resting place of a well-known citizen which was unmarked. At last Gillet ejaculated, "If a man was so unfortunate in the day of judgment, that he could not be found unless he had a grave stone, he had better be left."

Gillet was tall and erect, of soldierly bearing and decided military tastes and loved to command much better than to obey. About 1855 he thought much about the currency which was then in circulation. He argued that something less liable to change in value than gold and silver, should be our money basis. In his opinion corn would be a good substitute. He said the credit of a bank should be based on the amount of corn it held in store, and that it should only be allowed to issue bills to the value of that amount. At last he determined to start a bank himself, so he went about with his bull collecting corn and storing it. When he had quite a quantity on hand, he began to issue bills which he designed. He scrupulously redeemed all the bills he issued and no one ever lost anything by him.

Gillet was pleased to be called insane. "There was never but one sane man," he said, "and that was Jesus Christ." He was found dead one day by some neighbors and was laid to rest back of his home, where he had enclosed a small piece of land with a high stone wall around it, as his grave yard. In it he had buried some of his pet animals. (O-H)

In the last seventy years there have also been a few people that had ways different from the majority. There was a man who lived in So. Weare, that made trips to Hillsboro and Manchester, running along at a fast trot. Once he came up behind a neighbor who was driving into Manchester. The man asked him to get in and ride, but he replied, "No thanks, I'm in a hurry." This man's wife was a very stout lady, so he made a little two-wheeled cart with shafts. In this she used to sit and it was quite a common sight around 1900, to see him trotting along pulling this cart, with his wife seated comfortably and enjoying the scenery.

Then there was a couple who lived in the northern part of town.

Although very devoted to each other, they were most always arguing. Once when they were out driving, they got into a very heated argument about where they should go and who was to have the say about the team. It seems that the wife owned the wagon, while the husband owned the horse and harness; so after the argument had gone on for quite a bit, and the husband was getting the worst of it; he suddenly jumped out, unhitched the horse, got on its back and started home, saying to the wife, "The wagon is yours, now you do with it just as you please"; and with that he went home, leaving her sitting there, mad as a wet hen.

The Weare Town Farm

In 1824 it was becoming fashionable for the towns to buy a poor farm, so at the annual Town Meeting a committee was chosen to look into the matter. In 1825 they reported one should be bought. Then the next year they said as there were only eleven paupers it would be better to let them out by contract; the person taking them must buy books for the children and send them to school. This method was carried out for twelve years, when the question of a Town Farm was brought up again in 1838. A committee was chosen and they called a special Town Meeting in April to report on their findings. They said other towns trying the poor farm method had made a success of it. Their report ended by saying, "Weare was bound by every principle of virtue and religion, to mitigate so far as possible the sorrows and sufferings of the unfortunate poor and we believe it can best be done on a farm." At this meeting the town voted to buy a farm and it was also to be used as a house of correction and under the management of the committee and the selectmen.

The farm of Elixphalet Cram in the gore was bought for $3,000. There were eighteen paupers the first year and it cost forty-six cents a week to board and clothe them. The first superintendent was Luther E. Gould. Amos Bailey, Daniel Paige and Moses Peaslee were appointed to draft suitable by-laws, for proper government and management of the farm. The rules they submitted were as follows: 1. All the town's poor shall live at the farm and be under the charge of the selectmen and overseers of the poor. 2. An agent of regular habits and good moral character shall be appointed each year to manage the establishment and take care of the inmates. 3. The agent shall make all work who are able and shall stop all vicious and evil practices and shall furnish school books at the town's expense for the children and send them to school. 4. Religious instructions shall be given the inmates once in two months by various pastors of the town and each person shall have a Bible and half and hour each day to peruse it. 5. One or more members of the

board of selectmen, or overseer of the poor, shall visit the farm as often as once in three months and make a thorough inspection and advise the agent. 6. The agent shall keep an accurate account and render it at the end of his term and the selectmen, or overseers of the poor shall make a full report to the town at the end of each year.

The committee also recited the law of 1828 about houses of correction; stating who might be sent to them, for how long and in what manner and how they might be punished. They could be treated like refractory children, or placed in solitary confinement, not to exceed forty-eight hours.

The pauper farm was soon in running order. The next year Abraham Morrill was the agent, with twenty-three people taken care of, at an expense of forty-eight cents a week.

The citizens of Weare have always been much pleased with their poor farm and the light pauper expense. In 1868 and in 1872 a few tried to pass a vote to sell the farm, but the voters refused to do so, by a large majority.

The citizens have always been much opposed to the county farm system of taking the poor away from their home town and subjecting them to strict discipline, as though they were criminals. The town has always been liberal to its poor, yet managed with strict economy. In 1818 a Doctor was paid $35 for an operation and $2.00 was the price of a coffin and about $1.50 for digging a grave.

In 1868 it was voted that a full report of all moneys paid out and all taken in on the farm should be printed in the town reports, so that the voters could see for themselves, what the money was used for.

In 1915 the last person to be boarded at the town farm passed away. On October 3, 1917 the house at the farm burned. The following week an auction of the stock and tools and furniture not destroyed by fire were sold, so after seventy-nine years Weare was without a poor farm.

Since then the needy in town have received town and county aid. In the thirties the W.P.A. and surplus foods and relief clothing were a great help to the towns in caring for their needy. The old age assistance gives elderly people a chance to stay in their own homes or those of relatives and feel independent. The few younger people, who through sickness or some other misfortune, find themselves in need of help for a time, may receive it from the town.

In 1956 the town paid $25 for a doctor's bill and $60 for a case needing aid. The towns pay their share of the State's Old Age Assistance, and Weare's part in 1956, was $4,520. This may seem a large amount

compared to the cost a hundred years ago, but the way of life is now much different, also the cost of even the simplest living, has doubled and redoubled.

The Stage

The first stage through Weare was started in 1824 and it ran from Nashua through Amherst, Francestown, New Boston and Weare to Henniker. At Weare it stopped and changed horses at Whittle's tavern. At first it ran three trips a week — up one day and down the next. Then six trips a week — up and down every day. This stage was well patronized, traders from all northern towns went to Boston on it. In 1829 the second stage route through Weare was opened. It ran from Amherst through Mt. Vernon, New Boston and Weare to Deering. It soon began to carry the mail. The driver Mical Tubbs had a pair of matched horses that he bought of Moses Hodgdon for $180.00. These stage routes continued until the era of railroads, and were then discontinued. (O-H)

Near the beginning of the 19th century mail was carried by stage from Riverdale to Clinton Grove. As near as can be determined, Thomas Harriman had the first contract to carry the mail and was allowed to carry passengers along the route from Riverdale through So. Weare to Clinton Grove. The farmers all had a mail post beside the road on which they hung their mail sacks. The stage left Clinton Grove early in the morning so as to get the mail and passengers to Riverdale to meet the morning train down from Henniker. Then as soon as the night train came up from Manchester, the stage went back to Clinton Grove for the night. This gave the citizens along the route opportunity to shop, or work all day in the city — a service much appreciated in the horse and buggy days.

Granville Bixby was the next to drive the stage for a short period, then Harris Wilson had the contract quite some time. Nate Bailey took his place, and Guy Wilson, son of Harris Wilson, was the last to drive the stage in Weare.

Around 1919 a Rural Free Delivery route was started, which went through Clinton Grove and So. Weare, therefore the Post Office at Clinton Grove was discontinued.

Without the mail contract the stage would not pay, as autos were becoming plentiful in town, and there were few passengers for the stage; so once more, the old method gives way to progress.

The Small-Pox (O-H)

Weare had a fright about this disease in 1793. Travelers would go

miles out of their way rather than pass a house where there was a case of it. Physicians did not know then how to treat it. One method was to confine the patient in a close room, heated so that you could not bear your hand on the wall and warm drinks were given. Now the treatment is free ventilation, and a cooling regimen. The small-pox came to Weare before the time of vaccination. The disease was going through the country, and many people were desirous of taking every precauction against it. The best known method then was to be inoculated, have it lightly, recover and be free from all danger of it. Hospitals were established in many towns for this purpose. Mrs. Jimmison, in Dunbarton, had one in 1792. They would take a few persons there at a time, mostly children, called a class, and inoculate them. They would go through the disorder and be discharged and then another class would be taken in.

Dunbarton grew uneasy about this and at a special town-meeting, "voted that no person have liberty to inoculate for the small-pox within this town." Yet the hospital continued. There were three children from Weare there at this time and the selectmen of Dunbarton sent word to their fathers to have them come and get the children. The children had been inoculated, but the disease had not broken out. Here was a dilemma. They wrote the selectmen asking that the children stay where they were till they had had the disease.

Something had to be done at once for the citizens of Dunbarton were greatly excited. A special town-meeting was called and then they ordered that the infected persons be moved out of town forthwith. The children were not moved, they recovered, and the disease did not spread.

Soon the scare began again. Samuel Bean reported that "he Expects that his children has Excedently taken the Small pox." the selectmen in five days built a pest-house in an out of the way place on Burnt hill. The following night, after the children had been taken there, they escaped back to their own home. The selectmen were much excited over this. They wrote a lawyer asking his advice and were told that it was their duty to move the children back to the pest-house. This was done, and Bean was made to give bond of good behavior.

Quite a number of children were sick at the pest-house, but they were well nursed and doctored by Dr. Elijah Butler and others. The children all recovered except Bean's daughter, aged sixteen, who died and was buried in some solitary spot, nearby.

The pest-house stood, lonesome and alone, for a long time after the small-pox had disappeared; it was an object of dread. Then one night it burned up and it was thought a family nearby did it, but there was no proof. There has been but one case of small-pox in town since.

The Spotted Fever (O-H)

The spotted fever traveled over the whole state in 1812. Weare escaped till 1816, when the record states, "It is a time of great tribulation among us, many dying suddenly in this town." The victims would be taken strangely, a sudden pain, a sharp pricking sensation on some part of the body, and in a few hours they were dead. During the winter and spring almost the whole attention of the people seemed to be turned to the care of the sick, the dying and the dead. While the fever was at its height the patient was covered with bright red spots, hence it was called the spotted fever. A few hours after death the body turned black. At first they had funerals, two or three a day, then many were buried at night. Nearly every family was in mourning. At length a lethargy set in and no mourning was put on. It is said that there was no case where the person was over sixty. It seemed to attack the young and healthy. Many who survived lost their health, and nearly all were deaf.

As the spring wore away it took a milder form, and in the warm weather it wholly disappeared, and only one case has since been known in Weare.

Ghosts

There were hundreds of people in the early days who claimed to have seen ghosts in different parts of town. One of the early settlers, John Hodgdon, coming home one dark windy night from Hillsborough, saw one on a knoll in his corn field. It was a white object that made his flesh crawl as it disappeared in the darkness. There was a weird sound. As he started on it appeared again. Mr. Hodgdon dismounted and walked straight to the knoll to get an introduction to the shade. He found that his men had left a large basket there, that the wind would blow it up in sight, then when there was a lull it would roll back. Hodgdon said there was just as much foundation for his ghost story, as there was for any of them if only investigated.

One winter a house near Rockland was terribly troubled by ghosts. A neighbor called one day to hear the strange noises. In an unfurnished room over head there was a ghostly rapping, then bump, bump, bump and rap, rap again. The neighbor got a ladder and went up. The others did not dare go. An old hen with frozen legs was found to be making the noises.

Once there was a haunted house at East Weare. No one dared go near it. People heard strange noises, saw objects flitting past the windows, and at night there were ghostly lights. By and by all these ghostly sights

and sounds ceased, and some one ventured in. A cat was found there — dead. Its cries and efforts to get out, were all there was to the ghost stories.

The Abolitionists

Moses Sawyer was one of the first Abolitionists in Weare. His house at North Weare as well as that of Moses Cartland, was one of the stations of the underground railway. They would go to New Boston at night and bring the runaway slaves to their homes and hide them in their cellar, where they had a room fixed up for them. Then after a few days they were taken at night to Henniker, and so on to Canada. Mr. Sawyer is thought to have cast the first Abolition ticket in town, in 1641, for representative to Congress. In 1844, forty votes were cast for the Liberty Ticket. In 1852 this ticket had 142 votes and when the Republican party was formed all these went to its candidates.

Poets Of Weare

Many residents of the town have written verses, a collection of these would make a small volume.

Samuel P. Bailey, born in 1780, lived to be over one hundred years old. He wrote over two thousand poems, many of which were published. Twelve days before his death he wrote "My Pilgrimage," the following being the concluding stanza:

"Now I have seen one Hundred Years,
One month and three days more,
I soon shall leave all doubts and fears,
And Jesus Christ Adore."

John Robie served as town clerk many years and wrote many temperance songs, many of which were published.

Moses A. Cartland wrote much prose and a few poems. The following from his "Hunker's Lament" was written in slavery times.

"We've cursed the higher law of God
Proclaiming man a chattel,
That curling hair and sabel skin
Mark but two legged cattle;
That selling them on auction blocks,
Or in the coffle driven,
Is serving two great Gods at once,
Democracy and heaven."

Ira and James Adams each wrote poems of merit and some were printed in the "Poets of New Hampshire."

Frederick W. Branch, born in Weare but moved to Manchester, published a book of poems, "Land Of The Yankees."

Criminals

Weare has been unusually free from the criminal class; and the Friends always had a good influence on the morals of the town. Then the land was good and the people who came to Weare to live were generally of the better sort, yet it is an ancient saying, that there are always some black sheep in every flock, and Weare was no exception.

It is told that some counterfeiters once lived in town. Two of them were caught and sent to jail in Hopkinton. The jail was made of oak logs a foot thick. Some one passed them an auger and while one played with nine pins, the other bored forty holes nearly through the oak logs so as to make an opening through which they could crawl out. The first stormy night they finished the boring, shoved out the block and got through. One man was larger and could not make it; so he took off his clothes, greased himself and the other one pulled him through. He was caught the next day. The other one, after concealing himself between the floors at his sister's house, escaped to New York, where it is said he got rich.

A valuable trunk was once stolen from the back of a stage, but the man was soon caught.

In 1829, a desperate character passed through Weare, he had been stealing, and two officers were following him, and as they were afraid of him, they got Samuel Gove to assist them. As Gove put his hand on the man's shoulder, the man stabbed him in the groin with a large knife.

The man escaped but was later caught and sent to state prison for twenty years. Mr. Gove survived his injury and lived to be ninety years old.

Singing-Schools

Singing-schools flourished in town since 1847. A professor of music in Manchester taught many terms in Weare. In 1878 there was a very popular male quartette at No. Weare, their services were in constant demand, and they performed in a manner so as to be a credit to themselves, and an honor to the town. The members of the quartette were Warren L. Collins, Daniel Hanson, William C. Warren and Oliver E. Branch.

A Round Trip To Salem

From the earliest times the farmers of Weare generally went twice each winter to market in the seaboard towns. They visited Portsmouth,

and Newburyport, but did most of their trading in Salem. They went with ox teams and if the weather was fine and cold, it took about three weeks. If the roads were drifted or there was a thaw, they were much longer.

The farmer would load his surplus produce on his sled. If he did not have enough of his own, he would take some for a neighbor. Whole hogs frozen stiff, butter, cheese, poultry, wheat and other grains, wool, yarn, flax and white linen cloth; the skins of mink, foxes, sable, fishercats and sometimes pelts of bear and sheep; also dried apples and other farm produce, were tightly bound on. He had a big tub of frozen bean porridge, with a hatchet to cut it out, bannocks well baked and plenty of roasted meat for his living while on the road. He also carried several bushels of oats and corn for his cattle.

The farmers drove a barter trade at the old Salem market. For their loads, they got salt, tea, sugar, dried fish, calicoes, crockery, tinware, pewter dishes, steel traps, powder, shot, lead for bullets, and other necessaries; and then, off for the long cold trip home. There were plenty of inns on the road where they got hay for their cattle, a chance to eat their own food, plenty of grog to wash it down and a good bed to sleep in. What joy there was when they reached home, the treasures unpacked, and the incidents of the journey told. The road from Henniker through Weare became a great thoroughfare and thousands of teams traversed it every winter.

William Whittles' tavern and Elijah Purington's inn at the Center, Hutchins' hotel at Mt. William, and Dustin's house at South Weare, became noted places.

In later years, traders in towns to the north sent great covered teams, drawn by six, eight and sometimes ten horses, through town to market. The ox sled was discarded, superseded by the two horse pung. They also left behind the tub of bean porridge and took the lunch box in its place.

The Weare farmers as a rule went to market together. All would make their way to the main road on the morning agreed upon, fall into line, and at night stop at the inn most popular with them. Their horses cared for, there was a rush for the bar-room, where the table was loaded with their boxes which were packed with cold meats, bread, doughnuts, cheese and pie. What a supper they would eat. It is told that one Weare man took out a whole tongue, held it up and said, "There is a tongue that never told a lie, and I doubt if there is another such in the room." The evening was spent in story telling and toddy-drinking, and they were

up and away the next morning at dawn and the second night they were in Salem. The third day they did their trading and packed everything securely for the trip home. That night it was the custom to have a grand supper at the best inn. There was always much joking and laughing and the food would disappear as if by magic. They were always playing jokes on one another. One old Quaker complained about the mysterious disappearance of brown bread from his plate. It kept disappearing much to his annoyance and the amusement of his friends. When supper was over, the crowd proposed a search and they pulled out of his pocket all the brown bread he had lost and more besides. One said, "My friend you have laid in a generous supply of the staff of life, you must have hungry mouths at home." "Yes," said the Quaker, "I not only intend to take enough for them, but also to have some for all of ye, my needy neighbors." His good natured answer was the occasion for a hearty laugh. It would be about ten o'clock at night of the fifth day when the heavy laden pung would come creaking up to the door at home, and a well-known voice would say, "Boys, get up and take care of the horses." They were never slow in answering that call, for then came the nuts, ginger bread and other luxuries they got only when the round trip to Salem was made.

Sometimes our farmers were caught in a January thaw and delayed on the road, then they looked out to stop at one of the best inns, where the beds were clean, blankets warm, plenty of quilts and the beds of soft live-geese feathers. How well the landlady would furnish the table, the floors so cleanly swept, and such a good fire in the capacious bar-room, where the bar had the most delicious drinks, milk-toddy, egg-nog, punch, good old New England rum and the loggerhead always hot.

It is told that Jesse Hoit, at one of these suppers in Salem, made much fun. He was a great eater, and after the supper was finished he called for cracker toast, made in melted butter. Four quarts were brought him which he swallowed with a relish and when the crowd thought he would burst, he ordered a large pumpkin pie to top out with and swallowed that.

It is also told how Benjamin Felch, a man of large gastronomic capacity, was given a meal prepared for him at Whittle's tavern. A crowd of northern farmers, and some from Weare gathered round to watch him eat. Before he started they weighed him. He ate roast beef and potatoes, pork and veal and potatoes and several loaves of bread, a few quarts of hasty-pudding and milk, some sweet cake and several large pies. They weighed him again and found he had stowed away seventeen pounds. He thanked his entertainers heartily, said "It never hurted him a bit." He lived to a good old age.

This way of going to market increased as the years went by. In winter hundreds of pungs with jingling bells and shouting drivers, would pass in a day. Our inns flourished, and there were scores of horses in their stables every night. The town was never more prosperous and the farmers had a ready market for their hay and grain at home. This continued till the era of railroads. When as gradually the iron rails crept to the north, the business ceased and then the prosperity of the inns was gone forever. (O-H)

Witches (O-H413)

Mrs. William Dustin, as has been told was the great witch of Weare. Of her it could be said:

> She roamed the country far and near,
> Bewitched the children and the peasants,
> Dried up the cows, and lamed the deer,
> And sucked the eggs, and killed the pheasants.

Many wild stories were told of the people and animals she was thought to have bewitched. They said she would put her witch bridle on her spirited horse and ride swift as the north wind. If she got angry with her neighbors and their butter would not come, then they had to burn her out of the churn, with a hot flat iron. All this was very hard on poor Mrs. Dustin, who was really a very nice woman.

Mother Carr who lived near Weare Center was nearly as noted as Mrs. Dustin. It was thought she bewitched the Green sisters' cow, so that it died, all because she was put out with them. Some of Mother Carr's neighbors had great luck berrying. The old lady tried to have them give her a few, but they would not, so she said, "You will be sorry for your stinginess." The next time they went berrying they got lost, thus they said she had bewitched them. Mother Carr, like Mrs. Dustin, was the victim of slander.

Simon Brown, who lived near Weare Center, was greatly troubled with witches, being over six feet tall and very strong, he would take a very sharp axe by the end of the handle, and cut right and left with it through the air, flourishing it as easily as a boy would a lead pencil; then he would thrust and lunge with an immense butcher knife, which he had sharpened keen as a razor. In this way he would kill witches and keep himself free from their charms. A few other persons were also accused of witch craft, but only those who love to be humbugged, really believed in these things. The things so firmly believed in over a hundred years ago, are all gone; lost — never to come back.

The Dark Day (O-H)

There have been many dark days in New England. In 1716, there came a day of terrifying darkness. The day seemed turned into night. Birds and animals were bewildered as to the time, and at mid-day they went to rest.

"The Dark Day of New England," so familiar to old and young, came May 19, 1780; the sun shone a short time in the early morn, then the clouds rose fast, there was lightining and thunder, and the rain fell full of burnt matter, with a smell of soot, it made a scum on the Piscataquog in some places six inches deep. About eleven o'clock, it began to grow dark as if night were coming. Men ceased their work, the lowing cattle came to the barns and the hens went to roost. Candles were lit in the houses and a deep blue color spread over everything at first, then the darkness increased. Some were filled with awe and alarm, some believed the world had come to an end. The wicked hurried to confess their wrongs and the superstitious dropped on their knees to pray. At night it was so inky dark a man could not see his hand before him and although the moon was full, not a ray reached the earth. It continued thus till about midnight, when a cool breeze began to blow from the north-west, upon which it soon began to grow light. The day dawned bright and the sun never came up on a lovelier morning.

Since then there have been several days upon which the darkness has been more or less deep. In 1785, after ten o'clock, ordinary type could not be read. In July 1814, there were three or four days of unusual darkness in succession. The third was a day of total eclipse along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. On the "yellow day," poultry went to roost at noon and lamps were lit. What little light there was seemed to come through dense smoke.

It is probable that the cause of these occasional darknesses was the same in all instances; thick clouds of smoke high in the air, whence came the smoke, some thought it due to forest fires in the west, or great prairie fires. But the more probable opinion is that the smoke came from the burning of the immense peat bogs of the Labrador barrens, as in a dry season they burn to the rocks, and the fire runs very rapidly and yields an immense volume of smoke.

Temperance (O-H 422)

Almost every one drank intoxicating liquors in the last century. In 1771, Aaron Quimby was licensed as a taverner in Weare. He drew the first barrel of rum to Weare on a spruce-pole jumper. The selectmen

in 1792 and subsequent years licensed a great many men to keep tavern and mix and sell spirituous liquors, for the term of one year.

In 1800, New England rum was the common drink, no man could run a grocery store, without keeping a barrel on tap in the back room, where all customers could help themselves. At all musters, bridge raisings and the like, the town furnished the rum. At all great religious meetings, the church provided it, ministers treated all who called upon him and all members treated him, when he called; and he often went home at night very boozy. The odor of rum was sure to be present at all town-meetings, raisings, shearings, huskings and log-rollings. It was common at funerals and the decanter and glasses were often placed on the head of the coffin, as a token of the liberality of the mourners. In the old days it was highly commendable to get gloriously tight; now it is to be repented of, in sackcloth and ashes.

So alarming had this rum-drinking habit become, that thinking men began to talk and act. The Friends were the first to move in Weare. As early as 1784, they made it part of their discipline, that none should use ardent spirit. Every three months, the rule was read at their business meeting and a truthful answer as to how it was observed was made out and sent to a superior meeting. The early Methodists also took up the cause of temperance.

People came to see the evils of rum drinking. That it was the principle cause of crime, that it filled the poor-houses, jails and made wretchedness and misery in all homes in the land, besotted the intellect, made men brutes, and hindered the cause of religion, high-moral culture and civilization.

Enoch Breed, a Quaker, was one of the first to take an open stand against rum; when ready to put up a new barn-frame, he gave notice that he would furnish no liquor, but lemonade instead. The knowing ones winked and predicted that the frame would not go up — but it did and without any difficulty. Moses Sawyer did the same when he raised his mill, and all went well. A barn was raised at Sugar Hill without rum, but the next morning the ridge pole was found standing on end in a well. Levi Gove decided to do his haying without rum, but some cider was used. Enoch Paige was the first to do his haying without rum or cider. These examples were soon followed by others.

The sentiment against the use of ardent spirits continued, ministers preached against it, and temperance lecturers went up and down the land, denouncing rum-drinking as the vilest of crimes.

The Weare Washingtonian Society was formed in 1842. Most leading

citizens in town went into this movement and nearly all the common drunkards signed the pledge, but to the sorrow of the workers they soon returned to their drink. It was then they realized the pledge must be re-enforced by the closing of the drinking places. To this end all effort was directed, "No trade with stores that kept rum." At this time seven drinking places were in full operation in the northern part of the town, and so well directed was the effort, that one after the other closed their liquor-trade.

Up to 1845 but little had been said against cider. Every one drank it and it was impolite not to pass the mug to callers. Men went from house to house for the sake of getting a drink. Osgood Evans would swallow a quart without once stopping to breathe. Elizabeth and Sarah Carr, daughters of Jacob Carr the celebrated story teller, once drank a barrel of cider in a week and they were not accounted great drinkers either. At a celebration held over the closing of the last rum shop, the subject of cider drinking was introduced and Moses A. Cartland rose and said, "It is well we celebrate our victory over rum, but let us not forget another foe, the cider barrel, on which I believe the Quaker society is going down to perdition." From that time on cider had a black eye and soon old cider-guzzlers were of a past generation. Now no church in Weare would have a minister who drank liquor and every church had a temperance plank in its platform, and all drunkards were expelled.

Temperance societies were formed in different parts of town, The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in a flourishing condition and doing much work. The temperance agitation has done much good. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1800 the yearly cost of rum drank, was $20 to each citizen. It is now not over sixteen cents. Weare for over forty years, has had as few criminals and paupers as any town of its size in the state and after such a record, her citizens will see that saloons are not again opened.

Division of the Town

Governor Benning Wentworth's charter reserved the right to divide Weare into two or more towns. This to most seemed an unhappy suggestion. Every generation has considered it, like the church societies who were constantly dividing, some of the citizens have seemed infatuated, for the sake of holding office, or other reasons, to divide the town and weaken the sections.

The first attempt was made in 1773, when they held a town meeting "to see if the town will set off the easterly side of said town, to be a town

or parish; from the south-west corner of Hopkinton, by the center line to New Boston Line." This was voted down at the town meeting. In 1778, the town did divide into two militia districts, these stood till 1793, when there were three militia districts. The subject of building new meeting-houses came up in 1785 and the question of dividing the town into parishes, or two towns was debated sharper than ever. But at the special meeting held January 2, 1786, and at last it was decided to divide the town east and west; the people who wanted a new town went home happy. They knew that only the legislature could do it, so they got up a petition at once to that body. It was signed by fifty men, was presented to the General Court and they sent it to a commitee. A hearing was then ordered for the next session.

The town debated the question all winter and it came up at the annual meeting in March, "there was a pool taken" to see how many were for and how many against. Fourteen voted for the division, and one hundred and eighteen against it. After much trouble and laboring with the General Court, the Court voted to reject the petition and the town was saved as a unit.

But the people in the northeast part of town could not remain quiet, and in 1788 the matter was brought up in another form, but it was again voted down. The matter slumbered for twelve years when it was brought up again by the Congregationalists. They tried to have the town divided into two parishes, but a large majority voted not to do it.

Again in 1803; at the annual town meeting, they again asked that the town be divided by a line that ran from Rattlesnake hill southerly by Center road to New Boston and again they were refused. They went to the General Court once more and the town chose a committee to oppose the setting off of the northeast part of town into a parish by "those crooked lines or any other way." The legislature refused their request, but in 1805, they went at it again.

This time the General Court incorporated the Congregationalists and set them off as a "poll parish" by themselves, but this society soon died out and their "poll parish" was forgotten. Jonathan Gove, led off the next move to mar the fair proportions of Weare. In 1814 he, with others, petitioned for a division that would take portions of Goffstown, New Boston, Weare, and make a new town, with Oil Mill as its center. It would have made a very pretty, but small and weak hamlet. This scheme was defeated and the town's unity was not threatened for twenty-five years.

In 1839 another generation of men, ambitious to hold office, asked

for a special town-meeting to divide the town east and west, near the center. At the meeting the voters had much town pride and the articles were dismissed, and the meeting dissolved.

The next generation tried again. The citizens of the southeast corner of town wanted to be annexed to Goffstown. At the town-meeting in 1876, the article reading, "To see what action the town will take in relation to severing a portion of the southeast corner of Weare, and annexing the same to Goffstown." At the March meeting it was, "Resolved, that the selectmen be authorized and required to take such measures as they may deem advisable to oppose the object of the petitioners in being set off from this town to Goffstown, employing an agent or agents for that purpose, or such other measures as they may deem proper to effectually carry into effect the wishes of the town."

This was the last effort for a division. We hope the citizens may always have love enough for old Halestown, now Weare, to keep her territory intact as long as the state may exist.

CHAPTER V

THE CHURCHES OF WEARE

The Halestown grant provided for a minister, the ministry, and a meeting-house. The Robiestown grant did the same. What was ever done about this, the records do not tell.

At the first annual town-meeting, it was voted to raise £80 old tenor for preaching, to be held at the house of Esquire Allen. The vote of £80 brought a goodly number of ministers to Weare, four ministers preached in the year 1765; they were staunch Presbyterians, or Congregationalists. They were out on missionary trips, but they founded no church.

The next year the town voted £10 lawful money. The preaching was to be held at Ebenezer Mudgett's house, as he had bought out Esquire Allen and it was the most central place. Two ministers came to preach and found fertile soil for their doctrines. Several were baptized early in the season and a few more were "hopefully new born" and these wished to be made a church. Elder Hovey came April 19, 1768, at this time ten persons were baptized; these with two others were "imbodied" and made a church, the second Baptist church in our state. A covenant was adopted. The three most important planks of faith were first, the doctrine of election, "That all elect were personally chosen in Christ before ye foundation of the world"; second, once elected always elected. They said distinctly the elect "can neither totally nor finally fall from the state of grace, but shall certainly be kept by the power of God and be eternally saved," and third that the wicked or non-elect shall be turned into hell to experience misery and torments, through all eternity." Elder told them these "were sweet, mild doctrines full of God's love." The ministers tarried over the Sabbath and baptized four more, then crowned their church organization, by the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Their cup of joy was now full. They met every Sabbath, minister or no minister. They were all prompt at the hour set, the good man and his wife went on horse back, he on the saddle, she on the pillion

behind him, an infant in her arms, a young child before him on the pommel. Young men and boys trudged to meeting on foot. Young girls also walked, carrying their shoes in their hands, till they got near the place of meeting. In winter the farmer yoked his cattle to the great ox-sled and the whole family rode to meeting.

They opened the meetings with reading the Scriptures, then singing, some one tooting on a pitch-pipe and leading off, then all joining in. Their melodies were sweet and wild. Then came prayer and another hymn and a short sermon. If the minister was not present, some one expounded the Scriptures and was followed by many relating God's dealings with them. They discussed many questions, whether they should read any other book than the Bible, heaven and hell, and why God did not kill the devil and put an end to sin in the world.

They conferred about settling a minister and how they should raise money to support him. They had just started out, their path was full of sunshine, their meetings were heavenly, at the close of which their records say, "they parted in peace," then "in love" and then "with prayer." They had now all the machinery of a church and were in good running order, except a settled minister. Elder Tingley was preaching for them and to settle him and give him rights to the minister lots, he must have a call from the church, the town must assent to it and he must be ordained. After much discussion, their records only say they "proceeded to draw." Mr. Tingley soon resigned as clerk and his good handwriting and excellent spelling disappear from the records. John Worth, a new-comer served in his stead. Mr. Tingley continued to preach, and he gave them able discourses. Now for a season it was smooth sailing, meetings were held every Sunday. There were but few members, but the whole town generally went to divine services. The church loved to debate and generally they settled questions harmoniously, but there was one subject on which they took ground and neither party would yield. One side held that ministers ought to exhort sinners and unbelievers to repent, turn to God and come to Christ. The other side said, that ministers ought to offer no exhortations to unbelievers as such, but preach the law of God to them to show them their guilt and then leave them to God

They got so fierce over this matter of to exhort or not to exhort that, "they split and held meetings separate." To fix it up they sent to Newton for a committee to come and then after much talk they agreed to meet at Jacob Jewell's on next Lord's day for public worship. But they "did not get over their mad" so easily and when Sunday came, those who

believed in exhorting sinners did not attend. The church wished to know the reason and sent a committee to inquire. As they had been browbeaten to say they were against exhorting sinners, they had to invent excuses, so they raked up all the troubles and heart-burnings in the church.

A majority of the church voted their reasons were not sufficient and at once proceeded to administer its punishments. Elder Hovey by his browbeating had put them in a bad predicament. The admonishments were severe to a true church member, while they continued, the member was not cordially received in church society, could not take part in the conferences and was excluded from the Lord's supper. He could only be restored by repenting, making open confession of his sin and asking the church's forgiveness. The subject of to exhort, or not to exhort seemed vital to the majority. Many felt sensitive about the matter and were soon in open rebellion. In the mean time they attended to matters temporal, and disciplined several of their members, this was their best work. Some were accused of wrong doing unjustly, then the hearings were long and bitter. Two sisters were brought before the church "for putting Linnen and woolen yarn together, which she thought was not lawful to do." The Church found the woman who accused them, had not commenced her action right, and dismissed it.

The case of exhorting sinners once more broke out and many were punished for their belief that sinners should be exhorted, at this time they began to see the danger to which they were drifting. There were only thirty-three members in all and of these over twenty had been churched and admonished; there had to be a halt somewhere. The church was now frightened for they could raise no money, have no preaching, and had no interest in their conference meetings. The last day of the year 1770, they met again, "and after prayers Concluded they could do nothing further till they had confessed their fault to those they had admonished, for they saw they had been wrong in Denying ministers to hold forth calls and invitations to men in general."

But this did no good, the first party would not return, though the second party had backed down and "ate humble pie." The great schism had broken the church in pieces.

But these good people could not long be without a church, "hell for them appeared to yawn." So early in 1773 they sent to the churches for aid. Five visitors came and formed a council to smooth matters over. After much talk it was concluded that each party had misunderstood the other about the meaning of the word exhortation. So they signed

an agreement that for the future any of them may exhort sinners upon the gospel evidence to repent and believe, whether they do it or not. The next day a new covenant nearly like the first one was written and eleven men and seven women signed it. All things went smoothly for a time. Elder Hovey preached, a large number attended the meetings held at the members' houses. What a good time they had at these services which began at nine o'clock and lasted several hours. They carried their dinners and had their noonings, at which they visited, politics were hinted at, they talked of the Stamp Act, the tax on tea and they debated Religion, but were careful not to allude to exhortation. The women spoke of their spinnings and weavings; the men told of their crops and live stock. These were heavenly times, but they did not last long. On August first, Elder Hovey's sermon to them was like a thunderclap in a clear sky. In part he said they believed a counterfeit gospel of the devil's forming and think it the true gospel. This sermon overthrew many of their cherished notions and was a cruel stab at their conference meetings. They held a meeting on August 6th and voted to notify the churches at Stratham and Epping that had recommended Elder Hovey to them, that they could not receive him on account of the doctrine he delivered on August 1st.

Things went from bad to worse and on October 31st, all of Hovey's followers were excommunicated. The church was now a ruin, no more records were made, no money raised for preaching and no meetings held till near the close of the Revolution.

The great schism destroyed the church in 1773. The war soon came on and except for those of the Friends, there were no meetings held, but in 1781, it was evident the Americans would gain their independence, then the old church members woke up. They held a meeting on July 2nd, told their trials, confessed their faults, forgave each other and resolved to set out anew. They continued their meetings in 1782. Elder Fletcher and others preached for them, yet they were a weak handful and the records show only the names of eight male members.

Early in 1783, on the advice of Elder Fletcher, they gave up their old church organizations and January 26th formed a new church, twelve men and fifteen women signed the new covenant. Elder Fletcher preached occasionally and Elder Eliphalet Smith also preached. The people liked him and voted to pay him eighteen shillings for each visit and chose a committee to get him to come and settle, but he declined.

From 1783, the church moved on smoothly, it was highly prosperous and their path was full of sunshine. Dancing was a great crime in the

eye of the church in those days and one member was expelled for so doing.

Elder Amos Wood was twenty-seven when he came to Weare. The town voted to hire him to preach the gospel for one year at the expense of the town, and to have the public worship one half on the north side of town and one half on the south side. In 1788 the town hired Mr. Wood to preach another year and in September, "Voted to Give Mr. Amos Wood a call to settle as a gospel minister in said Weare." They gave him his choice of the minister lots and the income of the other minister lots, as long as he should perform the ministry of the whole town, and fixed his yearly salary at £50. Thus on November 19th, the first ordination was held in Weare and Amos Wood the first settled minister. In the early pastorate of Elder Wood, church affairs moved pleasantly, they built a new meeting-house at South Weare and added to their numbers. Elder Wood was a shrewd manager and much beloved by the whole town. In 1791 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention and in 1794 preached the annual election sermon before the governor and legislature, which convened at Amherst.

Amos Wood died suddenly February 3rd, 1798, aged thirty-eight, he was universally mourned and the whole town attended his funeral. He was buried in the cemetery at South Weare.

The church then had to fall back on supply pastors in 1800. Elder Peak in January baptized two sisters by breaking a hole in the ice in a neighbor's pond for the purpose. A revival was held and thirty new members were added to the church. During Elder Wood's pastorate many New Boston people had joined the church in South Weare, they now wished to be dismissed to join at home.

As the years went by the church "girded up its loins" and did more work for the good of humanity in this world. They tried to make their members better, to cultivate their minds, improve their morals and advance their civilization. They chose a committee of two, to visit the brothers and sisters who did not walk to suit them and find out the reason for their conduct. Many were accused of one offense or another. In time this led to much discord and some were expelled. Then a new tribulation came — it was about what minister should preach to them. Bitter feeling broke out and some of the members went to the Quakers, some to the Universalists, and some to the freewill Baptists, whose missionaries were now coming to town on horseback, while some stood firm and formed a nucleus around which gathered another Antipedobaptist church.

The Congregationalists

On June 17, 1789, several ministers from neighboring towns, organized a Congregational church in Weare, it was weak at first, but soon grew strong in numbers. The members stood upon the plan of the Cambridge platform. They had no settled pastor at first, but relied upon supplies from abroad. In 1802 Mr. Sleigh of Deering was paid $14 for preaching at the north meeting-house. In 1802, Rev. John Cayford from England was ordained. He was a man of talent, and added a large number to the church, there were fifty-nine male members, and a large number of females. James Emerson was the first deacon. The pastor's wife was a great help to the church, she was noted for her quaint sayings, some of which have come down to us. She told one man that her, "oe would not abide on the 'andle unless she put a cleave in it." She was rather short of household utensils, and the church did not provide very well for her. Once a neighbor told her she would give her some applesauce if she would send a dish for it, she went home and got a hog's bladder, the only vessel she could find in the house and sent her child with it for the sauce. Still she never complained and was always cheerful. When her husband lived on lot ninety-nine, range five, he was too lazy to cut his wheat and she cut it with a pair of shears.

In 1805 the church, being strong in numbers, wished to be set off as a parish by themselves. They had often tried this, but the other parts of the town prevented it, but this year they went to the legislature with a large petition, and prayed they might be incorporated into a poll-parish, this was granted and they were incorporated into a parish, a body politic and have the name of the Congregational Society of Weare. Either Samuel Page, or Nathaniel Fifield could call the first parish meetings. This was a great victory for the church and it encouraged them wonderfully.

Soon after, Priest Cayford settled on one of the "parsonage lots," number sixteen, range six, and claimed it by right. He built a small rough house and lived there a few years. The town did not believe he could hold it, as they had already sold it to Aaron Cilley, so they chose a committee to assist Mr. Cilley in a suit brought against the "reverend trespasser." In due time the case was tried, Priest Cayford was beaten and the church also. The pastor had to move off the ministerial land, his usefulness was at an end. He asked for his dismissal and got it May 4, 1808. He removed from town soon after.

The church sank into rapid decline after their minister left. Ithamar Eaton, a leading member, married a widow, Hannah Low. She was an

Anabaptist and must have that kind of preaching. She persuaded her husband to attend her meetings. His example was contagious, his fellow church members went with him and all were received with open arms, and the Congregational church died in East Weare. A lawsuit and a woman's influence killed it.

The Universalists

The Universalists were Congregationalists in all things save the final state of man. They believed that in time all would be saved; while the latter formerly thought the great majority of mankind would be damned; even now they are quite sure a few will be. The Universalists, on the contrary, in the kindness of their hearts, would have all reach heaven, and they believe that their God is even kinder and better than they are.

A society was formed prior to 1803. It numbered about thirty men and had many female members. A convention was held with them that year at the house of William Whittle, Weare Center. Messrs. Stevens and Page circulated a very unique subscription paper to raise money for preaching. It asked that all persons who have so worthy an idea of the great Creator and Governor of the universe, as to believe that his plan in the creation of mankind was finally to bring them to happiness; that the death and merits of the Saviour of the world, are sufficient to accomplish it, and who wished to encourage the teachers of this important and benevolent doctrine, should sign this paper, requesting the town give them their part of the public money, and should throw in their mite for the same good cause. Twenty seven men signed and each gave from fifty cents to two dollars. They did not easily get their part of the public money but after numerous petitions were sent to the legislature, they were recognized by law as a religious sect, and in 1804 the Methodists, and in 1807 the Freewill Baptists, were thus recognized.

After this the Universalists had no trouble in getting their share of the public money. About this time they adopted a profession of faith and a constitution. It said they should be called the First Universalist society in Weare, that any person of good moral character might become a member by signing the profession of faith and construction.

Rev. Sebastian Streeter became the pastor in 1808. He labored here five years and lived on Page hill. He was succeeded by his brother Squire, who preached several years, and at the same time his younger brother Russell taught school in town and preached occasionally. The meetings were held part of the time at William Whittle's house at Weare Center, and the other part at the meeting-house in South Weare. The society prospered and in 1817 a convention was held with them at the house

of William Whittle. During these years there was much controversy on doctrinal points between the Universalists and the other sects.

In 1837, it was decided to build a meeting-house at Weare Center, at this time a new townhouse was also needed and some of the leading citizens thought the two could be combined in one building. At the annual town meeting, a committee was chosen and they reported in favor of building a building sixty feet long and forty feet wide, on land to be given by John Whittle, at Weare Center, with a story added for a meeting-house, the whole cost to the town, not to exceed one thousand dollars. The town voted to build and the Universalists with the help of the Freewill Baptists, built the meeting house over the hall. There were fifty-two pews, which were sold at prices ranging from $17 to $28. A bell of excellent tone was procured and has ever since summoned the people to worship.

On June 8, 1838, Rev. Joseph P. Atkinson became the pastor. He preached two-thirds of the time in the new house and one-third at South Weare. He had large meetings as all the members attended in both places. He had many of the best people in Weare to make up his congregation. In October he formed a bible class, it being one of the earliest in the United States. Mr. Atkinson preached here three years, then went to Stoneham, Mass.

The next settled minister was Rev. William Hooper, after him there were supplies for some time. Among the noted clergymen who have preached there were; Revs. G. L. Demarest, G. H. Emerson, A. J. Patterson, and S. H. McCollister, all D.D.'s.

A Sabbath-school was established in 1866. The school had about nine-hundred volumes in its library. The society for its amusement and improvement has had Sunday-evening concerts, one a sacred concert by Patten's band, also May festivals and Christmas parties. Besides its regular work, it has organized several Sabbath-schools in other places, sent away hundreds of books, helped build chapels, gave $10 to the mission Sabbath-school in Deering, and $50 to the Orphan's home in Franklin.

During the whole time the school has existed there has been no vacation, the children meeting every Sabbath, no matter what the weather. The largest number present at any one session was one hundred and eleven. Very few schools have so good a record.

The society is now in a flourishing condition, has preaching many Sabbaths each year, and its meetings are well attended.

The Antipedobaptists

The ones that had stood firm when the church broke up over diffi-

culties of choosing a minister and the "unhappy schism" in 1805, got together with the church clerk and assumed the name of the "Antiopedo-Free-Will Baptist society." The staunch Calvinists, who did not go over to the society with the long name, got together on the above date and with elders and brethren from sister churches, talked over the existing difficulties in the church. The steadfast members signed the articles of faith and voted to unite with the Warren association in Rhode Island, and during the next six years they had no settled minister until Elder Wilmarth took the parish. He was a strong man intellectually and the equal if not the superior, of any minister who ever lived in Weare. He preached in town several years, the church flourished and many were added. Tristram Barnard was chosen deacon. About 1817 he had trouble with a few of the brethren, so he wished to be dismissed, and became the pastor of the church in Milford.

The church as we have said, first joined the association in Rhode Island. In 1813, they were dismissed to the one in Boston, and then in 1818, a new association was formed in New Hampshire. It was customary for each church to send a letter every year to the association, in 1822 one was written and read to the church; "voted to send it after spunging some parts of it."

Elder Gibson was the next settled minister. He ran well for a season, preached good sermons and baptized a goodly number, but alas, he had one failing — he loved strong drinks. A committee was chosen to labor with him and they reported that they could "see no cause of grief with him at present," and they thought everything was all right. But it did not prove so and he asked for his dismissal, which the church quietly gave him.

In 1824 Elder Wilmarth came back to Weare. He was very popular and labored with great success. He preached half at the north meeting-house, and half at the south. His sermons were excellent, but sometimes they seemed to burn blue. He pictured the awful punishments of hell and the literal roasting of bodies of flesh over a brimstone fire.

John Emerson tells how he, with some other boys, went to hear him preach. They were terribly frightened at what he said and on the way home they met Jacob Carr and, with fear, told him of the dreadful fate the Elder said awaited them. With a twinkle in his eye he said, "Don't be Afeered, boys, don't be afeered, if anything happens, I have a cave up on my hill where I can hide ye so safe that all the devils in hell can't find ye." Emerson said they were reassured and went home happy.

Elder Joseph Davis was the next pastor. He found the church in

good condition. In 1827 there were one hundred eighteen members. One of the constant attendants was "Eddard" Flanders, who lived on berries, nuts and what he could earn swingling flax. He wore a calico garment of bright colors, a soft felt hat turned up at the sides with a rainbow ribbon and a gleaming buckle.

United the church was strong, but in 1829, some of the members in the northern part of town wished to form a society of their own, and fifteen were dismissed for that purpose. Then from time to time others went, till nearly all the church was gone. The old church never had a settled pastor again. In 1834, the pastor at East Weare preached for them about half the time, and a number were baptized and they organized a temperance society. It did great good but it also begat ill feeling among the old cider-guzzlers and hard drinkers. Over the next few years, several were dropped for misconduct, others left to go to other churches. In 1842 the Lord's supper was celebrated, but none were baptized, the next year the church was very feeble, it was dying. In August of that year they met and decided to give the twenty-seven members letters to join some other church, that brother Simeon Nichols dispose of the "Communion Ware," at the best interests of the church and that the church be dissolved two weeks from date. Thus died the first Antipedobaptist church in Weare.

The Freewill Baptists

The Freewill Baptists came to Weare about 1800 and offered an opportunity to the ones who did not endorse the Calvinistic creed in full to join another church. The sect received them with open arms and a church was started in Weare. The elders met at the south meeting-house with two men and seven women. Elder Timothy Morse came to preach to them.

Jonathan Philbrick was elected ruling elder and church clerk. They had grand meetings and were full of enthusiasm and zeal. In 1812 Elder Hezekiah D. Buzzell moved his family into town. He lived at South Weare, but preached in all parts of town. The church grew rapidly, nearly two hundred members belonged and his meetings were well attended. He was elected several years to the General Court and to the state senate. He had a keen wit, once he invited a fellow elder to have a social glass with him. Elder Buzzell smilingly said, "Brother, I never invite any one to drink with me unless he is homelier than I am." The brother after a moment, blandly remarked, "I guess, Brother Buzzell, you don't very often ask anyone to drink with you."

The church in Weare was part of the Richmond Quarterly Meeting. Messengers from the different churches attended the meetings and letters were read from each church. The elder was often chosen to attend and being poor the church took up a subscription to pay his expenses. Elder Harriman was once elected to go and his expenses would be one dollar. A paper was at once started and the members signed with great liberality, but when they had figured up, they lacked six cents and the elder said he would pay that himself. So proud were the people of their gifts, that they had their names and the sum given entered upon the church records. They often had revivals, then there would be seasons of depression. In 1820 many were baptized. Three years later there was another rousing revival. The next year the revival flame broke out again and Elder Buzzell baptized many in Mount William pond, the elder's favorite place for the sacred rite. In 1827 serious difficulty arose, the elder was under a cloud, the tongue of slander was pointed at him and in 1828, he removed with his family to Gilmanton. The same year Jesse Whittaker, a native of the town, had shown great talents as an exhorter, so he was set apart for the work of the ministry and he was ordained.

In 1830 a great cloud of ministers came to Weare and a large assembly was held at the south meeting house. The result of this great incoming of elders was disastrous to the first Free Will Baptist church in Weare. The brethren found it more convenient to go to church near home and the ministers were willing to take a mere nothing for a salary so many were dismissed to form their own church. One was formed at North Weare and one at East Weare, one at Deering, and one at Craney hill. Thus five new churches were formed from one large one. Their history, though brief, will be very pleasant reading.

In 1831-32 Elder Harriman preached in both the north and south parts of town and sometimes in Deering and other places. The town of Weare was the paradise of ministers. In 1834 on May 4, there were seven ministers all preaching that day in different parts of town.

They were bold and aggressive and the record says that Sunday, June 29th, the Universalists had a funeral at the south meeting-house. Elder Harriman had intended to preach, but gave up his appointment. He remained and at the close made some remarks which very much exasperated the other society. The Universalist minister replied and they had a warm, sharp discussion, highly edifying to the mourners.

In 1835, the quarterly meeting was held in town, beginning August 26th and lasting five days. Nearly two score ministers were present. There was much praying, shouting and singing, sinners were awakened and

many hopefully converted. It took six hundred pounds of hay to feed the ministers' horses. The meeting was held at the north meeting-house.

The church had but few cases of discipline, for they were careful to admit only good members. At this time the temperance question came up, also the subject of evil speaking. A committee was appointed to consider this matter and they reported that, "First, we loose comfort by evil speaking, and second, we loose the confidence of our brethren. To prevent this we will covenant in the strength of God in the future, to keep our tongues as with a bridle, and our hearts with all dilligence."

March 17, 1838 was an ominous day for the flourishing First Freewill Baptist church, a meeting was held to divide the church and society. This was voted and the third church was organized at once, they hired Elder David Moody, at a salary of $250 a year.

For some time there had been preaching that the second coming of Christ was near at hand, the members at South Weare were curious to learn about this new doctrine, but the Universalists did not take kindly to the "Millerite craze," as they termed it and they invited a young minister from Boston to come and preach on the subject. Large numbers came to hear him preach against the Advent doctrine and it is thought that his sermons helped prevent its spread in Weare. There were many at this time who wished to be baptized yet would not join the church, the church members did not like this and they said, "that it is not expedient to allow our administrators to baptize young converts without the voice of the church and let them go at loose ends in the world, that it is contrary to good order and church government." But the Elder was willing and the candidates did not care whether or not they had the consent of the church, so the rite was consumated.

In 1844 a new Freewill Baptist society was formed with twenty-eight members, but after a few years many of the strong pillars of the church passed away. About 1877 Amos Bailey who had been a stay and support of the church for near half a century died, and none came to take his place. In 1876 many of the surviving members went to the new Congregationalist church then just established and the first Freewill Baptist church, which had lived for seventy years ceased to exist.

The second Freewill Baptist church was formed March 29, 1838, it was called the Third church at that time, the First being at South Weare, and the Second in the northwest corner of the town. The first meeting was held in the school-house between East Weare and Sugar hill. They chose David Harriman, pastor. For the good of man the church discussed the subject of the abolition of slavery. The church

held that difference of color was not a just cause for difference of treatment; that the enslaving of men is a sin against God; and that the church should exclude all slave-holding ministers and church members from their communion. In 1840 they inquired their rights to the old first meeting house at East Weare. Then they sold their interest in the meeting-house at the Center to the Universalists, settled with the Church at East Weare and built themselves a fine chapel west of North Weare village. They held a great revival that year. In 1846 the members all enrolled their names on the abstinence pledge and promised to "abandon the Use of all kinds of intoxicating drinks as a beverage for ever and entirely."

The Friends or Quakers

The first Friends to come to Weare were Jonathan Dow and Elijah Purington. In 1766, Jonathan Dow of Hampton Falls bought one whole right in the town of Weare for £40 1s. He settled on lot thirty-seven, range five and Elijah Purington took lot thirty-eight, range five at Weare Center, and his descendents still reside there. In 1769 Elijah Purington was first selectman and in 1770 Dow held the same office.

In the next fifteen years as many as fifty families of Quakers came to Weare. In 1776 many of them refused to sign the Association Test, not because they lacked patriotism, but because their religion forbade them to fight. Jonathan Dow and Jedediah Dow built the first two-story houses in town, in 1775. It was a Quaker that same year who first drove a chaise to Weare. They were a thrifty people from the start.

The Friends early built a meeting-house which stood near Weare Center, near the present town hall. In 1786 the town-meeting was called at Center Square. They voted "to adjourn to the Friends meeting-house for eight minutes." After this the town-meetings were often held there.

In 1795 the society built two new meeting-houses, one called the North and the other the South. These with many alterations are still in use and every week "First-day" and "Mid-week" meetings are held in both.

It is well known that the Friends church organization is very simple. It is their custom to sit in silence until some person feels moved to speak, a funeral is conducted in the same manner. The marriage ceremony consists in the promise of each party to be loving and faithful to the other until death shall separate them. All the persons present generally signed the marriage certificate.

They were an unpopular sect when they first came to Weare, the

old Puritans came to this country to find religious freedom for themselves, but they did not want it for any one else.

In 1786 fifty citizens in the east part of town petitioned to be separated from the western portion saying that they labored under great inconveniences in getting a settled minister, by reason of a large society of Quakers in the center of town, therefore they wished to be set off as a parish with town privileges. This petition did not succeed and in time they found that the Quakers lived in peace among themselves, were excellent citizens, thrifty farmers and the best of neighbors.

In 1795 the membership of the society had become so large that they requested the Salem monthly meeting to give them a separate meeting. The request was granted and the first monthly meeting in Weare was held at their south meeting-house, 22d of 10th month 1795. Ebenezer Breed was clerk of the "Men's meeting," and Martha Gove, clerk of the "Women's meeting." There were then about seventy-five heads of families who were members of the Preparative and Monthly meetings.

In 1794 it was voted to lay out one acre of land at Center Square for the Friends' burying-place. Previous to 1852 Friends were forbidden by strict discipline of the society to erect memorial tablets:

"Where, with a love as deep as ours,
They left their dead with God."

The Friends early set up denomination schools. In 1804 steps were taken in Weare to establish a "Monthly meeting school." The sum of $2039 was raised, the interest of which was to support the school. Pelatiah Gove was the teacher and in 1812, the school was discontinued as the donors found it hard to pay their interest, so were released from their obligation.

The Friends' boarding-school at Providence, R. I. was opened in 1819, and since that time nearly every family of Friends in Weare has been creditably represented there. In 1813 the south meeting-house was enlarged for the accommodation of the Quarterly meeting. This was the first and largest Quarterly meeting ever held in Weare. Tradition has much to say of the bounteous hospitality of the home meeting on this occasion. Five brothers and sisters settled on adjoining farms are said to have entertained ninety-one guests.

The Friends in Weare took a decided stand on slavery. In 1836 they petitioned congress to prohibit the slave trade. Their petition closed with these impressive words: "We can do no less than plead for the enfranchisement of the slave and that measures be immediately taken

by congress to give him the same protection from just and equitable laws as is given to other citizens within your exclusive jurisdiction." This was part of their petition. They also in 1847 contributed generously to the people of Ireland who were suffering from famine.

In 1820 the society numbered five hundred and sixty-seven members. In 1888 there were less than two hundred. This is due in part to the fact that pervious to 1872 Friends were "disowned" for marrying outside the society.

As an illustration of the watchful care of the society over its members we find in the quaint old record that a Friend is "under dealing" "for signing a note in an unbecoming manner," and another was dealt with because he "struck a man with his foot." A misguided sister "did much neglect the attendance of Friends meeting and when she has attended, it hath been to the disturbance of the meeting by vocal singing and has so far given way to a spirit of 'ranterism' as to join herself with those that have gone out from Friends in Lynn." After much "unavailing labor" she was disowned. The first two offenders made satisfactory amends and were forgiven.

None of the Friends were ever helped by the town as paupers and none were ever arrested. They had very few law-suits and their animals were never impounded and they never tolerated drunkards.

Only a brief sketch of Friends in Weare in "Ye olden time" can be gleaned from the imperfect records. Their later history is one of simple faithfulness and perseverance in well doing. The Friends have made their influence felt, by their individual efforts to live the spirit of their religion, by their unobtrusive lives and their good citizenship. The high position the town attained in the county in the early days was largely due to their thrift and intelligence, probably there is no town in the state where the standard of morality has been higher than in Weare.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) in Weare, N. H.

The Friends have continued a small, but influential, group in Weare, various members having been selected as teachers, town officers, public officials, etc., from time to time.

In 1916 the south meeting house so-called was sold to Drewry Brothers, who wanted to enlarge their wood-working shop. And in 1955 the north meeting house was also sold and removed by one who wanted to build a dwelling house, etc. These buildings were disposed of not because the Society was dying out, but rather as being too cumbersome

and expensive to maintain for what use was made of them. This was partly due to the uniting of the Friends and Congregationalists of their meetings for Sunday worship in 1920, the first such union service being held October 31 that year. This union of services has continued ever since, at first with a Friends' minister, and later with any satisfactory minister. We feel this has been beneficial to both societies and to the community in general. There is now a thriving Federated Church with an attendance of around 60, and with a graded Sunday School. At the present time a Methodist minister is serving here; someone asked how it would work out with a Methodist working with Friends and Congregationalists, and the reply was that we hoped the result would be Christians!

Each society has kept its own business organization and meetings, with a joint committee to handle the Federated Church business, 3 from each group. This has worked out very amicably.

At preesnt there are about eighty members in Weare Monthly Meeting of Friends, including quite a number of non-resident members. There is a very active Concord Preparative Meeting, (part of Weare Monthly Meeting), which holds meetings for worship, and Sunday School for the children.

Friends have traditionally stood for peace, believing that war is contrary to the precepts and teachings of Christ. During World War I, 1914 to 1917, conscientious objectors to war who were drafted had to go along with the military or go to prison. When World War II came in 1940 a Civilian Public Service program was set up whereby conscientious objectors to war could perform services of national value, but not related to the military, as an alternative to war.

Each member is allowed considerable freedom in choosing his course of action. It is felt that each should be guided by his conscience, or the Inner Light. This calls for individually applied effort and practice, that one may see this light more clearly and follow it more accurately and effectively.

The old Friends' meeting house at Henniker, N. H., and the older one at Unity, N. H. are still kept along with an annual meeting held in each. The building in Unity was built in 1820, and has the swing shutters to divide the men's meeting from the women's meeting, as was done in the olden days with their business sessions. The women's side has a wider entrance door to accommodate the hoop-skirts of those times. They held some mid-week meetings in Unity in the old days, and on one such occasion a Weare member felt he could not spare the time from his

farm work to attend this meeting. So he let his wife drive up with horse and buggy the day before, taking the children along, to stay with friends overnight and attend the meeting next day. But after they had gone his conscience bothered him. He finally finished his day's work and evening chores, then made arrangements with a neighbor to tend to his chores the next day, and he struck out afoot to walk the forty miles to the Unity meeting house in the night. When meeting time came next forenoon, and his family arrived at the building, he was there too for the meeting. Would that more people today had as much conscientious and determined dedication!

The Friends have kept along their regular monthly meetings for business and worship, and the Salem Quarterly Meeting has been held here late years on every other year, alternating with Lawrence, Mass.

Just now we are in the process of changing our affiliation from the Salem Quarterly Meeting, most of the meetings of which are located in Massachusetts, to the Dover Quarterly Meeting, located in Dover, N. H. We think this will make a much better geographical line-up of meetings in the "Quarters"; and will also enable the meetings to better cope with problems that may come up in either State. There are several scattered, and some new meetings, that we expect will join in making a bigger and better New Hampshire Quarterly Meeting in the days to come.

In closing this brief summary, we would like to quote a Meditation that was written by Alfred Osborne, (one of our life-long members) and which was read at his funeral in 1951:

"If I can live in simple comfort and owe no man anything, sharing intimately with loved ones life's varied experiences; if I can bring a touch of healing and a clearer outlook into the trials and problems of those with whom I mingle; if I can humbly undertake public service when the public calls me, caring neither too much nor too little for popular approval; if I can give spiritual values always the first place as did Jesus of Nazarath, and gladly sink from sight like a bit of leaven that coming of his kingdom may be hastened, then will this experiment of living yield in full measure the true wealth of contentment, and when the door opens on another stage of existence I shall be ready for the great adventure."

North Weare Church

A number of Christian believers, residing in North Weare in September 1891 having become persuaded that it is God's will for them to associate as a Congregational Church and having agreed to gather for such a purpose and advise, requested neighboring Congregational Churches

to examine their condition and advise them through an Ecclesiastical Council which was to be held at the North Weare Baptist Church, with articles of Faith and Covenant presented and approved.

Rev. S. H. Goodwin was the acting minister for some time. Rev. Winfield S. Randall was chosen as pastor on February 22, 1895, with a salary of $300 promised annually and a parsonage and three weeks vacation. He resigned in 1902 and Rev. E. L. Baker was chosen and continued in the work about fifteen years.

In the past forty years many pastors have been called to serve this church, the Rev. Earle Fellows is the pastor at the present time and the services are well attended.

The Friends of Weare became united with the Congregational Church on January 3, 1920, since then the two have continued in peace and harmony.

The Church Guild

The Meizona, or Church Guild, was organized in January 1903 as a social organization to work with the church and assist in carrying out its ideals. In 1932 the name was changed to the Church Circle.

The Circle has been fortunate in having a good membership of willing workers, goodly sums of money have been raised by public suppers, fancy work sales and such. The money so raised was used to remodel the kitchen, help pay for extensive repairs to the church and dig a well and pipe the water into the kitchen. The Circle is now sponsoring a splendid girls' choir, which is very active.

The East Weare Baptist Church

The Calvinist Baptist Church, an offspring of the old Antipedobaptist Church of So. Weare, was formed November 1, 1829 in East Weare. Its members gave as the reasons for forming a new church, that it would be more convenient for them to have a church near home; for their good and for the town's good and good for the cause of Christ.

The first meeting was held at the home of Tristram Barnard. For several years they met at different homes, in the school-house and in the old church on the hill. In the spring of 1830 Rev. Asa Niles became the first pastor. The church started a revival, eleven were baptized, making thirty-four members in all. They started a Sunday-school with thirty-five scholars.

In 1860 the church building was begun, the land was given by brother David Cross, the building cost $650 and the men gave their time to do the work.

In 1860 the church applied to the state Convention for $50 a year, this was later raised to $100; about this time a parsonage was bought. From 1889 to 1893 there is no record. In the fall of 1892 interest was revived and $300 was raised to make the building neat and attractive. Public worship was resumed in 1893. The Church was reorganized under the name of the Baptist Society, with new members. Mr. Mayo was the first resident pastor. From 1893 to 1908 supply pastors held services Sunday afternoons for the next two years. Rev. Junkins held morning services there.

In 1913 Rev. A. H. Sargent came as State Pastor, the Church thrived and in July, 1913 rededication services were held. The inside of the Church had been completely renovated.

It is uncertain when the name of the church was changed to its present one, but it is believed to have been about the time of the rededication service.

In 1913 Rev. W. P. Robinson was called as the first resident pastor in many years. After the resignation of Rev. Griffin in 1924, church services were held Sunday afternoons by supply pastors from Contoocook Baptist Church. In 1952 Mr. Warren Kautz was called to be the first resident pastor since 1924. Pastor Kautz was ordained by the Church in 1954. During this time the Sunday school grew from twenty to about forty members; also new members were added to the Church.

Rev. Kautz was called to Maryland in 1956 and at present supply pastors are conducting the services.

Holy Cross Church, East Weare

Bishop Parker, pastor at St. Paul's School and priest in charge of St. John's, Dunbarton, had occasion to hold services in 1889 in East Weare. The services were conducted in the Free Will Baptist Church on Main Street in what was then called "Templar's Hall." In 1890 the congregation there had increased enough to warrant the organization of the Mission of the Holy Cross. Bishop Parker had secured help of two lay readers and in 1891, had obtained a lot for a small church. Funds were raised sufficient to construct the church of the Holy Cross, in the summer and fall of 1893.

The Bishop was prevented from consecrating this church in 1894 but he deeply appreciated the services of Mr. Parker and said of the progress at East Weare: "A Chapel, comely and churchly, has been built by the untiring zeal of Mr. Parker of St. Paul's School, who ministers to the souls of men in all that vast and neglected region. "The Bishop consecrated the Church of the Holy Cross, on October 11, 1896.

The clergy from St. Paul's School have held services at Holy Cross Church most of the time ever since, at present it has a membership of around twenty-five, but its attendance is most always, between fifty and sixty.

The Union Church at South Weare

In 1874 the citizens at South Weare decided to tear down the old church as it was in very poor condition and build a new one. The Universalists owned a share in this Church, but they would not sell to the Congregationalists; so it was decided to build a Union Church, the latter to own three fourths and the former one fourth; $675.00 was raised by the Universalists and the Congregationalists raised $2,025.00. Farewell exercises were held July 4, 1875 and the people came from all over the town. That year the fourth was piously celebrated in So. Weare.

They started to demolish the old meeting house on Aug. 30, 1875. The contractors to build the new one were Jonathan Stonning and George Colby. They began work on October 4th of that same year and it was finished in January 1876. The new church was furnished with circular ash pews, trimmed with black walnut. Osgood Fifield of Boston, a native of Weare, gave the beautiful pulpit; the Ladies Sewing Circle gave the carpet, assisted by the Universalists; the Bible and church clock were also given and four ex-governors of New Hampshire and a few others gave the fine toned bell that hangs in the steeple. The names of the donors are cast in the bell. The new meeting-house cost $3,224.00. The pews sold for $3,146.36 leaving an indebtedness of only $77.64.

A committee from each society met and agreed upon the use and occupancy of the house. The Universalists were to have it the third Sabbath of every month and in August, the fourth Sunday also; the Congregationalists to have it the rest of the year, the house to be used for religious purposes only. At this meeting they provided for the building of horse-sheds and the care of the church and settlement of any disputes that might arise.

On February first, 1876, the people assembled for the first time in their new edifice, the council was present and twenty-one persons presented themselves as the members of the new church. Their articles of faith were examined and they were recognized as The Union Congregational Church of South Weare. In the evening Rev. Albert B. Palmer was ordained and put in charge of the church as its pastor. The next day, Feb. 2nd, the church edifice was dedicated with impressive services, in which the Universalists took part. The church was filled and everything transpired happily.

There were twenty-five men and seven women that adopted the profession of faith and to the name of The South Weare Universalist Society. Their Prudential committee hired Rev. G. L. Demarest of Manchester to preach to them on their Sunday, his salary was to be $16.00 a Sabbath. A Sabbath school of thirty members was organized, a Bible class formed and the society prospered. Mrs. George Hazen played the organ and her brother Charles Thorp rang the bell.

Rev. Mr. Palmer, after a little over three years, had to resign on account of his health, the church had prospered under his ministrations, the membership had increased from twenty-one to thirty-eight. Although his salary was only $25.00 a year, he always worked as if it were thousands. In the next five years two pastors served, then the church was open just part of the time. In 1885 Rev. Mr. T. Thorp preached years the church was again closed during the winter months. This has forenoons in South Weare and afternoons in North Weare. After a few been the situation ever since.

In the summer of 1953, Dr. Daniel K. Poling of New York city and Deering started services at the South Weare church and for ten weeks each summer since then has conducted the services there. Dr. Poling is a very fine preacher, his sincerity and genuine love for humanity, makes him loved by all. People come from far and near to hear him. The average attendance for the summer is about one hundred each Sunday and both the Congregationalists and the Universalists hope Dr. Poling can be with them for many years to come.

The organist for Dr. Poling has been Mrs. Harold Flanders, soloists from Weare and nearby communities have given their services. Mrs. Gibb has provided beautiful bouquets each Sunday; all these combined efforts, making the services something for all to remember.

The repairs on the church were started in 1945, with the shingling of the roof and building new steps at the entrance; also the plastering was repaired and the walls painted. The two church societies paid for the shingling and Carlisle Dearborn collected $800 for the other repairs. Then in 1956 Mr. Dearborn again collected $1,400.00 from interested citizens and friends. The wooden shingles on the steeple had been on for eighty-one years and were in need of repair. These were removed and new ones put on with aluminum corners. The pews were cleaned, shellacked and varnished and the chimney recapped.

Drs. Irvine and Luther Eastman, sons of George F. Eastman, have in the last two years been very generous with their gifts to the church. Two new flags, one the U. S. Flag and one the Church Flag, the old or-

gan repaired and electrified, the church painted and lightning rods put on — all gifts of these two brothers who were born in South Weare, but now reside in Massachusetts.

The clerks for the Universalists have been, Eben Bartlett, Almon L. Sleeper, George G. Kendrick, Denton Dearborn and Robert Taylor.

The Congregationalists have lost some of their records, therefore this list of their clerks may not be complete, but the following are the names of some of them; Perley E. Bartlett, Charles Thorp, George Hazen, Mary Hazen and Ralph Hazen.

When the repairs on the South Weare church were started in 1945, a sealed bottle was found in one of the buttresses of the door, it had been there for eighty years and contained the names of the builders of the church in 1875.

The citizens of South Weare are proud of their church which stands on the hill facing Joe English and the Uncanoonucs, a truly inspiring view on a Sabbath morning.

CHAPTER VI

THE SCHOOLS

There was no public school in Weare for eighteen years after its first settlement in 1750. The youth were taught at home, or sometimes a master went from house to house, and such were called family schools. Thus the children all learned to read and write.

For five years after the town was incorporated not a cent was raised for schooling, but in 1769 the fourth article in the warrant was "To see if the town will raise any money for a town school." At the March 14th meeting the clerk made this unique record of what they did, "Voted to raise money for Schooling and voted to the negative." They adjourned one week, changed their minds, met and voted to reconsider the "Vote" that was to raise money for Schooling and voted to the Negative and Voted five pounds Lawful money for Schooling to hire a school dame. Our first public school was at once opened and kept in the spring and summer of 1769.

Let us look at the first school, which was kept at So. Weare in the house of Jonathan Atwood who lived at the southern foot of Mt. Dearborn. The selectmen, as the law then was, had the sole charge of it. Some of the children had to walk a long way through the dark woods, the forest primeval. They saw where the wild deer browsed, tracked bears in the mud, and may have heard, as they often did, the howl of the wolf from Mt. Wallingford or William.

School opened then as now at nine o'clock in the morning. The small children read first in the New England Primer and recited the catechism it contained. The larger scholars had the Psalter and the Bible from which some read fluently while others stumbled and drawled in the most wonderful manner. These were followed by arithmetic taught them by the teacher orally, or by rote, as it was termed. Then came recess when the children "went storming out to playing" succeeded by writing and spelling at which they had numerous matches; the afternoon exercises were nearly the same.

Their school-room was very simple, the seats were rough benches, no desks, maybe a table, "deep scarred by raps official" for the teacher and on which the children learned to write with quill pens, no slates and no blackboards; some carried a chair from home, that they might have more comfort.

It must have been a large school, for the first settlers as a rule had large families. They were a happy lot, playing the same games as now, tag, high-spy, snap the whip, while the large boys "rasseled," and later when school kept in autumn or winter, they skated, or slid downhill.

Weare was not satisfied with one school district, it was too far to go to school, so the next year they raised three times as much money, 15 pounds and voted to divide it into districts. They forgot to do this at the annual meeting, so in 1771 they raised $35, in 1772 they raised $50, and the selectmen divided it into the following districts — So. Weare, by Capt. Atwood's; New Boston Road, near Bond Little's; Mt. Road by Mt. Misery; Philbrick's near where Hon. Moses A. Hodgdon lives; North Road, to Sugar hill; Center Road, near Center Square. The next year the "North Road" was called the "Shogger" Hill district.

A grammar school must be set up, for the town had now in 1772 more than one hundred householders. They hired Dr. Benjamin Page, the first Physician in Weare and paid him "for taking care of the grammar school" the enormous sum of twelve shillings.

Ebenezer Breed followed him, and taught at Sugar Hill, Weare Center, So. Weare and the Mountain. Soon after, Dr. Philip Hoit, Weare's second physician, taught the grammar school. He was paid one year, three pounds for his services while Caleb Atwood was paid for the Dr.'s board in the So. Weare District, one pound 5s, 8d; and Ebenezer Bailey for his board in the Mt. Road district, fifteen shillings. While Dr. Hoit was teaching one of the selectmen with an Irish school-master visited the school and asked Dr. Hoit for his credentials, as he wished to have a teacher who understood English grammar. After he left, one of the boys asked the teacher what was meant by credentials; he fretfully replied; "I do not know, but I suppose it is some Latin word Donnovan put into his head." This Irish master also taught grammar school being the first to teach English grammar in town.

The grammar master, as we have seen, traveled from district to district, teaching till each received its part. Geography was not taught then in the schools as there was no convenient text book.

Much time in the old days was devoted to discipline and the masters were not stingy in the use of the rod and ferule, some of the teachers

spent nearly half the time in this exercise and blistered hands and swollen ears and smarting limbs were very common. Milder punishments were: "sitting on nothing," or on the top end of an old-fashioned elm-bark seat chair turned down; holding out a heavy book horizontally; standing in a corner face to the wall, stooping down to hold a nail or peg in the floor, the culprit often getting a smart slap on his rear to keep him from bending his knees.

Weare raised larger sums each year for her schools beginning in 1769 with five pounds, and in 1774, $150 was raised. They paid very little at first for teaching and the price of board was a mere nothing, often the board and fuel were given and at times the teacher boarded around. At a later time, two or three shillings a week were paid to females for their services, while the wages of a male teacher were as high as ten shillings a week. Board was at one time two shillings a week for females and four for males. It is hard to tell exactly how much this was, for the value of the currency was fluctuating and greatly depreciated.

The town had no school-houses till after the Revolution, and then they were built by individuals, in the naturally formed districts, mostly of logs and covered by long, shaved shingles fastened on with wooden pins.

In 1775, the town voted money for schools which were taught early that year, but the war soon came on and the people frightened at the expense, as people were poor, and money was hard to get, so it was "Voted to drop the Schooling for the present."

The best citizens knew that closing the schools in wartime was wrong and at the town-meeting in 1777 they voted that "all districts should employ masters and mistresses to Sute them Selves and when they had so done to apply to the selectmen for their part of the School money," and 75 pounds was raised for the schools. The poor taxpayers thought this was hard, as the town was paying up its war expenses as they accrued, and did not pile up a war debt to burden the future, as did a subsequent generation. So the opponents of the school rallied and at a special town-meeting, voted not to raise any school money, in 1778 there were no schools for the same reason; but in 1779 at a special meeting, they voted to raise £300 for "Schooling Children for the present year"; the money was raised and schools were kept in all the districts.

The names of but a few of the early teachers have come down to us; Mrs. Elijah Brown taught at So. Weare. She was well liked and was employed for several years. Master Robert Hogg, a famous teacher, taught on Sugar Hill. He came to Weare in 1772, opened a school in his

own house, and when not employed by the town, kept a private school. He was a strict disciplinarian. It is told that he punished one of the large girls by making her ride "pig-back" on the shoulders of one of the boys and when he thus had her fast, raised her dress and gave her a severe spanking. Refined people thought this very indecent and Master Hogg was severely criticized.

In 1780 £900 was raised for the schools. This seems a large sum, but the currency was greatly depreciated at this time. In 1781 it was again voted to discontinue the public schools, and for several years there were none. Master Hogg kept on with his private school and Mistress Brown taught occasionally in the south part of town.

In 1785, the war being over, they raised £60 lawful money, instructed the selectmen to divide the town into districts and provide the schools in each. From this time schools have been kept in Weare each year.

At the annual meeting in 1792 a committee of seven was chosen to divide the town into fourteen school districts. This stood till 1805 when the state made a new school law and other arrangements were made. The first schools were kept in the barns or houses of the citizens. When and where the first school house was built we do not know, but it was probably at So. Weare and the next one was on School hill about 1785. It stood till 1792, when the district was broken up and the Brown district near East Weare, and the Eaton district were formed. The first school in the Brown district school-house, was kept by Master O'Nail, on the strict moral-suasion plan. It is told that in marching around the chimney one day, Patsey Schearer, a large girl, when she got opposite the teacher, stooped over and gave him a bouncing buss. O'Nail cried out, "Now Pat, that is too bad, right here; you ought to have waited till we got home." After the Revolution the town seemed to prefer school-masters to school-dames. There were a great number of foreigners teaching in the country and Irish school-masters were plenty in Weare. Among the most popular of these was Master Richard Adams, who was very pious and also very profane. When he taught on Sugar Hill he had as many as twenty great boys, each six feet tall among his pupils. One day they marched in single file, one seized a burning brand, and shouted, "Shoulder firelock." Master Adams ordered, "Ground firelock, damn ye," and gave the leader a blow at the same time, which felled him to the floor. The boys behaved first-rate after that. One of his rules which applied to himself as well, was that no scholar should step into the school-room with his hat on. One time he forgot and violated the rule himself. One of the boys saw him and slipped behind him and crushed the hat

down over his eyes, hurting him badly. Adams said, "God bless my soul, my son, you are a nice fellow," and gave him a silver shilling. In this way he made himself popular, and without doubt was the best teacher Weare ever had. (O-H 273 & 74)

Master Robert Hogg was also an excellent teacher and disciplinarian, but not quite so popular.

Master Jacob Hale of Hopkinton taught on Sugar Hill in 1785. There was a log school house there then. Hale was an astronomer and loved to go out nights to look at the stars. A great many things were lost in that district that winter, but no one suspected Hale. In the spring, Colonel Fifield, while fixing his fence on the edge of the woods, found under a great rock two harnesses, hoes, shovels, iron bars, some hams, shirts, sheets and pillow cases, enough for several families, and had the pleasure of restoring them to their respective owners. It could not be proved that Hale did the mischief.

Many other excellent masters taught in Weare, among whom, in the Hodgdon district was Samuel Bell, afterwards United States senator and governor of New Hampshire.

In 1805 a state law was passed to divide each town into school districts, and in 1806, a committee of fourteen citizens divided Weare into 13 school districts. (O-H 341) Many were dissatisfied with this division and soon 13 more districts were added, many of these were later abolished. In 1808 the legislature passed an act requiring towns to choose three or more inspectors of schools. Their duties were to hire the teachers, examine the schools at the summer term taught by mistresses, and at the winter term taught by masters, and make a report to the town on the condition of each school.

When Levi Emerson taught District No. 6 on the River Road, there were 110 scholars and he had no assistant, yet he used to hear each scholar recite once every day.

In 1828 a Prudential committee was chosen. There was one from each district and their duties were to select the teachers, provide board and fuel, make repairs and call district meetings. As these men were residents of their district, they generally acted economically and tried to lengthen out their school term by having the teacher board around, the citizens providing the food and lodging. In this way the master had to entertain the parents as well as the children.

As the years went by the population changed. Some farms were deserted, new ones taken up and the villages had grown. Thus some of the schools were far out of their proper centers. In 1850 they tried at town-

meeting to have the districts changed. They "tinkered away" on this, accepting and rejecting the different committee's proposals for sixteen years, when they finally accepted the report which gave the town sixteen districts.

Between 1840 and 1850 there was an increased interest in schools through the state. Teacher institutes were established, which awoke many teachers to new life and energy.

A teachers' institute was held in Weare in 1857. Forty-one ladies and fifty-six gentlemen attended and much benefit was derived from the remarks and suggestions of Moses A. Cartland, well-known as one of the best teachers in New England.

Under this new regime our schools greatly improved, teachers were better trained, and better order was maintained in the school-room. True there were some disorderly schools, but competent persons were found to manage them. John Gillett, one of the most eccentric men who ever lived in Weare, took charge of one of them from which several teachers had been forcibly ejected by the pupils. The first morning Gillet strode back and forth through the school-room, then turning suddenly said, "Boys, if you don't behave I'll lick you; then if you don't behave I will follow you home and lick your parents." His manner, tone and the maniacal fire in his eye, made a profound impression and he had no occasion to execute his threats.

The school-register came into use, school work was systematized and uniformity of text-books established; children were grouped into fewer classes, so that the teachers' efforts were concentrated. The town became quite liberal in the support of its schools. Five hundred dollars was raised some years which was more than the law required and better school-houses have been built, better furniture provided, and wall maps and reference books bought. In 1873, the town refused to establish a high school, as the scholars were scattered over so large a territory, it would not be profitable to maintain.

In 1885 the state abolished the district-school system and made each town one district. It provided for a school-board of three persons, who should perform all the duties of superintending and prudential committees, and hold their office for three years. Under this law the first school-meeting was held at the town hall March 20, 1886. The first school-board was chosen as follows: Almon Sleeper, Lindley H. Osborne and Robert Peaslee. The board divided the town into fourteen school divisions being nearly the same as the thirteen school districts made in 1805, and schools have been held at places thought for the best interests of the people.

The history of the Clinton Grove Academy will be found in the next chapter.

This closes the part of our school history up to 1888. If one wishes to look up the more detailed report in the Old History, it will be found on pages 156, 265 and 340.

The Schools in Weare from 1882-1951

In 1882 the town continued to be one school district, but there were many schools scattered over the town and these were known locally as school districts. About 1900 an amount of $3500 was raised for the support of the schools of Weare. At this time there were schools keeping at North Weare, Clinton Grove, Weare Center, Friends, Rockland, Sugar Hill, East Weare, Barnard Hill, River Road, Riverdale, South Weare, Buxton, North Western, Mountain School, and the Dearborn School, at the Tavern.

These schools were closed one by one as the population changed. The last few years of the one-room schools, there were only four or five in operation, namely the Center, East Weare, North Weare, and South Weare.

The old school buildings have been sold to individuals with the town retaining only the one at Weare Center which has been kept for the American Legion. They have remodeled it into a very attractive and useful building.

The other school houses were sold, some were torn down, while others were remodeled into homes right where they were.

Miss Caroline Paige, born at Clinton Grove in 1837, served the town many years as one of its teachers and the story of her education and teaching, is a fine example of our schools many years ago.

Miss Paige was educated at Clinton Grove Academy, which was then directed by Moses Cartland. Education was a serious business, even for the beginner. Learning was not made easy and the failure to learn was not taken lightly. Spelling and arithmetic were impressed on the young mind by the drill method which was effective, if not always pleasant, reading was learning from the old McGuffey's Readers. The subject matter of these readers would amaze our modern pupils, who learn to read with Dick and Jane, Sally and Spot and have "Fun with Words."

Aunt Carrie, as she was called by many Weare people, began teaching in 1855 when she was eighteen years old. This seems like a tender age to start a teaching career, but the strict and Spartan schooling of those days was good training. She taught all grades in one school and gave her eldest pupils the equivalent of two years of a high school education.

Algebra, Geometry and Latin were taught along with elementary subjects. As a young teacher she received twenty dollars a month, with board and room included. She taught in every school in town, in a number of nearby towns, and in Massachusetts and Ohio, when the prairie was still without highways and organized towns. "Aunt Carrie," taught until 1901 and was one of the real old-time scholars.

Elementary Schools

In September of 1948 schools opened with an enrollment of two hundred and sixteen pupils, one hundred and thirty-five of these were in the four rural (one-room) schools, plus twelve pupils from the southern part of town enrolled in Goffstown. Again in 1949 the enrollment increased ten per cent over that of the year before. The school housing situation became critical; the rural buildings were badly in need of repair and modernization. Only one building had running water and reasonable sanitary facilities.

In 1947 it was voted to build a consolidated school, but no appropriation was made. The town realized the need for a school, but it also felt the expense was too great. There was a prospect that some Federal aid might be forthcoming in the future. The increase in the number of pupils made it necessary in 1951 to again vote on the question of building an Elementary School — the voters gave their approval and $42,000 was raised to build and equip a two-room school with service facilities for additional rooms.

After much discussion and two special meetings it was voted to build a four room building and facilities, using lumber from the town forest wherever possible, keeping within the appropriated $47,000 including the purchase of land.

Mr. Vernon Wood was given the responsibility of building such a school. He did his job well, and succeeded in adding the framework of two additional rooms for the $47,000. The people of East Weare did not wish to send their children to the Center, so they requested that their school building be put in suitable shape and this was done. By the end of the first year of school in the new building, it became evident that the advantage of a teacher for every grade plus a new modern building greatly offset the distances the children must travel. In September of the following year, all children of elementary school age attended in the new building.

The next year the two rooms already framed in had to be finished, to accommodate the growing school population, and again in 1955, two more rooms were added.

The building is situated in Weare Center in what is known as the Colburn field. The location is ideal and it has ample playground space, away from all the traffic of the main thoroughfare. It is a colonial type building, containing seven well-lighted and ventilated classrooms, a large kitchen for the school lunch program, an office for the headmaster and a room for the school nurse.

Again in 1958 this building is crowded and there will have to be more rooms added.

The Weare High School

Weare wanted a high school so that it could keep its boys and girls at home. Possibilities were discussed by progressive citizens and school boards. In 1873 a proposition to build a high school was brought to a vote but was rejected. For nearly forty years the discussion continued until those, who as children, were disappointed in 1873 had become leaders in town affairs and again the need for a high school was presented. Conservative people again felt the plan impossible giving the following as reasons: 1. Town too poor, and population too small to provide students; 2. Town has no central village and homes are widely scattered, making it impossible for children to assemble; 3. No school building available; and 4. many believed a small school a poor one.

In 1914 Superintendent of Schools Fred S. Libby recommended that a high school be established in Weare. It took almost five years of persuasion, before the final vote of acceptance. In March 1919 it was voted, by a bare majority, to establish a practical arts high school. It was decided to locate the high school in Weare Center, the most central village in the town. At Weare Center was a well-built forty by sixty foot New England church building erected in 1837. The upper story was the meeting house for the Universalist church, the lower story was used for the town hall. The second story had ceased to be used for church purposes and had remained practically as originally built. The school board was able to secure this building for the high school.

The church was remodeled during the summer of 1919 and was ready for the opening of school in September. The building was divided into four rooms, one large main room, three smaller rooms, namely a kitchen for domestic arts, one for a dining, or serving room, and a third eventually for use as a class room. For six or eight weeks the church pews were used for seats, until the new movable desks arrived. Here, let me say most of these same desks are still in use at this writing (1958). The cost of remodeling this building was less than a thousand dollars.

The pupils took pride in their school and under the direction of the headmaster did much to help in the readying of their school by laying floors, helping to install a heating system, and the remodeling of the hearse house for a farm shop.

On September 15, 1919, the high school opened with twenty pupils, all enrolled in a single class. The second year there were thirty pupils, the third, thirty-eight, and the fourth, forty-three pupils.

The first graduation occurred in June 1923, with fourteen graduates. The enrollment continued to grow and in 1926 was too large for its original quarters. At the annual school meeting in March it was voted to construct a new building at a cost of $25,000. It was to be built by local labor as far as possible. Mr. Louis J. Hills supervised the construction.

On the first floor there was a large main room, a Home Economics room, and a class room. The second floor consisted of four classrooms and the office of the headmaster. The basement contained the locker rooms and an unused space.

Mr. Charles D. Dalzell, the first headmaster of Weare High School, felt the need for a gymnasium and by public subscription, money was raised to make a small one in the basement. Then later a shop was built for the Agricultural department.

The enrollment of the High School has increased, making it necessary for added space, the shop has been enlarged to take care of all the Agricultural classes, the Home Economics department has been remodeled and enlarged to accommodate the increase in the number of students.

CHAPTER VII

CLINTON GROVE

The Clinton Grove Academy was established in 1834. The money to buy the materials for the building was furnished by Moses Hodgdon, Levi Gove, and Josiah Gove — $1,000, $500 and $277 respectively. The labor on the building was largely gratuitous. Daniel Gove, then a very old man, hewed the first stick of timber and Samuel Osborn the rest of it with a broad axe, some young men scoring for him.

The house was two stories, the first being of granite, and the second of brick. The granite was drawn from Henniker by Moses Hodgdon, and the brick from Hillsborough, lower village, by Eliphalet Paige and Levi Gove. Mr. Silver of Hopkinton, laid the brick. It was situated at what was then known as the north end of Hodgdon's Woods, Moses Hodgdon giving the land, and was near the Friend's South Meeting-House. Moses A. Cartland, the first teacher, bestowed the name, "Clinton Grove," it being in honor of DeWitt Clinton, the distinguished engineer of the Erie Canal.

The first teacher in the new Academy was Moses A. Cartland. He had previously taught school in District twelve with marked success, and for two years had labored in the Friend's boarding-school, in Providence, R. I. The first winter he had forty scholars, and the next eighty. There was a lack of accommodation for so many pupils from abroad and it was decided to build a boarding house. A company was formed, stock issued, the par value of each share being $100, and ten men took the same, (Moses Hodgdon, Levi Gove, Daniel Paige, Daniel Give, Johnson Gove, Josiah Gove, Enoch Breed, Ebenezer Gove, Moses Sawyer, and Edmund Gove). The company also built a barn and the whole cost of all the buildings was about $4000. The boarding house was a two-story wooden building and stood south of the Academy with which it was connected.

Mr. Cartland, assisted by his sisters, Phebe and Caroline, had charge of the boarding-house for several years. He was a liberal provider, his

sisters, skilled cooks, and they set an excellent table. Anne Huse for a time, had the care of the culinary department and was chief cook. "Squire" Daniel Paige afterwards had charge of it for a year. William Patten and his sisters, Mary and Anna, had it for a short time.

The Academy had a small amount of apparatus to illustrate the studies; a globe, an electric machine, philosophical and chemical instruments, a magic lantern and a set of astronomical views.

Mr. Cartland was principal from 1834 to 1841. He was then away for a year, William Patten, a Dartmouth graduate, teaching a term in his absence. He returned in 1842 and taught until 1847. He was deservedly popular. His school was widely known, and his pupils were from many states, Massachusetts furnishing the largest number, Alabama and Texas sent pupils at one time, yet he allowed no advertising, and issued no catalogues. He had many assistants, his two brothers, Joseph and Jonathan, Dana B. Gove, William H. Gove, William Breed and Elijah Pope are among those best remembered. He gave many lectures in connection with his school work, and organized a weekly Lyceum, in which the topics of the day were spiritedly discussed. He had at times as many as eighty scholars, and averaged more than forty each term.

The Academy was closed from 1847 to 1851. It opened the latter year Aug. 27th, with a celebration by the Alumni. About 800 were present, and Cartland was the principal speaker. He spoke of the place as having been early dedicated to the spirit of Freedom, and hoped it would preserve its character. Then Henry Thorndike, a former pupil, had charge of it till 1855. Josiah G. Dearborn followed for a short time, and Ned Howe, afterwards principal of the high school in Somerville, Mass., taught one term. Elbridge H. Dearborn succeeded, and taught a few months in 1860. There were several others who labored as teachers at Clinton Grove Academy.

In 1866 three school districts — eleven, twelve, and twenty-three — united, and bought the Academy buildings, being authorized by a special act of the legislature to purchase the whole property.

Charles H. Jones, of Maine, took charge of the school and boarding-house in March, 1871 and had a tolerable degree of success. In the fall of 1872 the buildings were burned, and only a part of the furniture was saved, and the school was continued in the Friend's South meeting house. A large district school-house was built in the spring of 1874, and Mr. Jones that year had one hundred and seventy pupils, as is shown by the handsome catalogue he published. Harvey Cowell, of Maine then taught one year, when the Academy was discontinued and there has since been only a district school at Clinton Grove.

At one time the Clinton Grove school house was the largest building in Weare outside of the churches, it is a two-story structure, with a large auditorium and stage upstairs and a school room downstairs.

One winter when it was fifty degrees below, Miss Chenette, the teacher, with the help of the pupils had the doors and windows lined with pads made from burlap bags. A neighbor visiting the school, said although they just had one stove for heat it was the warmest place in town that cold day.

In 1933 the auditorium was used for regular church services, also Sunday-school.

In 1933 Dr. Campbell of Deering sponsored Sunday afternoon services here and a canvas of the town was made for funds to install electricity and paper the meeting hall.

It was at this hall that Clark Poling, one of the four chaplains who gave their lives when the transport Dorchester was torpedoed in the North Atlantic during World War II, preached his first sermon in 1933, he also preached here in the summer of 1934. Rev. Pierce of Henniker also served at Clinton Grove.

A woman's organization which was very active was formed, Gertrude Whittaker was the president.

Girl Scout meetings were held here with Mrs. Nellie Dodge, Mrs. Harold Flanders and Mrs. Frank Breed as the leaders.

In 1934 the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Clinton Grove Academy was held, Miss Chenette, the teacher, planned the program which was put on by the school children. They held open house and a picture of the Academy was on display, this was a replica made by a former pupil Ed Flanders. At this time a bronze plaque was set in a small boulder in the school yard. It was enscribed with these words:

1834-1934

CLINTON GROVE NORTH WEARE N. H.
N. H.'S FIRST QUAKER SEMINARY
WAS LOCATED ON THIS SITE.
MOSES A. CARTLAND WAS THE FIRST TEACHER.
"THE TASK WAS THINE, TO MOLD AND FASHION
LIFES PLASTIC NEWNESS INTO GRACE,
TO MAKE THE BOYISH HEART HEROIC,
AND LIGHT WITH THOUGHT THE MAIDENS FACE."
J. G. WHITTIER.

In 1938 the Clinton Grove School was closed and the children were sent to the school at the Center, thus after many years of service the

building was closed. At the town meeting in 1952 it was turned over to Harold Flanders by a unanimous vote. Mr. Flanders, a resident of Clinton Grove wished on account of many associations, to preserve the building as a town landmark, he was to make all the necessary repairs and it was to be known as the Weare Historical Building. Many objects of interest from the past history of Weare were donated and put there for display.

There is a small boulder set beside the road, right side of the Quaker cemetery at Clinton Grove, on it is this inscription:

SITE OF THE FRIENDS
SOUTH MEETING HOUSE,
BUILT IN 1795.
THIS STONE WAS USED
BY THE EARLY FRIENDS
IN MOUNTING THEIR HORSES.

In 1947 the four Flanders brothers, Harold V., Franklin, Edwin and Howard R. gave the money to reconstruct the road from Weare Center to Clinton Grove. This road is two and one eighth miles long, it was widened and black topped and was named the Flanders Memorial Road. This road ends at the little common in Clinton Grove, there is a circle of elm trees on this common that were set out many years ago in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is told that from these trees set out in Clinton's honor the little settlement was called Clinton Grove.

The Flanders brothers placed a monument on this common, the base of which is the old door-rock taken from where the old Tobey hill house stood. On this base was placed an old mill stone with a bronze plaque, with this inscription:

FLANDERS MEMORIAL ROAD.
IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR PARENTS
JOHN BERT AND ADELADE RYAN FLANDERS
AND OUR SON AND NEPHEW
HAROLD FRANKLIN FLANDERS.
"IN THIS PLACE THEY, AS WE, SPENT THEIR CHILDHOOD
AND OVER THIS ROAD WE ALL HAVE TRAVELED
TO SHARE LIFE'S HAPPIEST HOURS."

HAROLD V. FLANDERS EDWIN FLANDERS
FRANKLIN FLANDERS HOWARD R. FLANDERS

1947.

At the back of this stone stands a tall flag pole and in front from early spring till late fall there are always flowers in bloom, there are also evergreens planted at the sides. With "Old Glory" waving in the

breeze and the circle of tall elms as a back ground, one gets a picture of beauty and reverence for the past.

The past seventy years have seen many changes in the little village of Clinton Grove, the church, boarding house, blacksmith shop and several other buildings have all disappeared, but the ones remaining are well kept and it is a very attractive, peaceful village.

The Quaker South Meeting house built in 1795 was torn down by the Drewry brothers in 1916, a small boulder with a suitable inscription marks the site of this church.

In 1930 the Harris Cram blacksmith shop was torn down by David Whitaker.

On July 4, 1910 the Jonathan Saltmarsh boarding house which stood on the northwest corner of Clinton Grove road burned, cause unknown.

The David Gove place, range 3, lot 56; the barn was torn down by Harry Langlan in 1921, the house was torn down by George Hood in 1925; this was also known as the Frank LaFrance place.

The Rufus Wadleigh house, later owned by Cynthia Richards, was torn down by John Whitaker in 1939; later Guy Edwards of Arlington Mass. built a summer home there. This is on lot 56, range three.

The Bobbity Page, or Nate Bailey place, on the southeast corner of Clinton Grove road, was torn down by John Whitaker in 1936.

In 1921 the Tobey Hill House was torn down by John Emerson; the barn fell down. The Mudgett house on Tobey hill, was torn down and made into a house near the Grove by W. W. Flanders; later the shop nearby burned, then Ed Flanders made the house into a shop; this was torn down by Mrs. Walter Morse in 1957.

The barn at the Whig Chase place, on Tobey hill was moved to the Henry Davis place, while owned by Lewis Ilsey it was destroyed by fire, twenty head of cattle and seventy tons of hay were lost, this was in 1934. That year a barn was moved to this place from Dunbarton by Mr. Ilsley. Later Mr. Ilsley sold this farm to William Weldon, who later sold it to Francis O'Rourke. In 1954 all the buildings were destroyed by fire.

In the hurricane of 1938 the old William Flanders barn was blown down, it was soon after rebuilt by Alfred Flanders.

About 1940 Russell Hadley built a house in the so-called Flander's field. The old Joe Cram place was bought by Harold Flanders in 1923, and in 1943 he tore down most of these buildings and rebuilt a modern two story and a half dwelling. East of the house he built a large work-

shop and on the west side he tore down the barn that had been built on the site of the Saltmarsh buildings, and built a garage.

Around 1932 John Hahn built a small cottage on lot 100, range 4.

Frank La France lived on the old David Gove place in 1920, later he moved to a house in the Grove. La France was a direct descendant of the French nobility, he used to amuse his friends and neighbors playing on his violin, was always very polite and neatly dressed.

One half mile south of Clinton Grove, on the north branch of the Peacock, Peletiah Gove had a tannery, it was operated last by Alfred Paige, about 1880.

In 1953 Harold Flanders built a cement dam on this site, he also put in a large cement shiner box, so the shiners could be used for ice fishing. The old pond was bulldozed out to about three times its original size.

CHAPTER VIII

THE EARLY WARS

The Militia

The "Seven Years' War," aroused the military spirit of the province and in 1760 there were ten regiments; one of cavalry and nine of infantry. The ninth regiment was commanded by John Goffe, as colonel, the soldiers of Weare then belonged to the fourth company of the ninth regiment. In 1786 the milita law was that all able-bodied males from sixteen to forty belong to the training band and the alarm list included those from forty to sixty.

In 1778 Weare had two companies, one in the north and one in the south part of town. In 1792 the new state constitution arranged the militia into different companies, the companies of New Boston and Weare made up the second battalion, which was a part of the old ninth regiment.

Weare was divided by this act into three companies — the north, the southwest and the southeast. The north company met on training days on Sugar hill and later at the Center. The southwest company trained by the south meeting house, and the southeast one at Oil Mill. There were three "live" captains, three lieutenants and three ensigns in town all the time, every officer when he got his commission had to wet it and the amount of grog drank on training-day was wonderful.

As early as 1807 the town furnished the rum for the soldiers, also bread, cheese and beef to feed the hungry warriors. When all the soldiers "got pretty full" what a grand time they had training! They right-wheeled and left-wheeled and filed into platoons. The drums struck up, the fifes shrieked, their feet marked time; such a grand time they had drilling on little training day.

Colonel Fifield had the muster day at South Weare, it was a great day, everyone went, and many came from outside. The soldiers waked their officers before two in the morning by fireing a salute under their windows, then it was "walk in help yourself to the Indian pudding,

beans and pies." Everything was free that day, for the officers must be popular. They were off to the muster field by dawn, men on foot, or on horseback, troops of women and children and peddlers of all kinds.

When the mounted officers rode onto the field, how erect they sat, how the horses pranced, what bright uniforms and gay trappings, what rearing and plunging when the music began! Colonel Fifield rode a spirited horse; he sat him like a centaur, but all at once the drums struck up, the horse leaped into the air, the colonel was thrown, his hat came off, he wore a wig, the wind took it, the horse went one way the colonel another, the wig a third, everyone was delighted and there was fun on the muster-field of Weare. The review, the inspection and wet lunches occupied the forenoon then the soldiers were dismissed for dinner, what an appetite they had. They join the crowd look at the peddlers and showmen, they see their family making merry and smell the burning powder from the fire-crackers.

After dinner comes the sham fight, the line is reformed they march again, perhaps an address is given, then the regiment is dismissed. Each company marches away to a merry tune, the crowd disperses and the tired soldiers go home.

Col. Phineas Stone had the muster in Weare in 1818, on Purington's Plain, where cattle fairs have since been held, the ninth and twenty-sixth regiments mustered there that day. There was a tremendous turnout and there was a scene the like of which had not been seen before or since.

Weare's companies usually mustered at Goffstown, these musters were known all over the state, immense crowds attended, peddlers and gamblers swarmed there, the soldiers had to drive the gamblers away, and there were many fights.

In 1828 Weare had a cavalry troop, their uniforms were scarlet, the trappings were brass, they had good horses and they made a fine appearance. The town also had a rifle company with handsome uniforms.

As the years went by the men got slack in their training and soon the militia got unpopular. But as a general rule the uniformed companies took delight in drilling, and there was rivalry between the towns.

About 1850 peace societies were formed and wars became very unpopular, ministers thundered against them. The result of all this opposition to war was that the legislature abolished the militia system in 1851, since then no company has been trained in Weare.

The French and Indian War

The cause of the French and Indian War, was a dispute over boun-

daries and ownership of land in the Ohio valley. When our settlers went into the valley to trade with the Indians or take up land, the French drove them out, they also incited the Indians to murder the settlers and burn their houses; this type of warfare soon spread along the frontier then into New Hampshire.

This war affected men in Weare from 1752 to 1763 when peace was declared. At this time there were few settlers in Weare, but many men who went to this war from other towns came to Weare to live after the Indian threat was over. Our first settler, Nathaniel Martin, was a first lieutenant, John Worthley and Jacob Jewell were corporals, Joseph George and Caleb Emery were privates in the campaign of 1756. Other men who lived in Weare at the time, or moved here soon after were; Philbrick Colby; Nathaniel Weed, David Moulton, Ebenezer Sinclair, Jeremiah Corliss, Cornelius Bean, Daniel Emerson, Benjamin Collins and John Flood.

All our soldiers got an excellent drill in this war, and were thoroughly imbued with a martial spirit, so were well prepared for the Revolution, which soon followed.

The Revolution

The New Hampshire General Court or Assembly, in the spring of 1774, chose a committee of Safety and took measures to stem the tide of British oppression. At this time there were many county congresses held, there were three held at Amherst, Weare took a lively interest in them, but sent no delegate. Weare had its "trained band," "alarm list" and "Sons of Liberty."

As the British were seizing all the powder they could find, the towns were laying in a stock of all they could get hold of and Weare was doing the same, they also voted to raise money for the Continental Congress.

Capt. Jonathan Atwood commanded the minute-men of Weare and the morning after the battle of Concord and Lexington, he set out with twelve men for the scene of action. They had four horses to carry the provisions and baggage and they made quick time to Cambridge. They took turns riding, "ride and tie" it was called. They found the British had retreated to Boston, so at the end of six days they were at home again. There was panic in town for a few days as the people thought the regulars were coming through the country burning houses and murdering the citizens. They began hiding their property and looking for places to hide their families. Mrs. John Muzzey called her six

children to her and said "we will make sure of the maple sugar before the regulars get here," so they ate it all.

Weare sent thirty-six men to Cambridge, seven other Weare men were in Massachusetts regiments at this time.

Maj. Samuel Page was elected Weare's first representative to the New Hampshire congress. The congress acted vigorously and voted to raise a force of two thousand men. Most of the Weare men saw only camp service at Cambridge.

Fifteen Weare men were at Bunker Hill, but none were killed. The town chose a committee of safety consisting of seven men, their business was to help the cause and look out for tories.

Recruiting for the army was sharp. Lieut. Henry Tuxbury led seventeen to Coos where they joined Capt. John Parker's company that marched to Canada.

They were at the seige of St. John and did guard duty around Montreal, when they thought their time was up, ten of them started home. They got lost in the woods and wandered about for nine days, their only food was roots and bark and they were nearly starved.

Samuel Philbrick was made captain of the fourth company, which was composed of Weare men. His commission was dated September 5, 1775, and required him to carefully and diligently discharge the duties of his office, in leading, ordering and exercising his men in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and command them to obey him. He was the first captain under the new order.

Congress wished to know how many men there were in the colony fit for military duty so each town took a census. Weare had one hundred and seventeen males, from sixteen to fifty, who were minute men, eighteen over fifty who were in the alarm list, thirty-two in the army at that time. There were two hundred and forty-eight boys under sixteen, four hundred and twenty-one females and one negro slave. There were one hundred and fifty Quakers, the number of fire-arms was sixteen and they wanted seventy-two, and there was ten pounds of powder.

Weare had four men in Col. Benedict Arnold's little army that marched to Quebec. No one can estimate the hardships they endured, they went up the Kennebec river, then they waded up the Dead River, pushing their boats before them, some were borne away in the rapids, all were cold, sick, worn out and hungry and disheartened. From the head of the river they forced their way over snow-clad mountains, their food was gone, the last dog eaten, roots and bark was their only food for days, at last their moose-skin moccasins were boiled and eaten to

stay their hunger. They set out with eleven hundred men, desertion and death had reduced their number to nine hundred when they reached the French settlement. The Weare men all survived these hardships and returned safely.

In 1776 the Continental Congress recommended the use of the Association Test and it was sent to all towns for signatures. To sign it was a bold and hazardous step, had the cause failed every signer would have been called a traitor and met an ignominious death. This test was New Hampshire's Declaration of Independence. (OH page 204.). In Weare one hundred and thirty-one men signed it, the Quakers refused as it was against their belief.

In 1776 Weare sent a large number of troops into the army, they served in many different sections, some were at Cambridge, some in Canada and others at Portsmouth. Some of our citizens hired men to go to war, they did this out of patriotism and to avoid having a draft law passed, they were excused from paying war taxes to the extent of what they had paid out.

On September 10, following the Declaration of Independence, New Hampshire assumed the title of State.

In September two regiments were sent to New York, sixteen men went from Weare, they saw the surrender of Forts Washington and Lee to the British, they were discharged early in December and walked home. One man got a small cheese as they came along, the party got hungry on the road, sort of half starved, they begged him to cut it and give them some, but he refused. That night while he slept in a barn they took the cheese from his knapsack and put in a little grindstone and he never knew the difference till he got home.

There was a loud call for troops to reenforce the army in Canada, ten men enlisted at once for twelve months, they received large bounties from the town or individuals. Congress and General Washington had learned by this time, that men enlisted for short terms were not as good soldiers as those for long periods, so there was a call for men to serve three years or for the duration of the war. Weare furnished three men under this call and they with other Weare men were in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

In the spring of 1777, Weare's proportion to fill New Hampshire's regiments was nineteen men. They had to enlist for three years and as yet the town had voted no money for them. A special meeting was called in April and it was voted to have a "town rate" taxing the polls and estates of the citizens. A committee was chosen to get the soldiers, they

were to hire them as cheap as they could, and give their personal security for the town to pay them. They soon hired ten men to serve for three years, then the enlistments ceased, the Weare committee could not fill their quota and it was the same in all small towns.

All through the winter preparations were made for the advance of the British army. In May Col. Moore sent word to Captain Philbrick saying, "I desire you forthwith to see that your company is Kept in Readiness at one minutes' warning and that your men be Equipt with Arms and amunition." This thoroughly aroused the town, one hundred weight of gun-powder and one hundred and sixty pounds of bar lead was bought at once.

Burgoyne moved slowly, but the enemy seemed to be on the road to New Hampshire.

The news was sent east post haste, on June 30, all the men of the train band and alarm list in South Weare assembled early at Lieut. Worthley's, and a letter was sent at once to Maj. Samuel Page for him to raise the men called for in their district and to march to Number Four. Eight men set out at once, but for some reason they only went twenty miles then turned back.

On July 7, Capt. Philbrick set out with twenty men and five horses to carry the provisions and marched to Number Four. Hundreds of men from other towns were on the road too and when they reached the Fort they learned that the battle of Ticonderoga was over, so they marched home and were discharged.

The British were now marching through western Vermont. John Stark was made Brigadier-General and called out the militia. By August he had more than a thousand soldiers as every town sent its quota, Weare sent fifteen men.

On August 16, they met the enemy at the Hoosac river, Stark roused his men by the remark that "there's the red-coats boys, they'll be ours before night or Molly Stark is a widow." The tories were in homespun suits like the militia, so Stark ordered his men to put a corn husk in their hat-bands, that they might know friends from foes. The tories were behind breastworks so only their heads were exposed, when the fighting was over it was found that every man in their pile of dead was shot in the forehead or between the eyes. Stark in his report said "our people behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery imaginable." The militia were exultant over their victory, they partook of the abundant food and rum and dispersed to collect the plunder, this almost proved their ruin as five hundred fresh troops and two cannon fell upon them.

The Americans wavered at first, but they soon regained their lost ground and the British fled in confusion, leaving their cannon, baggage and everything that would impede their flight. The British loss was over two hundred killed, seven hundred and fifty prisoners, four brass cannon, seven hundred stands of arms and a great amount of plunder. Stark only lost thirty killed and forty wounded.

The Hessians were kindly treated, but the tories were tied in pairs and then all to a leading rope and this was hitched to a horse, which with a soldier for a rider dragged them, a hundred pairs along the road, where they heard the jeers and curses of the people.

This battle was the turning point of the Revolution, it dispelled the gloom and filled the hearts of the patriots with joy and confidence. Weare's fifteen men aided in securing all this, some of them came home while others marched under General Stark to New York.

Henry Archelaus, one of the Hessian prisoners taken at Bennington, came to Weare to live. Ebenezer Sinker was killed at Saratoga and the town made provision for his wife and children. The prisoners taken by Stark were sent to Cambridge and eight men from Weare went to help guard them.

Weare had eleven men at the camp at Valley Forge. There was not a whole pair of shoes in the entire army, all were in rags, and many sat all night by the fires trying to keep warm, many died for want of straw to keep them out of the mud. Two of Weare's men deserted, but they went back in the spring.

The town did not do quite the fair thing by the soldiers in 1777, so in 1778 at the town meeting there was a "warning to see how much the town will allow per month for those persons that have 'Sarved' in the present war by order of the government, excepting the three year men." A committee was chosen to examine each person who had served and say what he should be paid. The committee's report and the amount paid each man is in the (OH) page 223.

The committee of Safety began to rally in April, they said the places of those not engaged for three years must be filled. Each man was to have three pence per mile for travel, have a good firelock and bayonet, a cartouch box and blanket and was to receive $6 for the use of them. If they were lost in the service he was to be paid for them. A special meeting was held to see what "meatherd" they would take to raise them. At the meeting they voted to get the men by a town rate, and the select-men were empowered to raise the money by taxing the polls and estates.

In the time named they had six men on the road to Exeter to be

mustered in. They joined the army at Fishkill on the Hudson, and later were with Washington at Valley Forge. The town had gone to great expense to procure these men.

The men from Weare were at the battle of Monmouth on June 28th, they fought all that long summer day in the burning sun (sixty of the British died of the heat), till the enemy retreated at night.

The army then went to White Plains, where they lay in camp till autumn. Five more Weare men enlisted for eight months. Aaron Quimby also raised a cavalry company, independent of the town, which served in the Rhode Island campaign. They were allowed for twenty-four days service and were paid in all £602 19s, 4d. It is told how James Brown of Craney Hill joined this company. He was at work with a number of men on the road and got into a discussion with a loyalist about the war. He got so excited he kicked his opponent, who started at once to have him arrested for assault and battery. It happened that Capt. Quimby came along just then recruiting, Brown enlisted, procured a horse and before the constable got there he had gone to war. Brown lived to be ninety-six and drew a pension for a long time; he often remarked that if he had not defended his principles by kicking a man he would not be getting his $96 a year.

There was also a draft this year but who the "draughted" men were or where they went, no one knows.

At a special meeting in December they voted to pay each soldier $4 a month except the ones in Canada, they were to receive $6, they knew the war was not over so they "voted to Raise the men hereafter by a town Rate that Shall be Coled for to Serve in this present war," then like the army, they went into winter quarters and nothing more was done till spring.

Both armies disliked a winter campaign, the British went to some city where with plenty of gold they could buy comfort and luxury. The Americans lived in huts, slept on straw, were half fed and clothed and eked out a miserable existence. About July first in 1779, there was a loud call for more men, four men were called for from Weare, also four were wanted in Rhode Island, and they had to go. Weare men marched with General Sullivan's army to punish the Indians for the massacre in Wyoming and Cherry valleys, the enemy was defeated and they saw forty Indian villages burnt, corn fields destroyed, the orchards cut down and one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn burned. Our troops swept the region like a tornado. This year the town made some provision for the soldiers' families. There were very few tories

in Weare, but some of the nearby towns were not so lucky, many of these men were counterfeiters and many suffered from the bad money, as well as the depreciation, it was almost impossible to tell the bad money from the good and the evil was unbearable.

This year it took $2000 in paper currency to buy $100 in silver, Meshech Weare wrote that a cow cost twelve or thirteen hundred dollars and corn was forty dollars a bushel. Soon poor soldiers would not take money, but had to be paid in corn.

The next spring six men were called to serve six months, they could not get silver, it was not to be had, so they got notes that they were to be paid in corn.

The fighting this season was nearly all in the south, so the Weare men saw none of it and when their terms expired they came home. In July, eight men were called to go to West Point, they were soon on their way, they had to walk, as there was no other way for them, then three were sent to the northern frontier for six months.

Congress was hard pressed for money, so they compelled the towns to clothe, arm, equip and pay their men, now they were asked to also feed them. About July first came an order for "Continental beef," a special town-meeting was called and it was voted to raise the money by taxing the polls and estates, in this they were wise to pay as they went, so no debt was left for the future. Each town in the state had to furnish its quota of beef as long as the war lasted. The war was a heavy burden on the town, the citizens were taxed two and sometimes three times a year, but they paid it cheerfully. The state was aware of this and they sent an order for the selectmen of each town to return an account of what they had paid each soldier and his family, this report was promptly made.

In 1781 the General Court reduced the quota, so Weare only had to send six men. Then six were hired in July and paid a bounty; a part £15 and a part £16 in silver money, they were to serve eight months. The committee gave their notes in payment for Indian corn, or money or stock, equivalent to corn. The men joined the New Hampshire regiment and went to Yorktown. Here Cornwallis surrendered, independence was secured and most of Weare's men came home. England was not ready to make peace, so congress was compelled to keep up the army. Weare furnished five men for the army and they were paid in live stock instead of corn. The soldiers marched away to the Hudson river, they had enlisted for three years. They saw no fighting but helped make up the army congress had to keep till peace was declared. They were dis-

charged January first 1784. In 1783 the town paid many old war bills and sold their stock of powder. Afterwards the state requested lists of all the bounties given and the selectmen in 1788 and 1791 furnished them. Weare had but one man killed in battle, Ebenezer Sinclair, in 1777, at Saratoga; Thomas Tuttle and Moses Follensbury died in the service, this was a small number considering the length of the war and the number of men serving.

Weare furnished in all, two hundred and six soldiers, this was a larger number according to population, than any other town in the state. Nearly all the leading men in town took their turn in the army, on the whole they did their duty faithfully and were courageous in battle, they fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and Weare may well be proud of the part it took in establishing a free and independent republic. The names of the men from Weare who served in the Revolution, also the money paid them is recorded in the (OH) pages 192-246.

The War of 1812

Great Britain, stung at the loss of her colonies, began a series of insulting and degrading aggressions upon the Americans, which made it necessary to keep a military force, these aggressions culminated in the War of 1812.

In 1794 the whiskey rebellion broke out in Pennsylvania, and at the same time the Indians in the west were being stirred up by the British; so every town in the state was enlisting men; they were armed and drilled and ready to march at a moment's notice. In 1797 the French were capturing our vessels on the ocean, a provisional army was organized with Washington at its head. Weare had fifteen men enlisted at this time, but the trouble was soon over.

England still kept up her aggressions and in 1809 Congress organized an army of one hundred thousand men, Weare voted a bounty of $2 to each minute-man, but they were never called.

There were two parties in the country at this time; the Republicans and the Federalists. The first favored the war, the last violently opposed it. The Republicans rallied against them and loyal meetings were held in every state. One of these meetings was held in Weare, fifteen hundred citizens of the county attended. It was a proud day for Weare.

War with England was declared June 19, 1812. The records show only one man from Weare went to war that year. In 1814 two went. Later Weare furnished sixteen men by draft for sixty days, they soon called for more men and eleven Weare men joined for sixty days they marched to Portsmouth, but were discharged before their time was up.

Five more Weare men went to Portsmouth and served their full time of sixty days. It is a notable fact that not one of the Weare men at Portsmouth were absent without leave, they were all honorably discharged. The records show that the selectmen "paid the soldiers that were drafted for Portsmouth, $207.72." The war cost the country $127,000,000, which was paid in twenty years. It was worth the price, as England ceased to insult our flag, besides we had won the respect of all the other nations and our country flourished as never before.

In the (OH) pages 360-368.

The Rebellion

The war cry of the Rebellion was, "The Union must be preserved," this war grew out of the agitation for the abolition of slavery. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president, in 1860 aroused the south and eleven states very unwisely withdrew from the Union. The Confederates started the war on April 12, 1861 and three days later President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to put down the Rebellion. New Hampshire was asked for one three month's regiment.

George Cilley volunteered for Weare, the town's first soldier to the war. Then the call same for three hundred thousand three year troops, most of the men re-enlisted for the full term, Weare had six men go in this time, their regiment saw action first at Bull Run, and afterwards participated in many battles.

Weare was patriotic, they voted to pay each soldier who enlisted for the town, $9 a month in addition to what the government paid, and each nurse was to get an amount from the town suffcient to make her pay up to $20 a month, this money was to be paid when they were mustered into the service. The town furnished eight soldiers for the third regiment, they were engaged in thirty battles and skirmishes, before they were mustered out in 1865.

The fourth regiment was raised under the same call, Weare raised six men at first then sent two recruits, and one re-enlisted in the veteran reserve corps., they also saw much fighting.

The fifth regiment was raised in the fall of '61, and Weare had nine men in this one, they were in the battle at Antietam, where the regiment earned the title of the "Fighting Fifth."

The sixth regiment was mustered in, in December 1861, it was in many battles about Petersburg, it served till the close of the war, Weare had one soldier in this company, Lindley W. Follansbee who was killed at Bull Run. Six recruits went from this town, but they were not citizens.

Weare had nine men in the seventh regiment, also five recruits, all of whom did good service.

The eighth regiment went into service the last of December 1861, Oliver W. Lull a native of Weare, was lieutenant-colonel. He was killed at the siege of Port Hudson, the town had one recruit in this regiment. The town provided for the families of its soldiers who had gone to war.

In 1862 the president called for three hundred thousand men to serve for three years, the next month he called for the same number to serve for nine months. The men volunteered slowly, then the legislature authorized the payments of bounties. Weare voted to pay each citizen who enlisted prior to August 27th, $200, the selectmen to hire the money, the state also paid a bounty of $50, with these inducements the town was able to answer the calls.

The ninth regiment left the state August 25th, 1862, September 13th, it took part in the battle of South Mountain. This regiment saw many battles about Richmond, it was mustered out in June 1865. Weare had eighteen citizens in this company, two of whom were killed, three wounded and four died of wounds or disease.

The eleventh regiment left for Washington September 11, 1862. Weare sent seven citizens in this company who made an honorable record for themselves. They also had seven recruits, five of whom deserted.

Weare did not have any citizens in the twelfth regiment, but the town sent eighteen men as recruits, most of whom fought bravely, while others were bounty-jumpers and deserted at the first opportunity.

Weare had forty-three men serving in the fourteenth regiment, only one of whom was a recruit.

The sixteenth regiment enlisted men for nine months, the men went to New Orleans in December and stayed there all winter, they suffered terribly from disease. Weare had twenty-four men in this company, nine of whom died of disease.

In 1863 a draft came, although this caused a riot in New York, it proceeded peaceably enough in other states, the quota for Weare was thirty-two men and that number was drafted from the names of the enrolled militia. These men were unwilling to go so they must either flee to Canada or furnish substitutes, the latter cost about $900. The town now came to the rescue, they voted to pay $300 to each man or his substitute, the state also paid the same amount to the men or their substitutes. Very few of the drafted men went to war, they put $300 with what the town and state gave them and got men "good and true" to go in their place, many of whom deserted at the first opportunity.

The president called for three hundred thousand more three-year men in October 1863, the town was adverse to another draft, so they authorized the selectmen to hire money, to hire volunteers to fill the quota, then the selectmen went into business with the substitute brokers, many of whom made large amounts of money, and the quota was filled.

In 1864 the president made four more calls, and Weare had large quotas to fill. Substitutes were scarce and high, something must be done to induce citizens to go. On August 19th, the town met and voted to pay each volunteer who enlisted for one year $1,000; for two years $1,100; and for three years $1,200, and the selectmen were to hire $30,000 to pay the bounties, the volunteers would also get the state and national bounties. These were tempting offers, and many young men had never seen so much money and they soon began to volunteer. They went into all branches of the service.

The eighteenth regiment with the exception of one company went directly to General Grant's army about Petersburg, they participated in the closing battles of the war, Weare had six soldiers in this regiment.

The first regiment of New Hampshire Cavalry was raised in the spring of 1864. They were mustered into service at Concord and provided with small Morgan and Canadian horses, bred in northern New England and found to be excellent for cavalry. They fought in a number of daring cavalry expeditions, also helped break up bands of guerrillas. Weare furnished two citizens to this regiment, one of whom was promoted to sergeant, the other was wounded in battle, also four recruits, one a citizen who was promoted to corporal and three bounty-jumpers who deserted at once. This regiment was mustered out at Concord, July 21, 1865.

The first regiment heavy artillery was recruited at different times, beginning in April, 1863, and ending in December 1864. They saw no battles and had no long marches, they did garrison duty at Portsmouth and helped to defend Washington. Weare had eleven citizens in the regiment, most of whom received very large bounties and all were honorably discharged.

Weare furnished eight men to the sharpshooters, they were hard treated and performed the most difficult service, one died of disease, one was wounded, seven were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty and one was transferred to the veteran reserve corps.

Weare had twelve men in the veteran reserve corps; five in the army, nine in the navy, and ten in regiments of other states.

Col. Jesse A. Gove, a native of Weare, commanded the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, he was killed at Gaines Mill in 1862.

Col. Stark Fellows, another Weare man, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, in the fourteenth regiment, he was an officer of great merit, he died in 1864 of yellow fever at Fort Taylor in Key West, leaving an enviable reputation. The Grand Army Post in Weare was named for him.

The Rebellion collapsed in April 1865, the army was disbanded and the men came home. At this time the town was in debt $64,880.77, the whole expense to the town of the war was $70,000. The town voted to issue bonds in payment of the same. In 1887 the bonds had all been paid and the town was once more out of debt, and the country was in a highly prosperous condition.

The (OH) pages 470 to 489 give a more detailed account of the war.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Meeting-Houses

The Robiestown grant required that a meeting-house should be built within six years, but the French and Indian war excused them from doing this, and the first church in Weare of which there is any record, was built by the Antipedobaptist church. The records do not give the date of when this church was built, but it must have been an old house in 1784, for it was in need of repair at that date. It stood at the fork of the road, called Fifield's corner, on the south side of the road, leading from South Weare to Deering. It was a small, low, rough building, some say built of logs hewn square, others that it was a frame house, boarded, clapboarded, and shingled. No one can tell whether it had pews or benches, or how many windows or size of the glass; small diamond panes were common then and brought from England. The door opened to the east, and by it they used to spend the summer Sunday noons, in front of them were the Uncanoonuc hills, far away, south Joe English, west stood Mount Misery, and beautiful Odiorne, and north was wooded Mount Dearborn. The house had some good preaching in it, and no doubt good singing, and eloquent prayers. Some town-meetings were held in it; it was used till 1791, when Capt. Samuel Philbrick, sold it to Jacob Tuxbury for £8 5s, or about $25. A small sum for a meeting-house. They had advertised to sell the land too, but they could not find that they had any title to it, so that part of the sale was adjourned.

The second church was probably built at Weare Center, by the Quakers, about 1782, several times the town-meeting was held there also. The Friends used this meeting-house till about 1795, when they built their North and South houses.

The town filled up rapidly after the Revolution, and almost every lot in East Weare was dotted with buildings, and of course they must have a meeting house. "A meeting of ye inhabetence of ye Easterly Part of Weare was held at the house of Mr. John Shelly in So. Weare on

ye 1"th of September 1785." They voted to build a meeting-house, fifty-six feet long and forty-two wide, two stories high. It was ready for preaching in 1787. This house stood on the high ridge of East Weare, near the rangeway. The yeomanry assembled, sat in great square pews, going to and from church they saw the great hills and mountains around them, and looked up to the sky; they had no thought of the grandeur of their lives, but they must have felt it. Years after they added a steeple at the east end, when the latter was raised, George Philbrick climbed up and stood on top of the post to which the wind vane was to be fixed, they passed him an old-fashioned case bottle, glass half an inch thick, full of rum. He took a sip, then turned the rest into the hole for the iron rod on which the vane would revolve, and shouted: "Thus I fill this church with the holy spirit," then threw the bottle down on the ledge to break it. It struck on the solid rock, more than fifty feet below, and never broke; they passed him up another; he drank and again threw the bottle down; that also did not break, and those two bottles are preserved to this day.

Abraham Fifield lived near this church. One day he saw his two children up in the steeple, they were playing "see-saw," board over the railing, one child on the end in the belfry, the other on the outer end, more than fifty feet from the ground, teetering up and down in the empty air. He never spoke, with his heart in his mouth, he quickly climbed the steeple stairs, quietly got hold of the board, drew in the child and saved it.

This meeting-house stood till about 1854, two new churches had then been built in East Weare village, so there was no longer any need of it, it was taken down and moved to Manchester, where it was made into a mill, near the mouth of the Piscataquog.

The "anabaptix" church in South Weare was old and sadly out of repair, the north side of town had built a fine house, and the south could not afford to be behind. About 1788 plans for a house to be fifty-six feet long, and forty-five feet wide, with a floor and gallery, were made, and a committee was chosen to sell the pews and raise the funds. The money for the pews came to £460 16s, one-forth part was to be paid in cash, and the rest in such material as the committee may want to finish the house: "either glass, nails, rum or lime will be excepted by them in place of cash." The site chosen was on the hill west of Meadow brook, where the present meeting-house now stands. The house was built in 1789, and Ichabod Eastman was the master mechanic, he was an excellent workman, and every thing came together perfectly; not a mistake

was made. The raising was the grandest ever had in Weare, nearly every man, woman and child in town came to it; they had a magnificent dinner, free to all, and plenty of cider, milk toddy, and egg-nog, punch, and other drinks of ardent spirits to wash it down, yet the people of Weare were very temperate, compared with those of other towns. The good folks of Amherst drank eight barrels of rum when they raised their meeting-house, while those of our town, be it said to their credit, drank only one. The finish of the house was in excellent style; the ornamental work about the windows, doors and pulpit being very fine. A magnificent sounding-board was hung above the minister's head, and small children, for years, were informed that "if the minister told a lie God would drop it and kill him dead." If that statement had been true, what a lot of funerals there would have been. The pulpit was very high, some of the pews were oblong, and some nearly square, there was no stove, and in winter the minister preached with cloak and mittens on and the women carried the foot-stove with a dish of live coals in it.

Humphrey Nichols, Samuel Gregg and Ebenezer Bailey Jr. were chosen to take care of the house for one year; and Moses Quimby to sweep it four times a year, and keep the key, for these services he was paid six shillings. A "key" keeper was chosen for many years. Horse-sheds were built about 1800, the house was repaired in 1815, more repairs were needed in 1830, but were not made, so the legislature, on petition in 1831, incorporated the proprietors, so the pew-holders could be compelled to repair the house or forfeit their pews. Franklin Pierce afterwards President of the United States, as speaker of the house, signed this act, and the repairs were made. A stove was purchased in 1832, as it was fashionable to have one then. The old meeting-house was used for nearly forty years more, when it was sold at auction to Amos Bailey for $50 and gave place to the new meeting-house, built in more modern style.

Several other churches have been built in town, an account of which will be given in connection with the societies who erected them.

The Weare Library

According to the old town history, the Weare Union Library was incorporated in 1829 and the books were kept at Weare Center. There were branch libraries in South Weare, the Friend's district, and at North Weare; apparently all were discontinued. In 1892 the books then belonging to the town numbering eighteen volumes together with one hundred volumes received from the state, were placed in the home of Miss Eva Simons and she was made Librarian, a position which she held until her

death in 1937. The Library remained in the home of Miss Simons until the completion of the Stone building, at which time the books were placed in one room of that building.

In 1935 Mrs. Blanch Gunn was made her assistant and on her death Mrs. Gunn became Librarian.

Mr. Eben L. Paige was deeply interested in the library serving as treasurer at one time. Mr. Paige passed away on August 5, 1923 leaving his entire estate of over thirty thousand dollars to the town of Weare; five thousand was to go for the benefit of the high school and the balance to be used to build the Weare Free Library. At the town meeting held March 11, 1924 the town voted to accept the bequest of the late Eben L. Paige, for the Library and to have the moderator appoint a committee of five to report at the next town meeting how best said bequest could be applied. The following committee was appointed: Alfred Osborne, George Waterman, George H. Eastman, Helen E. Nichols and Lucy E. Clough.

At the town meeting in 1925, this committee reported that they had examined the new Library buildings at Bow, Boscawen and Merrimack and after study of the situation, recommended the erection of a one-story brick building with basement, at a cost of sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars.

This would provide room enough for many years to come and leave about ten thousand to maintain the building with no expense to the town. An option had been secured on a lot between the town office and the telephone office. It was voted to build as recommended and the present committee to continue in charge.

The Paige Memorial Library was built and dedicated in 1927, thus Mr. Paige's dream of a modern Library for the town of Weare came true.

The rising costs of living have so increased in the last few years that the town has been asked to help with some repairs, but I am sure the towns people deeply appreciate Mr. Paige's generosity.

Mrs. Blanche Gunn served as librarian until July 11, 1955 when she died of a heart attack while on duty in the Library. Miss Dorothy Dumm had been serving as a volunteer assistant for a year or so prior to Mrs. Gunn's death, so she acted as librarian till 1958. Mrs. Eva Purington is now serving in that office.

The Weare Library has grown from the original 119 volumes to over eight thousand. There is a fine collection of children's books and many children are regular patrons, the Book-mobile from the state

Library also visits the town four or five times a year, leaving seventy or more books each time.

The Library has had numerous bequests of both money and books, but the increasing cost of operating the Library and the purchase of books, has necessitated an annual appropriation from the town to augment the income from the endowment funds. The Paige Memorial Library is a credit to the town and compares very favorably with the Libraries in surrounding small towns.

The American Legion Hall

The Legion Hall is at Weare Center, it is in what was once the Center school house. In 1958 they remodeled the building into what is a very attractive meeting place, with a very convenient modern kitchen.

Stone Memorial Building

Phineas J. Stone left a legacy to the town of Weare to build a memorial building, this building was to be built to help the Riverdale section, therefore the citizens in that section wished to have it built in Riverdale. The town decided to build it at the Center, as one half was to be used as town offices and the other half as a library. A very attractive brick building was built and opened in 1896. The town offices are still in the north side of it and the library used the south side for about thirty years. At that time the new library was built, in the new building there was plenty of room, while in the Stone building the quarters had become too small for a growing library.

Osborne Memorial Hall

This hall is at South Weare and is on the hill just west of the store and garage. Mr. Wellman Osborne of Lynn, Mass. left a sum of money to the village of South Weare, an organization was formed and they decided the most helpful project for all the citizens would be a hall, as there was not any large gathering place in the south part of town, except the church.

The Osborne Memorial Hall was dedicated in 1920 and has been the meeting place of Wyoming Grange ever since, also many parties and entertainments have been held there.

Halestown Grange Hall

The Halestown Grange Hall is in East Weare Village, and used to be the Free Will Baptist Church. The Grange bought the church in 1902 and it was dedicated the next year. At a later date the building was raised and a kitchen and dining room made on the ground floor.

The Grange and the citizens of East Weare hold other social activities there, besides the regular Grange meetings.

Mt. William Lodge Hall

This hall is located in North Weare Village, the Mt. William Lodge moved into this building in 1889, at that time it was owned by Lindley M. Sawyer, they later bought the hall and remodeled it to suit their needs. The Rebekahs also meet there.

Weare Historical Building

The Historical Building is located at Clinton Grove, it is very appropriate that the papers and pictures and other objects relating to the history of the town be kept in this building, as it stands on the site of the first and only Academy ever built in town. In fact the present building was first used as an Academy. The building is owned and maintained by the generosity of Mr. Harold Flanders, a resident of Clinton Grove.

The Fire Stations

The main Fire House is at Weare Center at the south end of the village, it is a very good looking two-story building made of cement blocks. There are two small fire houses, one at East Weare and one at South Weare. The detailed report of these fire stations is given in the chapter on the Weare Fire Department.

Postoffices in Weare

Before the Revolutionary War there were no postoffices or post-routes in New Hampshire. When it was absolutely necessary to send a letter, a messenger carried it, or a friend going that way took it along. There were tramps in those old days, as now, who roamed from place to place, too lazy to work, and some even had "beats" over a hundred miles in length. Often they made excellent carriers and a letter intrusted to their care usually reached it's destination. Plenty of food and good lodgings were all the pay expected.

The first postoffice was established at Portsmouth in 1775 and by 1791 the Legislature had established four post-routes. The first of these began at Concord and proceeded through Weare, New Boston, Amherst, Peterborough, Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Hillsborough, and back to Concord. Each post-rider was required to perform his route weekly. Jacob Smith was the first such mail-carrier and he received $50 a year for his services. He was succeeedd by John Philbrick who carried the mail for twelve years. He blew his post-horn as he rode

the country roads, and in addition to the delivery of letters and parcels, he recorded deeds and sold newspapers.

Postage was expensive at that time, six cents for carrying a letter less than thirty miles, and twenty-five cents if the distance exceeded four hundred and fifty miles. Postage stamps came into use in 1847. The three cent rate was established May 1, 1851 but letter rate was reduced to two cents in 1883.

Post-riders in Weare:

Silas Harthorn	1811
John May	1812
John Bowers	1816
James McColley	1818
Mical Tubbs	1826
Enoch Selley	1840

By 1840 the post-riders were replaced by mail delivery by stage-coach, and ten years later mail for Weare was brought by train. The trains stopped at North Weare, East Weare and Oil Mill. A local stage delivered the sacks to Weare Center from the North Weare depot. South Weare and Clinton Grove sent mail by stage to Riverdale (Oil Mill).

WEARE CENTER

The first postoffice in Weare was established at Weare Center June 1, 1813, and Dr. Samuel Peterson was named postmaster. The first year he received a salary of $13.62. Postmasters who held office for long periods of time and consequently are well remembered were Israel Hoag, B. T. Jameson, John Warren, Gertrude Chase, and Samuel Chase. Usually the postoffice was located in one corner of the local store. The Weare Center postoffice was discontinued April 17, 1939. During this span of one hundred twenty-six years, twenty-one residents served as postmaster.

POSTMASTERS AT WEARE CENTER

Samuel Peterson	1813	George Simons	1853
William Whittle	1820	Israel Hoag	1861
Samuel Sawyer	1822	Charles E. Hoag	1881
Simeon J. Bard	1824	Leonard Wilson	1884
Hugh Jameson	1829	Benj. T. Jameson	1885
James Peterson	1829	Benj. T. Jameson	1888
Daniel Paige, Jr.	1832	John Warren	1905
Nathan C. Downing	1835	Gertrude Chase	1922
Hiram Simons	1836	Samuel D. Chase	1929
Abel B. Cram	1845	J. H. Prescott	1937
Cyrus E. Woods	1849	Discontinued	1939

SOUTH WEARE

Residents of South Weare, desirous of a postoffice of their own, petitioned to Washington for such mail service and Jan. 11, 1825 the South Weare postoffice was established. President Monroe appointed Hezekiah Buzzell as the first postmaster. James Wallace was postmaster for fifteen years, Denton Dearborn for twelve years, and Arthur Eastman was the last postmaster. The office continued until 1922, receiving mail deliveries by stage from Riverdale. After that time the South Weare people were served by the Rural Route.

POSTMASTERS AT SOUTH WEARE

Hezekiah D. Buzzell	1825	George C. Carpenter	1877
Daniel Bailey	1828	Charles W. Buxton	1879
James Wallace	1837	Almus W. Morse	1885
Jonathan Buxton	1852	Will D. Buxton	1890
Moses Dearborn	1854	A. W. Morse	1895
William D. White	1861	C. A. Thorp	1897
Alonzo Hadley	1861	A. C. Buxton	1898
John H. Paige	1862	Denton Dearborn	1904
Jonathon Hoag	1864	Arthur D. Eastman	1915
Jonathan Buxton	1866	Discontinued	1922

EAST WEARE

Enos Merrill, a business man from East Weare found it inconvenient to go to Weare Center for his mail, and so he got up a petition for a postoffice in East Weare. Such an office was established in January, 1828 with Mr. Merrill as the first postmaster. He was appointed by President John Quincy Adams. This postoffice continues in operation today. In January 1927 a Rural Route was established and Guy Eaton, who had served as Rural Carrier in North Weare for seven years, was appointed Rural Carrier. To date he has served the East Weare patrons in that capacity for thirty-one years. The office has been in local stores, the railroad depot and in the homes of the various post-masters. Long term postmasters were A. B. Johnson, Fred C. Jones, and A. H. Marshall.

POSTMASTERS AT EAST WEARE

Enos Merrill	1828	Rufus Fellows	1856
Amos W. Sargent	1836	Albert B. Johnson	1863
Paltiah Brown	1839	Daniel Johnson	1876
Leonard Kimball	1841	Albert B. Johnson	1878
Elbridge Bailey	1843	H. E Eaton	1889
John Johnson	1844	A. B. Johnson	1890
George Haskell	1850	A. H. Marshall	1893
Edmund H. Smith	1852	H. E. Eaton	1895
Robert B. Caswell	1855	A. H. Marshall	1896

A. B. Johnson	1900	Alfred H. Marshall	1930
Cora Cate	1914	Fred C. Jones	1932
Fred C. Jones	1915	George Johnson	1952

RIVERDALE — formerly OIL MILL

Until 1845 the people living in Riverdale, or Oil Mill as the settlement was known at that time, had very poor postal facilities. Some letters were left at South Weare and some at Goffstown but no system was followed. Several businessmen of Oil Mill petitioned for a postoffice and as a result on Feb. 4, 1847 the Oil Mill village postoffice was established. Sixteen men and one woman served as postmasters. Abner Frost and H. H. Simons were long term postmasters. In 1895 the name of the village was changed to Riverdale. The postoffice was discontinued in 1921 and people then received their mail by the Goffstown Rural Route.

POSTMASTERS AT RIVERDALE (OIL MILL)

David C. Rich	1847	Emma Richards	1865
James Priest	1848	True D. Moulton	1866
Ezra Clement	1849	Abner Frost	1868
James Priest	1851	Herbert D. Smith	1874
Flanders Walker	1855	Abner Frost	1877
Perry Richards	1858	Harry H. Simons	1886
Lucian Richards	1858	Abner Frost	1891
Richard Harvey	1861	H. H. Simons	1895
Lucian Richards	1862	Discontinued	1921

CLINTON GROVE

The residents of Clinton Grove secured their own postoffice in June 1874. The pay was small and business slow and it was later discontinued until Levi J. Breed agreed to take it in 1895. He served as postmaster until 1921. The office was then discontinued and the people became patrons of the new Rural Route from North Weare.

POSTMASTERS AT CLINTON GROVE

Amos Breed	1874	Amos Breed	1887
Discontinued	1875	Levi Breed	1895
Re-established	1887	Discontinued	1921

NORTH WEARE

With the advance of the railroad through North Weare in 1850, postal facilities were required. The usual steps were taken and a postoffice was established Dec. 23, 1852 and Moses Cartland was appointed postmaster. With the increase in population and business establishments the volume on mail increased. In January 1921 a Rural Route covering twenty-five miles was established. Guy Eaton was appointed Rural Carrier and served until 1927 when he transferred to East Weare.

Harold E. Thomson was then appointed to carry the mail on the North Weare route and to date has served thirty-one years. Thirteen men and women have been postmasters at North Weare. Florence Gove served for eighteen years and Gordon A. Russell, the current postmaster is rounding out his twenty-third year. The office was located in stores and homes until the flood of 1938. At that time the building known as Bakers store was swept away by the high water and the postoffice was hastily moved to a new building. Since that time it has occupied a separate building in North Weare village.

POSTMASTERS AT NORTH WEARE

Moses A. Cartland	1852	George Hooper	1893
Discontinued	1854	Frank Tucker	1895
Re-established	1855	Edward T. Breed	1898
Peter C. Gove	1855	N. B. McFarland	1908
William H. Gove	1860	Dana Gove	1911
Oliver D. Sawyer	1869	Florence Gove	1915
George F. Simons	1885	Gordon A. Russell	1935
Mary Jane Sawyer	1890		

Town-Houses

The first town-meeting in Weare was held at the house of Jeremiah Allen, who lived on the north road from South Weare to Oil Mill, the next three were held there also, after that they were at Aaron Quimby's inn; then as North Weare grew populous several were held near Mount William pond, at Hutchins' inn, and on July 12, 1779, there was a special meeting in the open air on Center Square. In 1780 one was held in the old Anabaptist meeting house at South Weare; and in 1784, one was held in the Friends' meeting house at Weare Center, and in 1792 the town-meeting was held in the new south meeting-house. But in 1792, the people grew tired of shifting from place to place and a special meeting was held to see if the town would build a town-house, and where it should be located; for three years the vote was negative but in 1797, the town decided to build a town-house on the rangeway, between Daniel Breed's and Lowell Robie's, not far from Duck pond and as near the highway as may be convenient, it was to be forty feet long, thirty-four feet wide and twelve feet posted, hip roof; handsomely underpinned, boarded, clapboarded and shingled; to have four windows on the front side, and two in each end, one on the back side, twenty-four lights of seven by nine glass in each window, one front door, double cased, ceiled on the inside walls and plastered overhead, a bar twelve feet by ten, and plenty of seats and "window shets on the outside," a committee of three was to see that it was completed within eighteen months, and built according to terms.

The hall is a credit to the town, and as it is often rented it affords a considerable income.

The building of the house was set up at auction and was struck off to Ebenezer Peaslee for $368, one half to be paid in nine months, the rest when the house is finished, the work started at once and in 1798, although the building was not completed the town-meeting was held in it. The opponents of the town-house were very ill-natured, they grumbled about the work and about paying for it, they wished a hurricane might blow it in flinders, or the lightning strike it. A youth of little wit heard the talk and thought it would be bright for him to carry out their wishes, so he set the unfinished building on fire, and "it was burned to ashes."

Peaslee was greatly hurt by the fire as he had not got his pay. They held a meeting at the place of the fire, but they did not vote to rebuild; after much discussion in 1799, the town agreed to let Peaslee build another house from the foundation, and gave him one hundred dollars extra for his work on the one that was burnt; but he did not get his pay till 1801 when he gave them his receipt for $468 in full for building the town house for said Weare.

The town used this house for many years, and in 1812, a large convention was held in it. In 1832 the town-house was getting old, and in need of repair, also the location was not satisfactory to any section of the town. At the town meeting it was voted to see what could be done about building a town-house near Jesse Cram's at the Center, or near Wallace's store at South Weare. It is not recorded what report if any was made.

In the meantime the Universalists in the north part of town were in need of a meeting house; after much discussion, it was concluded that it would be cheapest and best to build in connection with the new town-house, so in 1837 at a special town-meeting it was voted to build a town-house on the land of John Whittle, with a story added for a meeting-house. The land was given by Mr. Whittle, and the building was not to cost more than $1000, the old town-house was torn down, and the lumber worked into the new building. The house was finished by November of that year, and the meeting-house built above it; in 1841 it was decided not to have a stove in the town-house and that it should not be opened except for town purposes. Four years later a stove was bought, the house was kept in good repair; but in 1880, some felt it was too old-fashioned, and it was voted to remodel it at an expense of $325, the old bench and sloping spruce floor were taken out and comfortable settees were put in also a level floor of Georgia pine was laid, also they made many other improvements.

Historical Places

At the town-meeting in 1928, upon the motion of Hiram E. Grant, it was voted to raise $200 to mark the historic places in Weare, and Allen W. Sawyer, William Taylor and Charles F. Eastman were the committee to see that it was done. Five mill-stones were obtained and placed on edge in a cement base, at the following points: The scene of the Pine Tree Riot in 1772, at what was then Aaron Quimby's inn at South Weare, several groups of tourists, on educational tours in the summer, visit this spot; as the reserving of the white pines for the royal navy did much to help bring on the Revolution.

The second marker is just a little below this one, and it marks the place where the first town-meeting was held in 1764, at what was then Allen's inn. The next one marks the location of the first church, which stood at the fork of the road, called Fifield's corner, on the south side of the road leading from South Weare to Deering, and just a little east of this marker on the north side of the road, the fourth marker was set, this one the site of the first school, which was kept in the house of Jonathan Atwood, the date of this first school was 1769. The fifth, and last marker, was set at Riverdale, the site of the first saw-mill. This marker had to be removed after the flood so the new bridge could be built, it has not been set up again as yet.

The spot where the first settler in town, Nathanial Martin built his log cabin, has never been marked, but now in the year 1958, Mr. Carlisle Dearborn with the aid of the selectmen is having a bronze plate set on the location.

At the same time they are marking the grave of Elizabeth Yarrow Worthley, wife of Thomas Worthley the third settler in town.

The Martin cabin was just off of what is now the road from Riverdale to East Weare, it is about one mile from route 114.

The Worthley grave is to the east of route 114, about a quarter of a mile on the Barnard hill road, at what is called the Cold Spring.

Weare Honor Roll

At the Weare town meeting in 1944, a motion was made by George Sawyer, that an Honor roll of men serving their country should be erected before Memorial. Marian Hampton started the fund with $25. Clarence Still was on the committee, the work done by Theodore Flanders, and the lettering by Harold Dean. It was placed in front of the Stone Memorial Building, and dedicated on Memorial Day of that year. Names have been added from time to time, and an urn, in front of it, given by the women of Weare Community Club, is filled with flowering plants for each Memorial Day, and cared for each summer.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNITY LIFE

Community Life in Weare

Weare, like most any other small town, has a very active social life. They do not have a movie theatre, although at times different companies have tried having them at the town hall, but with an automobile it takes just a short time to reach one of the many theaters and driveins in Manchester, so they were never successful. Dances were held every week for a number of years at South Weare, also at East Weare, the ones there are still going on; card parties are held in that section of the town by Halestown Grange, the Grange has conducted these parties for over fifteen years. In addition to this party there are a number of small groups of ladies who gather at different homes for afternoon bridge or canaster, also the different organizations have occasional card parties and in the summer Lawn Parties.

From 1930 to 1935, Mildred London had a group of Camp Fire Girls.

The Girl Scout Troop at Weare Center has been active since 1947, Mildred London was the leader the first ten years.

When Rosland Tilden was living in East Weare in 1930, she was very active in the 4H Club work of the state, at that time there was a club at East Weare, and Helen Dearborn for three years had one at South Weare.

Marion Adams is the leader of a very successful 4H Club at North Weare at the present time and Mr. & Mrs. Lyhl Perrigo have an equally good one in the East part of the town.

As you read the following pages of the activities of the different organizations in Weare, you will see that living in a rural community need not be dull unless you yourself, wish to make it so.

Weare Parent-Teachers Association

In 1939 a group of parents and teachers interested in an organiza-

tion to benefit school children and teachers in Weare met with Mrs. Mary Ayer, P.T.A. State President to organize a local chapter to be known as the Weare Parent-Teacher Association. Charter members included Mrs. Edith Purington, Mrs. Hilda Bruyneel, Mrs. Eunice Marshall, Mrs. Elsie Purington, Mrs. Gertrude Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Reade, Mrs. Marion Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Kamp, Miss Gladys Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Barton, and Mrs. Verna Sawyer. The by-laws were drawn up and Mrs. Eunice Marshall was named the first President. From an original membership of about fifteen the P.T.A. has grown to date to an average of one hundred parents and teachers.

This group has been very beneficial to the town and to the schools and many worthwhile projects have been sponsored. A closer relationship has resulted between parents and teachers and a better understanding of the school problems has been achieved.

The P.T.A. has been directly responsible for the following projects:

Local Fashion Shows
Winter Carnivals
Dental Health Programs
Dancing classes
Social events honoring retiring teachers
Little League Baseball
College Scholarships

and influential in attaining the new Elementary School, a Commercial course in the high school, and providing assistance for the Seniors for their Washington trips.

The following persons have served as Presidents of the P.T.A.:

Mrs. Eunice Marshall
Mrs. Hilda Bruyneel
Mrs. Gertrude Osborne
Mrs. Elsie Purington
Mrs. Doris Hadley
Mrs. Nellie Perrigo
Mrs. Margaret Wood
Mrs. Marion Russell
Mrs. Edith Purington
Mr. Wilfred Lahey
Mr. Frank Bolton
Mrs. Lillian Faustini
Mr. Lyhl Perrigo

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Weare Volunteer Fire Department

On March 16, 1949, a group of twenty women met to organize the Ladies Auxiliary; a committee to draw up the by-laws was appointed, also one to submit a list of proposed officers. Their meeting night was to be on the third Wednesday of each month and the dues were to be fifty cents a year. The next Wednesday evening they met again, and the following officers were elected: President, Esther Hight, Vice Presi-

dent, Wilfreda Lowe, Secretary, Dorris Eaton, Treasurer, Virginia Burnham. The charter members were as follows, Esther Hight, Isador Bussel, Julia Powers, Mildred Chase, Margaret Parsons, Wilfreda Lowe, Dorris Eaton, Rita Farmer, Lucille Waterman, Eva Purington, Virginia Burnham, Margaret Eastman, Jean Wood, Ruby Eastman, Beatrice Moody, Etta Rhodenhizer, Beatrice Bockus and Betty Legg Hall.

The Auxiliary has always been very active, serving suppers to the Forest Fire Wardens, their own firemen, also many public dinners and suppers; held food sales and rummage sales. They have sponsored several very successful Lawn Parties, the money thus raised was spent in many ways; they gave $188.10 to the Firemen to help buy an inhalator, they gave a metal flag pole to the new grammar school and bought kitchen utensils for a family that had been burned out; they have always contributed generously to the various drives in town, such as the Polio Fund, Red Cross, Cancer, Crippled Children and many others. The ladies used the money earned from one Lawn Party and a square dance, to remodel the kitchen at the fire house, adding cabinets and an electric ventilating fan. They have also purchased dishes, kitchen equipment, curtains, an electric clock and a bubbler for the Firemen downstairs.

The ladies of the Auxiliary have worked hard, but they have also had many good times, like picnics, cook-outs, mystery rides, visiting other Auxiliaries and entertaining them in return. Every month they have a birthday cake in honor of those celebrating that month, baby showers and twenty-fifth wedding anniversaries, have also been held. At a number of the meetings very interesting guest speakers have been present.

The ladies bought the Fire Company a stretcher, for which they paid $90 and also four first aid kits.

The Firemen could tell how many a time when they were fighting a stubborn fire the ladies have cheered and refreshed them with hot coffee and a lunch; a wonderful help on a zero night, or when fighting a raging brush fire.

The Philbrick-Clement Post No. 65, The American Legion

The initial meeting was held in what is known as the old Hooper & Breed grocery store building owned by Wallace Flanders opposite the Odd Fellows Lodge building in North Weare, on November 30, 1919, at which time Major Frank J. Abbott of Manchester, State Adjutant of The American Legion installed its newly elected officers who were: Elwin G. Smith, Commander; Russell B. Flanders, Adjutant and Service Officer; Daniel A. Sawyer, Treasurer; John Drewry, Chaplain; Frank N.

Sawyer, Historian; Louis O. Turner, Athletic Officer and Dustin W. White, Sargent-at-Arms.

The organization's membership was originally comprised of honorably discharged veterans of World War No. 1 but it's membership now has World War No. II and Korean War veterans in it's ranks.

The charter members of the Post were: Louis O. Turner, James A. Babkirk, Jr., Maurice J. Grant, Archie C. Dow, Daniel A. Sawyer, Edward E. Brown, Earle R. Hadley, Russell B. Flanders, Lewis Rice, Frank N. Sawyer, John Drewery, Reginald G. Hollis, Dustin W. White, Guy E. Eaton, Harley J. Boynton, Charles J. McCormish, John H. Hollis, Albert S. Nichols, Harry F. Richard, and Thomas F. Edwards. The membership total the first year was 33.

The aims and objectives for which the Post was formed is set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion and are as follows:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great Wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The second meeting place of the Post for a few years after the old store building was vacated, was in the then vacant Clark house opposite the home of Frank N. Sawyer in Weare Center.

When the Paige Library was erected and after the books were moved from the Stone Memorial Library the Post was given permission by the selectmen to use the latter building for it's place of meeting. Shortly after the close of World War II when the ranks of the post became enlarged by veterans of that conflict, the room in the library building being of insufficient dimensions to accommodate the membership, once again the post sought larger quarters. Through the generosity of Mrs. Clara Eaton Favor of East Weare, sufficient funds were made available to the post for the purchase of the Loren Clement homestead in North Weare in the year 1946. When finding that this building was not entirely suitable to the needs and requirements of the post, it was sold and the post moved to it's now present location in the Weare Center grade school house near the town hall.

The first set of colors, the American Flag and the Post Banner, were presented to the post by Mrs. Favor. In 1947 Mr. and Mrs. Moses H. Clement, whose son Richard was killed in World War II, presented to the post a new set of colors, the banner of which bears the names of Philbrick-Clement. Prior to this time, the post had voted to change it's name to "The Philbrick-Clement Post," honoring both George A. Philbrick, who died at Camp Devens in the fall of 1918 during the disastrous epidemic of influenza, and Richard D. Clement, who was killed in action in France on March 23, 1945 while serving with the 3rd Army.

The post has for many years conducted the Memorial Day programs in Weare, and has carried on the traditional and revered duty of decorating the graves of veterans of all wars buried in the many cemeteries in Weare.

Activities of a fund-raising nature include the annual lawn party and bazaar conducted each year at Weare Center, minstrel shows, plays and for a while, public dances. A generous portion of the net proceeds being spent for the relief of needy veterans and their families.

Realizing it's responsibility as an organization and in keeping with it's purposes, the post has endeavored to take an active part in the life of the community through lending it's support both financially and otherwise to many projects of a community nature.

American Legion members who have served as Commanders of the Philbrick-Clement Post are: Elwin G. Smith, Guy E. Eaton, Frank N. Sawyer, Moses H. Clement, John Drewry, Louis O. Turner, Daniel A. Sawyer, Reginald Hollis, Edward H. Barrows, Maurice J. Grant, Donald Putnam, Clarence E. Still, Martin Colby, Dustin White, John Walch, Russell B. Flanders, Paul Dumm, Charles C. Gregg, Gordon Osborne, Ralph Hazen, Gordon Russell, Chester W. French, Jr., Everett S. Chase, David Eaton, Walter D. Hodgman, Raymond Rogers, Charles Chagrasulis, and Gordon Traver.

The largest enrollment of veterans in the post was 80 in the year 1949. A women's auxiliary Unit to the American Legion Post was chartered on August 20, 1920, at a special meeting with the Post members in the Town Hall. The objectives of the Auxiliary being — "To participate in and contribute to the accomplishment of aims and purposes of the American Legion."

The first officers of the Auxiliary Unit were Doris D. Eaton, President, Mary Philbrick, Secretary, and Mary Smith, Treasurer.

Ladies who placed their signatures on the original charter membership roll were: Ida M. Philbrick, mother of George A. Philbrick for

whom the Post was originally named, Mary J. Philbrock, Jessie E. Grant, Rosie M. Babkirk, Rose M. Grant, Lena C. Flanders, Lizzie J. Brown, Mabel A. Flanders, Isadore R. Flanders, Mary J. Smith, Josephine M. Nichols, Lillian M. Grant, Doris D. Eaton, Della C. Clement, Bertha C. Gregg and Cornelia C. Sawyer.

The first few meetings were held in the homes of the members, but later and up to this time the meetings have been held in the home of the American Legion Post. The Auxiliary Unit has been most helpful and beneficial to the Post over the years since it was organized. Has contributed generously of time and money to not only the programs of the Post but to supplying food and clothing to the needy families of Weare.

Wyoming Grange

Wyoming Grange, No. 54 of South Weare was organized March 23, 1875 and has held meetings in Dearborn's hall, Nichols' hall, Store Hall and for nearly forty years in Osborne Memorial Hall. They have met most of the time on the first and third Wednesdays of the month. Their membership has varied from 50 to 150. The current membership is approximately 120. They have had thirty-eight masters, thirty men and eight women. Eben B. Bartlett was the first master and Mrs. Lena P. Elvin is the current one.

The organization has had many faithful members and many of them have belonged to the Order for over 50 years. Two or three have belonged sixty years or over.

Many community projects have been carried out through the efforts of the faithfulness of the members and many donations have been given to worthy projects.

Many of the members have served many years in office, the longest in a single office is Charles F. Eastman, who is serving his thirtieth year as Secretary.

Several have served in higher Grange duties in the State. Scott F. Eastman, has served as a deputy for seven years and is now serving his sixteenth year as Secretary of the New Hampshire State Grange. Mrs. Helen E. Dearborn served as a member of the State Grange Home and Community Welfare Committee in 1934 and 1935 and Mr. Charles Eastman served six years on the State Grange Agricultural Committee.

The faithfulness of all it's members have made this unit one of the outstanding ones in the Granite State.

Weare Grange

Weare Grange was organized on April 4th, 1899 by H. O. Hadley,

Asst. Steward of the N. H. State Grange and Deputy George D. Gould of Greenfield in the vestry of the Congregational Church at No. Weare. The next meeting was held in the school house hall. There were thirty-three charter members, Lindley H. Farr was the first Master, Ida L. Chase was the Lecturer, and Elizabeth Sawyer was secretary.

Weare Grange moved to Chase's Hall in the fall of 1900 remaining there until September 1924, when they moved to the Town Hall at Weare Center.

Outstanding members were Orrin D. Dow who was appointed Deputy of the State Grange in the years 1907-8-9-10, he declined to serve in 1910. Carrol W. Farr served as Master of Union Pomona in 1912. Blanche Gunn was the first Lady Master, and served in that office in 1943-45. George Waterman had the longest record as Master, serving eight years, 1921 & 1922, 1943 to 1948. Josephine Flanders, Blanche Gove and Mildred London, were some of the members who led the Grange in the Literary work.

In the early days they had many socials and plays, later an Agricultural Fair, Minstrel shows and at times have joined with the High School in having a Winter Carnival; they also led the way in having Old Home Day Celebrations.

Weare Grange disbanded the evening of November 2, 1956, as it was impossible to elect officers for another year. Some of the Weare members joined Halestown and some Wyoming Granges. The bank balance was given to the Town of Weare for repairs on the Town Hall.

Halestown Grange

Halestown Grange No. 6 was the first Grange organized in Weare, it held most of its meetings at Weare Center, Eben Bartlett was chosen as the first Master, this Grange disbanded and was reorganized in 1899 at East Weare by Thomas White, a deputy of the State Grange.

The name of Halestown was chosen as this town was first called Halestown. There were 31 charter members, with Alfred Marshall as the first Master. For three years the meetings were held in Good Templars Hall. In 1902 the Grange bought the Free Will Baptist Church and it was dedicated in 1903. Later the building was raised, and a kitchen and dining room made on the ground floor. Two regular meetings were held each month and the hall has served the community as a place for socials and entertainments.

Twenty-one members of Halestown Grange served in World War Two, and all but Edward Adams returned safely home.

Halestown Grange has never been a large Grange, but it has served the community well.

Riverdale Grange

Riverdale Grange, No. 293 was organized on February 13, 1902 and held its meetings in the Grange Hall in the village of Riverdale. The meetings were held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Nine men served as Master of the organization. This Grange unit was very active and won many prizes in their work from the State Grange. The Grange averaged about 55 members, but at one time had 75. However, due to people moving away and the situation continually changing, this unit was forced to surrender its charter in 1923. Although this Grange only lived for a period of twenty-one years, it did serve a real purpose to the people of its community and rendered outstanding enjoyment to many who belonged. Many of their members transferred to Granges in South Weare and Goffstown.

The Juvenile Grange

The Juvenile Grange, an organization for children from the age of five through fourteen was active in Weare for several years and would have continued if leadership could have been found for them. The Wyoming Juvenile No. 43 unit lived the longest under the direction of the Matron, Mrs. Hazel L. Philbrick. This served from 1939 through 1954. The one at Weare Center served for six years from 1942 to 1948 and the Halestown unit organized in East Weare in 1936 continued active for thirteen years until 1949. These units helped many children in the fraternal line and gave them a background for further service to the Grange and their community in future years.

The South Weare Improvement Society

About 1918, a sum of money was left by the late Wellman Osborne of Lynn, Mass. to the village of South Weare. Immediately upon notification of this, an organization known as the South Weare Improvement Society was organized to accept the money. Different opinions were voiced on what to do with the money, but it was finally decided to build a hall for the village. A piece of land was purchased from George Hazen and a hall was built from the money left by Mr. Osborne and the public spirited citizens of South Weare. It is known as the Osborne Memorial Hall and has been used by many people since its dedication in 1920. The society still functions and annual meetings have been held most of the time. It has sponsored many lawn parties and has cooperated

with Wyoming Grange in raising funds for the benefit of and for maintaining the Osborne Memorial Hall.

The Weare Community Club

The New Hampshire Extension group of Weare is known as the Weare Community Club and was organized December 20, 1921 by Miss Ann Beggs, with Mrs. I. F. Lugnson being the first president. Mrs. Blanche Gunn held the office of President the greatest number of years, also she was a member continuously, till she passed away in 1955. Mrs. Ethel Webber, has also been a member since the club was organized and has served as president and secretary.

Many extension projects have been taken, such as food nutrition, health, clothing, home management and decoration, furniture refinishing, and some of the crafts, also in war time mattresses were made.

The club has always been active in sponsoring community projects such as the Girl Scouts, Service Flags, lights, helping to get a bus route and they have always sent cards, food and gifts, to shutins and the needy at Christmas, donations have been made to the Red Cross, cancer drives, children's hospitals and hundreds of cancer dressings have been made at club meetings.

They have no regular meeting place, the Town Hall has been used the most and in the summer months many delightful meetings have been held at members' homes, the custom of bringing a covered dish lunch has been enjoyed by all and given the ladies a chance to exchange recipes. The membership is open to all ladies in town, interested in home improvement and making their community a better place in which to live.

Dues have been fifty cents till three years ago when they were raised to sixty-five cents to help give aid to the I.F.Y.E. program; what a lot of information and help we receive from this small sum.

The club has held many food and rummage sales, silver teas, card parties and other activities, the profits going to enable them to carry out their projects and to keep a bank account for emergencies.

The club started with a few members and now there are about forty, with Mrs. Henrietta Fisher as president. Through the years many pleasant trips have been taken, to the Flower show in Boston, to the Beaches and boat trips at the Weirs.

I am sure all club members feel their lives are richer, and the town a better place in which to live, for the Community Club, having been organized.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union

The W.C.T.U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio in 1874, the declaration of principles written by Frances Willard are still in use; she was a leader in the world W.C.T.U. in 1893. Within six years women in fifty countries were wearing the white ribbon, a symbol of total abstinence from any alcoholic drink; she was the only woman to be honored by having her statue in the Washington State Capitol.

In 1900, or there abouts, the women of Weare decided to form a local Union, securing nearly forty members; this Union was very active till 1957, when it was decided to join with the Hillsboro society.

Eunice Chase who owned and operated the store at Chase Village, was the leader in organizing the local Union, all her life she worked very hard for the society. Gertrude W. Osborne was always a very active member and officer in the Weare Union; Mrs. Osborne also served for seven years as State President and many others from Weare have filled county offices in the organization.

The work of the Weare Union has been to discourage the sale of beer in town, also they have made quilts, afghans and sunshine bags for hospitals; they knit nearly two hundred garments for men in the army; have sent gifts of frosted cakes, candy and many other things to the Hillsboro County Farm and flowers to the sick and shut-ins.

They firmly believe that the common drink of today has lowered the morals of our country and the members of the Weare Union, have and still are working hard to lessen its ill effects on mankind.

Mt. William Lodge No. 34 Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Instituted February 27, 1878 in the John H. Chase Hall, so called, Chase Village, about one mile above North Weare Village, by Henry A. Farmington, Grand Master; Luther F. McHinney, Deputy Grand Master; Joel Tayler, Grand Secretary; George A. Cummings and Charles P. Blanchard, Host Grand Representatives and others of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire assisted by officers and members from many other lodges. Obid H. Dow being the first Noble Grand of the lodge, Charles H. Breed, vice Grand, Jason P. Simonds, secretary, and James P. Whittle, Treasurer. Some time in December of 1878 we began holding meetings in the North Weare "brick" school house.

Obid H. Dow, senior past Grand being the first one to be removed by death. He died June 22, 1885, buried in Henniker in the old cemetery on the road to Concord, N. H. There were sixteen charter members, namely, Obid Dow, Charles H. Breed, Jason P. Simonds, Moses R. Peas-

lee, Charles A. Hurd, William W. Skillen, Charles A. Jones, George F. Hadley, Henry H. Balch, Lucius B. Morrill, Charles E. Paige, Frank P. Boynton, Lenard F. Martin, James P. Whittle, Levi B. Laney, and George E. James.

George E. Jones who joined Crescent Lodge No. 160 at Henniker as did some others transferred to Mt. William Lodge. At the time of his death he was a member continuously for seventy-two years. During all these years he received sick benefits only once.

In 1889 Mt. William Lodge moved to its present quarters, owned by Lindley M. Sawyer, and later bought the building. The building is heated by an oil furnace, and consists of Lodge Hall, Anti room, used as a recreation room, pool table, ping pong set, and playing cards, also dining hall, kitchen, Rebekah room, rest room, and large basement. One of the finest halls in the state, the building is equipped with electricity. At the present time we have over sixty members and a good third degree team, having worked the third degree for several lodges. We have several brothers in the I.O.O.F. home at Concord, N. H., the best in the good old U.S.A. At present we have one brother, Ned C. Rogers, fifty-eight year member, and a sister, Ida Hahn, whose home was in West Concord, N. H.

Star Rebekah Lodge No. 33, I.O.O.F. has given a great deal of assistance to Mt. William Lodge. We have presented "Jewels" to brothers having a membership of fifty years and over. At I.O.O.F. home at Concord they have an initiation degree team combined ages of eleven hundred fifty years and combined membership years of seven hundred and twelve years. Mt. William Lodge had several Deputies in the past years. Late year Deputies being appointed by the Grand Masters who have appointed Richard G. Welch twice and Frank E. Davis once.

The year of 1955 Richard G. Welch and suite also installed five lodges in the Concord area, after installing the officers in our own district, No. 8. We have also installed in public installations with Rebekah lodges.

North Star Encampment No. 11 I.O.O.F. instituted at Hillsboro, N. H. July 18, 1866, at one time had one of the best Royal Purple Degree teams in the state. Many Odd Fellows in Weare joined this Encampment at Hillsboro. Bert Crame of Hillsboro was a great factor in the Encampment, unfortunately he was removed by death and a severe loss to the order. Due to lack of leadership the Encampment seemed to dwindle down and in January, 1955 it was temporarily moved to No. Weare and in May, 1955 the Grand Encampment I.O.O.F. authorized

the charter and all belongings to be moved to No. Weare which is now the permanent home of North Star Encampment No. 11 I.O.O.F. and hold their meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall. Richard G. Welch is its Chief Patriarch as of 1957. Samuel D. Chase Senior Warden, Frank E. Davis Sr. Scribe and Frank Downing, Treasurer.

Rebekah Degree of Odd Fellowship
Star Rebekah Lodge No. 33

On February the 27th, 1888 Grand Master Folsom and suite of Henniker instituted the Rebekah Degree, I.O.O.F. to fifty-eight petitioned members at the Town Hall, Weare Center, under the name of Star Rebekah Lodge No. 33. Moses R. Peaslee was installed the first Noble Grand, the first regular meeting was held on March 23rd, 1888 at the I.O.O.F. Hall at North Weare, the meetings were held once a month. The first election of officers was December 13th, 1888, Jennie M. Sawyer was elected Noble Grand, twenty-four votes were cast. The first death of a petitioned member was Luella Eaton, July, 1889.

The first degree was conferred on two candidates February 14th, 1889. From February 1888 to February 1958 there have been over four hundred initiated. There was a special meeting and installation with Mt. William Lodge I.O.O.F. on October 19th, 1946. Several "plays" have been given with members of Mt. William Lodge. For many years Lawn Parties have been held, the first at the I.O.O.F. Hall grounds, then at the Legion Grounds, Weare Center, the money earned from these parties was used for repairs at the I.O.O.F. Hall.

The members have given several Entertainments at the I.O.O.F home at Concord. Several of the present members have received their fifty year certificates. On April 1st, 1958 there were Twenty-six Past Noble Grands living — several are holding active office.

In 1956 Star Lodge joined with Mystery No. 39 of Goffstown in the election every other year of the District Deputy President.

Past Noble Grand Lillian M. Smith, at the time of her death in 1958 had been a member for sixty years. In 1957, Past Noble Grand Minnie T. Peaslee was elected secretary for her forty-third year.

Masons

The first Free Masons of Weare took their degrees in the Benevolent lodge at Amherst, the Pacific lodge at Francestown and the Aurora lodge at Henniker. They numbered more than thirty and they thought they ought to have a lodge at home. Accordingly they met April 19, 1828, at Charles Chase's hall, now Peterson's house, to consult about forming

one. Samuel Huntington was called to the chair and Moses Huntington was made secretary. Samuel Huntington was chosen worshipful master, John Walton senior warden, and Daniel Paige, junior warden, by a committee of three. After this a secret ballot was held and Hon. Joseph Philbrick was chosen worshipful master, Josiah Edwards senior warden and Charles Chase junior warden. After obtaining the approbation of Auroa, and Bible lodge, the Weare lodge voted to assume the name of the Golden Rule Lodge. It was reported on June 21st that with the assistance of Bro. Samuel Huntington they had gotten a charter, for which they had given their promissory note of $50 payable in one year, with interest from June 11th.

The master named Squire Gove treasurer, Moses Huntington secretary, Samuel Huntington senior deacon, John Walton junior deacon, John Cheney senior steward, Charles Gove junior steward, and Allen Sawyer tyler.

They chose Josiah Danforth, Isaac J. Caldwell, and Samuel Huntington, a committee to draft a code of by-laws, Moses Huntington, Josiah Edwards and John Chase, 2nd to procure jewels, clothing, working-tools, and other things suitable for installation, and the use of the lodge, they borrowed $50 of Charles Chase to pay for them and voted that the regular communications be on Mondays preceding the full of the moon each month, to open at three o'clock and close at eight o'clock in the afternoon precisely. They met again July 21st, all officers were present. At the next meeting, they opened a lodge of Master Masons, Samuel Barker and Ezra Dow were voted to membership, and each paid $10 to be initiated. October 20th, they passed to the degree of Fellow Craft and were crafted, for which they paid $2. The next March Bro. Ezra Dow was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, for which he paid $3.

The Golden Rule lodge was consecrated November 19, "5828" and its officers installed in ample form at the old town-house; all were present, and Isaac J. Caldwell was marshal, Joseph Danforth carried the holy writings, and Samuel Gove the Masonic carpet; they had a glorious time, with music all day long, a most sumptuous dinner was provided at Whittle's hall, by Bro. William Whittle, sentiments appropriate to Masonry were drunk; and their wives were not forgotten, as is shown: "Suitable refreshments are to be furnished for the ladies by Bro. John Cheney, for fifty cents each, or if they shall want only dinner and spirit but once, for a less price." The whole expense of the consecration was $68.43 for eighteen members, or $3.80 apiece.

Everything was bright now, and they looked for a prosperous future, their first sorrow came in 1829 when Bro. Oliver Edwards was killed while blasting rocks, he was buried with Masonic rites. In 1830 their worshipful master, Joseph Philbrick, died, and Samuel Huntington was chosen in his place.

As the years went by more members died, several moved out of town, and some did not pay their dues. Few were initiated, and the lodge gradually declined. On May 15, 1837, they sold all their furniture at public vendue for $12.26, twenty-seven aprons brought $1.90, and Charles Chase was chosen to keep the jewels, till the lodge called for them.

The last meeting was held May 19, 1845, at the hall of Bro. John Cheney, after transacting some minor business the meeting was closed without ceremony. They never met again.

In 1888 there were a goodly number of masons living in Weare (O.H.)

In 1958 there are twenty-seven members of the Masonic order in town.

Baseball in Weare

The town of Weare has had some very good baseball games in the past seventy years or more. Many very good games have been played between Weare and Henniker, especially games of extra innings. The townspeople were very enthusiastic over baseball. A number of years ago the ball grounds in Weare were in Purington Park, later known as the Fair Grounds, between North Weare and Weare Center. Smith Ground on the East road from Weare Center village, also Clark grounds and the Ball Grounds at East Weare.

In 1911, at Bennett Park, so called, between Weare Center and Chase Village, Jim Day of East Weare, used to catch with no mit, mask or protector and without shoes. Weare was noted for many good ball players. One club in the early days consisted of Norman Johnson, catcher, Frank N. Simons, pitcher, James M. Adams, first base, Charles F. Purington, second base, Albert O. Sawyer, third base, Edward Thorborn, short stop, Alonzo Chapin, left field, Everett Blodgett, center field, and Israel La Bonta right field. Frank N. Simonds, ninety-two and Alonzo Chapin, eighty-nine were both living in 1958. Frank N. Simons was the first curved ball pitcher in Weare, Harry Langdon being the second one. The town had many other good players and clubs.

In 1908 the fat and lean men played a game at the Old Fair Grounds, the lean men were Frank Tucker, Rev. Winfield S. Randall,

William Whittle, Frank N. Simons, Hiram Durgin, George L. Hooper, Loren D. Clement, S. Ellis Thompson and Wallace W. Flanders. The fat men were, John Brown, George Rowell, Fred Lothrop, Alsefron C. Davis, Levi J. Breed, Horace O. Chase, Benjamin J. Morgan, Freeman Davis and Everett D. Chase, the lean men won the game. The men of both teams were very lame after the game, but happy.

On July 1, 1911 Bennett Park was dedicated and at that time Weare had its first ball team consisting of local men. That year Weare won seventeen games and lost only three. The super pitching by Roger Eaton and Arthur J. Simons and a top receiver in Harry L. Dow had much to do with their good luck. The clubs batting average was .314% and the fielding average was 893%. Edward E. Brown made an excellent umpire. Rev. Ernest L. Baker was the sports editor and is now living at the age of ninety in 1958. Other members of this club were Marion C. Purington, l.f.; Frank H. Peaslee, c.f.; Albert J. Nichols, r.f.; Arthur J. Simons, captain; Roger Eaton, p. & 3b.; Harry L. Dow, c.; Harold F. Tucker, 1b; Fred Leaf, 2b and Frank E. Davis, 3b & ss. & manager.

WEARE HIGH BASEBALL

The Weare High School has also been in the lime light with baseball, having had some very fine teams. George Nichols won the championship in the High School League during the season of 1926. The players were guests at the Henniker Inn and dance at Massasecum Lake and were presented with watch fobs, consisting of gold baseballs.

WEARE LITTLE LEAGUE

In the summer of 1956 the Little League Club was formed at Weare consisting of boys between the ages of nine and fifteen. Some of them had had no practice but they soon learned. This club was under the direction of Lyle H. Perrigo and was coached by Gordon A. Russell, Jr. They had a board of directors and were in a league with the surrounding towns.

Football

In the fall of 1904 Weare had a good football eleven, they lost only one game. This was the only football team the town ever had of all local men.

The players names were as follows: William H. Martin, r. end; Harold F. Tucker, l. guard; Henry Martin, r. tackle; Moses H. Sawyer, fullback; Harry L. Dow, r. guard; Herbert A. Breed, quarterback; Albert J.

Nichols, l. end; Frank H. Peaslee, r.h.b.; Frank E. Davis, center; George A. Waterman, l. tackle and Arthur J. Simons, l.h.b.

Patten's Band, "The Weare Band"

The Patten's band was formed May 30, 1879, and now is in its seventy-ninth year of prosperity and at this time is known as the "Weare Band."

Mr. Patten and his son resided in Deering, seven or eight miles from Weare, yet they always walked to and from rehearsals. Frank N. Simons and Alonzo Chapin who played under Mr. Patten are still living.

There have been many directors of the band during its entirety. Former directors of the band have been William Patten, John Kendrick, Loren D. Clement, Frank Gregg, George Harvey, Harold E. Thomson, Clarence J. Avery, Everett H. Merrill and the present director is Stanley J. Bolor.

The band has many out of town as well as in town engagements each year. At this time they have several hired musicians, at one time there were five young ladies playing with the band.

The Weare Band has furnished music for many holiday celebrations including Memorial Day exercises and Old Home Day programs, and for a great many lawn parties and strawberry festivals.

Some of the local musicians have played in this band for more than twenty-five years. Frank E. Davis has been the president and business manager of the band for nearly twenty-five years.

Old Home Day Celebrations

There have been four Old Home Day Celebrations held in Weare since 1888; also the Centennial in 1937. The first Old Home Day was on Aug. 29, 1900; a special train ran from Manchester to Weare that day, it had seven cars well filled with folks coming back to their old home town. To celebrate their home coming, a parade was held in the morning, a basket lunch at noon, and a program enjoyed by all in the afternoon. The Cornet Band of Weare was a great help that day, also Derry's orchestra of Hopkinton. The morning was spent in meeting with relatives and friends.

The second Old Home Day was held the very next year, on Aug. 2. It started with a parade in the forenoon of horsedrawn vehicles of all descriptions; there was an old stage coach, hay racks, girls with gaily decorated bicycles, also men, women and children marching, the usual paradey funny men; then there were horses, cattle, and even a wheelbarrow, all helping to make this a very colorful parade. The Cornet

Band under the leadership of Loren Clement, marched in the parade and helped with the exercises in the afternoon. A basket lunch was held at noon. There were over twelve hundred present on this very happy occasion.

The third Old Home Day was held in 1934, with the usual parade, basket lunch and exercises in the afternoon; there was also a ball game and a dance in the evening. The Weare Band marched in the parade and played in the afternoon.

The fourth and last Old Home Day was held in Aug. 1948. This parade consisted mostly of decorated automobiles; there was a 1911 model 1, Ford open four-passenger car in good condition and owned by the South Weare garage; also there were the usual horribles, the Weare Band rode on a truck furnished for the occasion. A picnic lunch was held at noon and the principal speaker on the afternoon program was Congressman Norris Cotton. A special number on the program was the honoring of Mrs. William Lafond who at that time had five sons in the service of our country, the good old U.S.A.

The Town Hall Centennial 1837-1937; started off with a parade which marched from North Weare to Chase Village then to Weare Center. There were many beautiful floats and the Weare Band marched with them. A great many people returned to their old home for this occasion, also there were many visitors.

The Committee Chairman was Scott F. Eastman, Mabel Jacobs pageant chairman and the chairmen in different sections were, Helen E. Dearborn, John Prescott, Richard Welch, Blanche Gunn, Florence Cutting, Hazel Gunn, Mildred Thompson and Esther Hollis. Dr. Alfred Dumm wrote the pageant. Scene one, 1764, First Town Meeting; Scene 2, The Revolution, The Pine Tree Riot of Weare. On Sept. 10, 1776, N. H. assumed the title of State; and The Spirit of '76. Scene 3, Weare votes on plan of government, Constitution of N. H. 1782-1792.

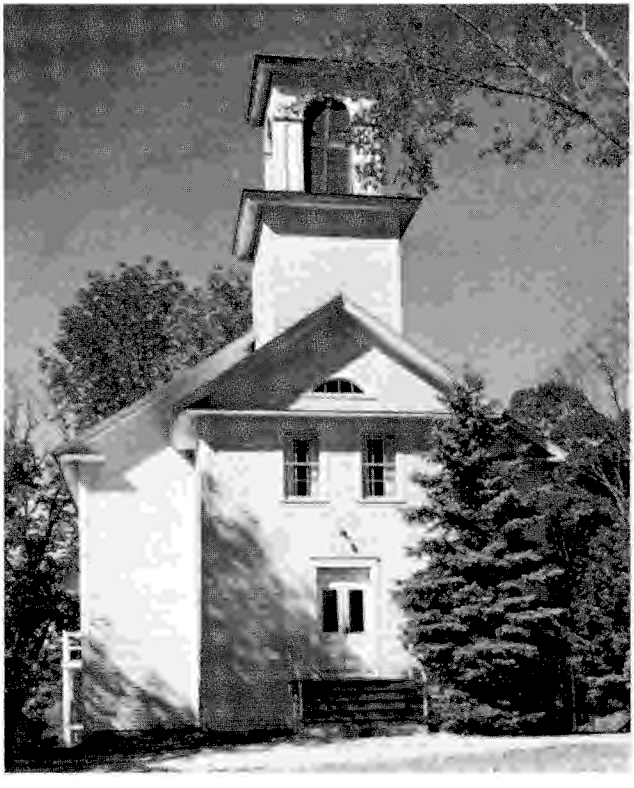
Following the program there was a ball-game and in the evening a dance was held in the town hall. Visitors and townspeople alike enjoyed this celebration.

In the fall of 1919 the town held a Welcome Home Day for the men of World War I, most of whom had returned at this time; the town was very lucky in having lost only one man, George Philbrick who passed away at Camp Devens with the flu. The Weare Band followed by the returned soldiers marched from North Weare to the Center, where they were served a bountiful dinner.

Appropriate exercises were held in the afternoon.

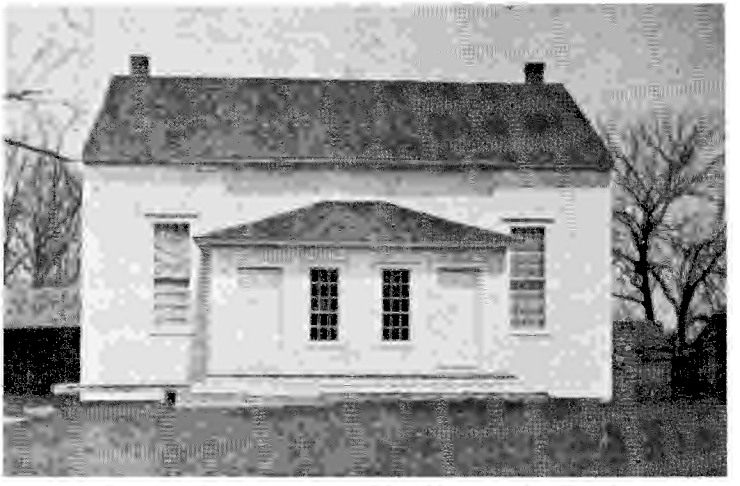
The South Weare Church

The North Weare Church



Episcopal Church, East Weare

The East Weare Baptist Church



Former Friends North Church, North Weare

Former Friends South Church, Clinton Grove

The first cemetery in Weare

Oldest marked grave

Marker at site of first cemetery

School Buses

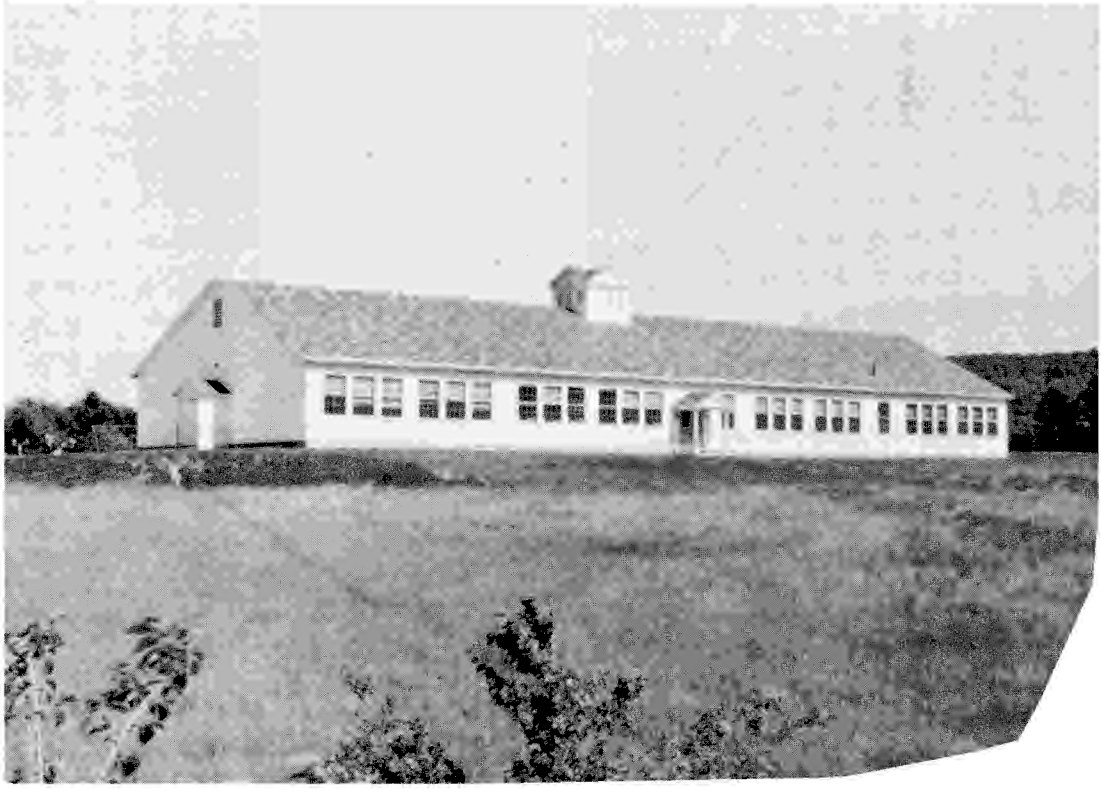
Faculty and student body of the first Weare High School

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS

Front row: Catherine E. Paige, Hazel L. Boynton, Miss Allis, teacher; Eva Sawyer, teacher; Mabel Hodgman, Edna Paige, Scott Eastman. *Second row:* Charles Dalzell, headmaster; Stephen LaFond, Elmore Waterman, Roland Dearborn, Winifred Clement, Samuel Ferguerson, Frank L. Buckley, R. Clyde Legg, J. Roscoe Elsworth, Henry Osborn.

The new High School

The new Grammar School



Weare Town Hall

Paige Memorial Library

Osborne Memorial Hall, South Weare

Post Office and store, East Weare

South Weare Garage

Weare Honor Roll,
Weare Center

Colburn Brothers' Store,
North Weare

Al's Diner,
Weare Center

Clement's Shop,
North Weare

Stone Memorial Building

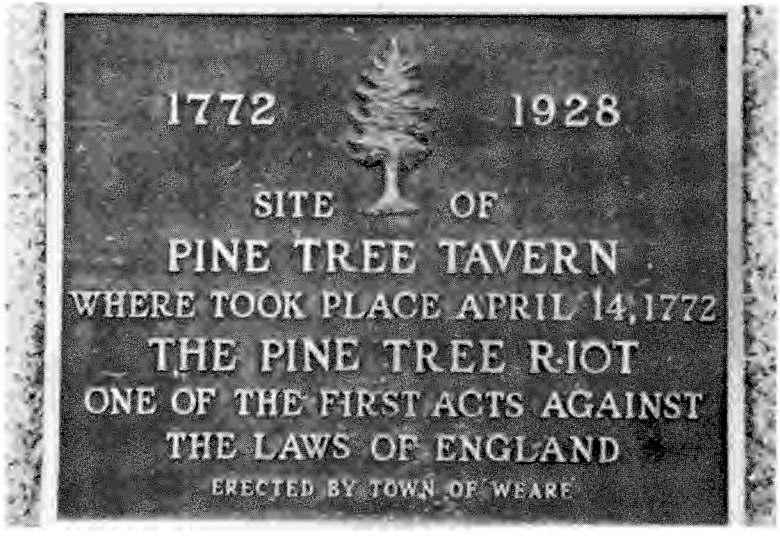
Legion Hall

Post Office, North Weare

Chase Village Store

Former tavern at South Weare

Mt. William Pond



Marker at site of the Pine Tree Riot

Historical Building, former Clinton Grove Academy

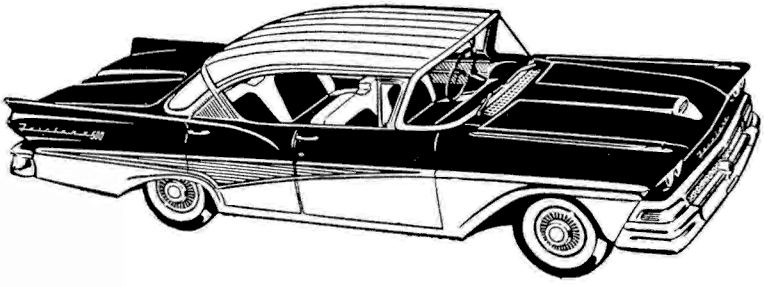
The old stage that ran from Riverdale to Clinton Grove

Former North Weare Depot

Former East Weare Depot

Transportation in 1850, Baker Carriage

Transportation in 1958



Aunt Eunice's Store at Chase Village about 1900

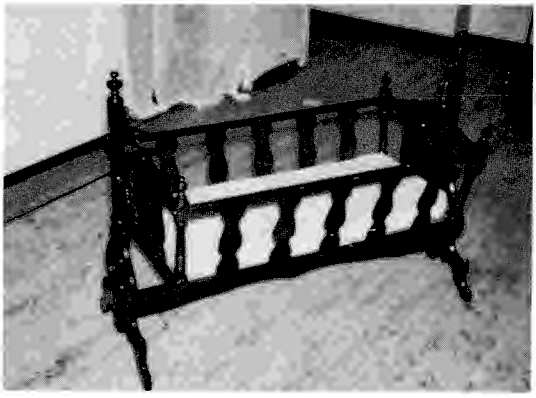
Largest load of logs drawn into Fessenden's Mill

CIVIL DEFENSE ROOM ON GOVE HILL, WEARE CENTER
Iola Tenney, Chief Observer; Major Harold Hurlburt, Vernon Wood, Civil Defense Chairman.

CIVIL DEFENSE GROUP OUTSIDE HOUSE
Rose Taylor, Wilder Tenney, Sr., Major Harold Hurlburt, Elizabeth Morgan, Woodrow Wilson, Beulah Duford.

General Store at North Weare, washed away in the flood

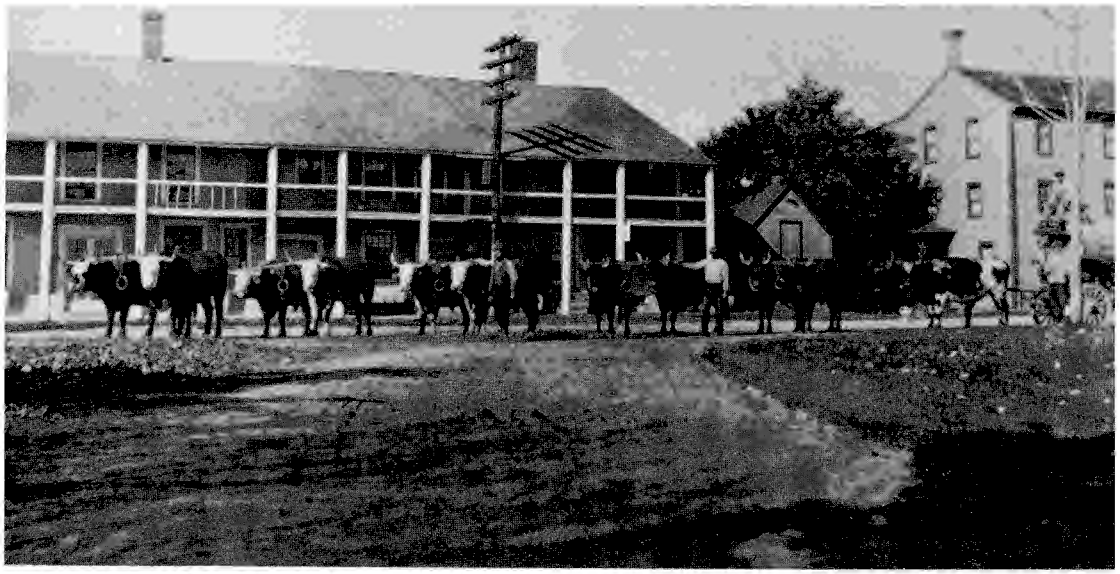
The first store at South Weare, burned about 1876



Old hand made cradle

Covered wagon,
Old Home Day parade

Float, Old Home Day Parade



Oxen drawing the road sprinkler at Weare Center about 1908

The only car to climb Mt. William

FIRST CAR ON MOUNTAIN TOP

Samuel Chase of Weare Center drives first car to summit of Mt. William. Special to the Sunday Union Leader, Weare Center, November 23, 1923. Samuel Chase of this village has accomplished a feat never before successful. Recently he piloted his flivver up the steep driveway of Mount William and seated in the first automobile ever on the summit, took a soul satisfying peek at the surrounding landscape. He had climbed 1,158 feet. With him were Mrs. Chase and Miss Amelia Gunn who ran the risk of failing brakes or other mishaps. There were twenty people at the base of the mountain when Chase declared his intentions of testing his ability as a driver. Among these were Daniel Sawyer, Chester Chase, Stanford George, Frank Buckley, Harold Buxton, Ralph Paige, Lawrence Paige, Miriam Paige, Hazel and Mabel George.

Memorial Marker, Flanders Memorial Road

Moody Pond at Weare Center

Deer hunting in North Weare, 1939

Ski Jump, Winter Carnival

Toboggan Slide,
Winter Carnival

The last day at the North Weare School, 1952

THE FAT & LEAN MEN'S BASEBALL TEAM

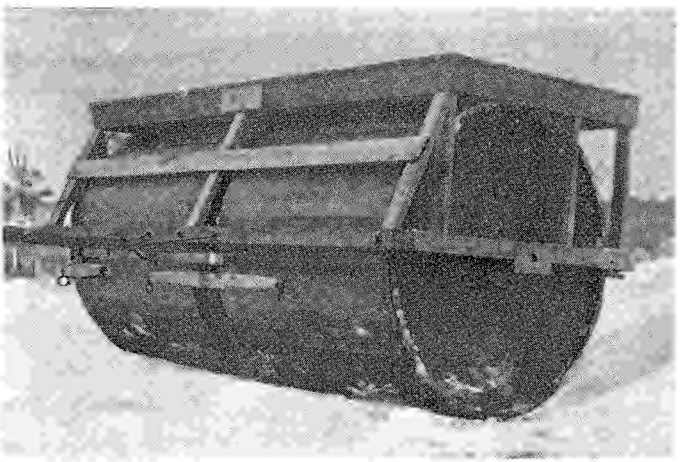
Front row, fat men: George Rowell, E. Chase, Fred Lothrop, Alse Davis, Freeman Davis, Levi Breed, Horace Chase, Ben Morgan, John Brown. *Back row, lean men:* Frank N. Simons, Wallace Flanders, William Whittle, Hiram Durgin, Frank Tucker, Loren D. Clement, S. Ellis Thompson, George L. Hooper, Rev. W. S. Randall.

Weare Center Store

South Weare Store

Chase Bridge, first iron bridge in town, built about 1898

Snow roller used in 1892



Street scene at
Chase Village after
the 1938 flood

Flooded fields at
North Weare 1938

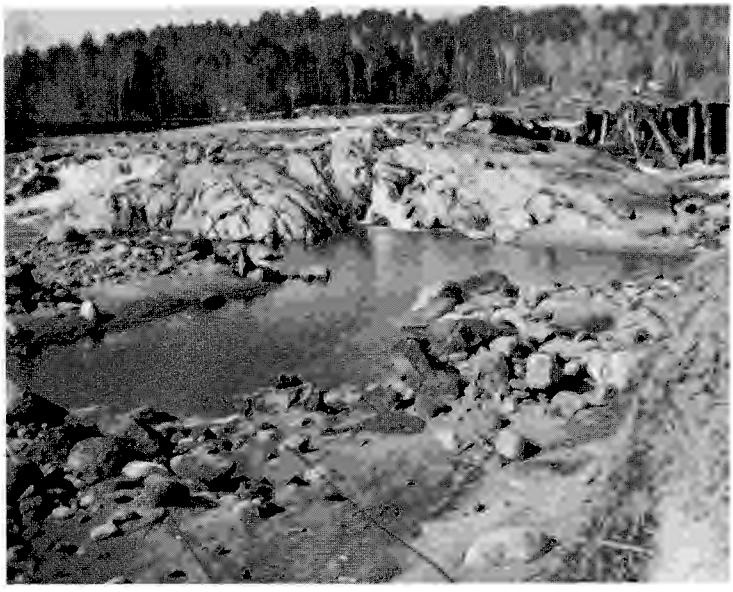
Street scene at
East Weare after
the 1938 flood

Wreckage at Flanders' shop after the 1938 flood

A house in East Weare after the flood

Street scene in East Weare after the flood

The Reservoir dam
after the flood



Site of Barrow's Shop,
foot of Page Hill,
after the flood

Site of Clement's Shop
after the flood

D. P. Woodbury with spring lambs

Street scene at North Weare in front of the old hotel about 1890

THE WEARE CORNET BAND IN 1910

Seated: Byron L. Morse, Charles H. Leighton, James R. Rogers, Elden Cilley, Ned C. Rogers. *Back row, standing:* Loren D. Clement, Frank N. Simons, Nathan Bailey, Ernest Paige, Herman Paige, Aaron Poore, Wilbur Clark, Henry Follansbee, Morton Simons, Charles Bennett, Roy D. Clark and Henry Smith carried the drum.

THE WEARE BAND, 1934

Front row: Frank Davis, Edward Brown, Amy Morse, Roy Clark. *Second row:* Reginald Drewry, Raymond Merrill, Ralph Hazen, Everett Merrill, Clarence Avery, director; J. Luke Jones, Moses Clement, Harold Hall, Charles Barnard. *Third row:* Charles Bowen, Kenneth Merrill, Henry Nichols, J. L. Hills, Gerald Purington, Leon Dennison, Gerald Hight, Sam Chase, Kenough. *Fourth row:* Benjamin Wescott, Howard Eastman, Maurice Blaisdell, Wilbur Rainie, Leonard Foot, Clifford Purington, J. Wilbur Clark, John Parker.

Street scene at west end of East Weare village about 1904

Winter scene at Clinton Grove, 1957

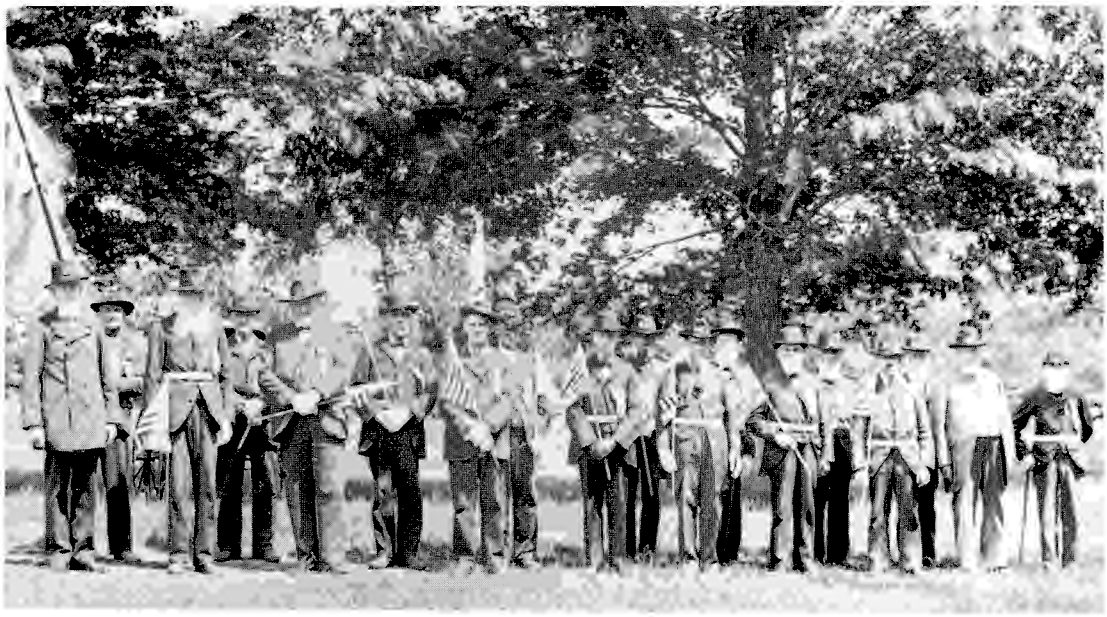
Street scene at east end of East Weare village about 1904

The first snow plow used in Weare, 1926

The Tiffany home at North Weare. The main house was built before 1800 by N. G. Chase.

THE 1911 FOOTBALL TEAM
Seated: Harry Dow, Harold Tucker, Arthur Simons. *Back row:* Frank Davis, Roger Eaton, Marion Purington, Frank Peaslee, Fred Leaf, Bert Nichols.

THE 1958 HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM
Seated: Mr. Wilson, coach; G. Davis, D. Moody, Co-Captain; R. Lunt, Co-Captain; R. Hunt, L. Banks. *Second row:* K. Bly, Manager; P. Walenstein, D. Heino, P. Wilbur, F. Wheldon, F. Farmer, W. Lunt, R. Colburn, J. Gaffney, K. Gregg, Manager.



THE G.A.R. MEN IN THE 1896 MEMORIAL DAY PARADE
Unknown, Franklin Felch, John Hutchins, Alonzo Page, Stephen Colby, John Fox, Andrew Hood, unknown, Harvey McKellips, Joe Mayo, Francis Roy, unknown, Daniel Hanson, Levi Laney, unknown, Benjamin Thurston, Joseph Bowie, unknown.

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, 1896
Seated: Clara Fox, Nettie Cilley, Mrs. Roy, Elizabeth Caswell, Helen Jones, Susan Bowie. *Standing:* Ida Adams, Sarah Davis, Rachel Thurston, Clara Smith, Mrs. Otis Cilley, Laura George, Mrs. Clara Fox.

Eastman's Lunch, South Weare

Grange Hall at East Weare

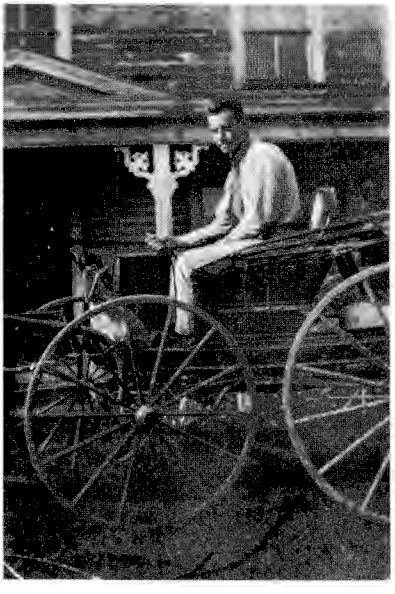
The Fire Trucks

The Falls Restaurant, Riverdale 1958

Fire House at Weare Center

The Falls at Riverdale, 1910

First workshop at the Weare High School



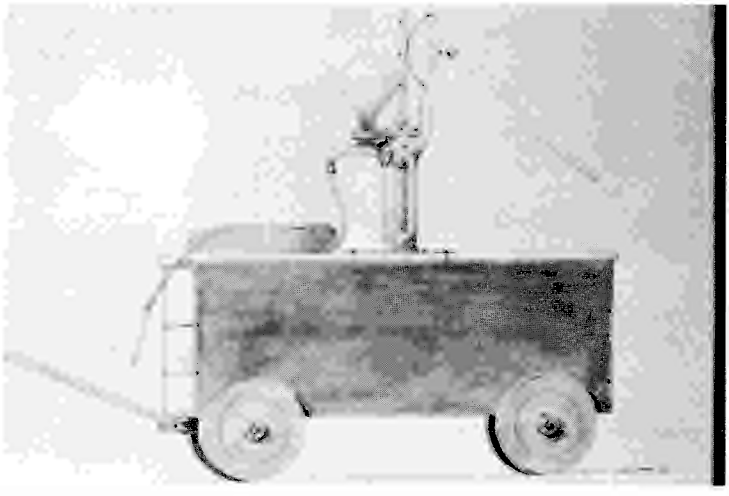
Top. Drewery's Shop in 1905

Center. Clement's Shop before the flood

Left. Guy Eaton, the first Mail Carrier, 1920

THE 1923 WEARE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM
Standing: Headmaster Charles Dalzell, J. Louis Gunn, Elmore Waterman, Stephen A. Lafond, George C. Nichols, Frank Buckley. *Seated:* Claude Frank, John M. Ferguson, Winslow H. Osborne, Samuel M. Ferguson, Roland B. Dearborn, Henry T. Osborne, R. Clyde Legge.

Hand fire pump at Weare Center around 1850

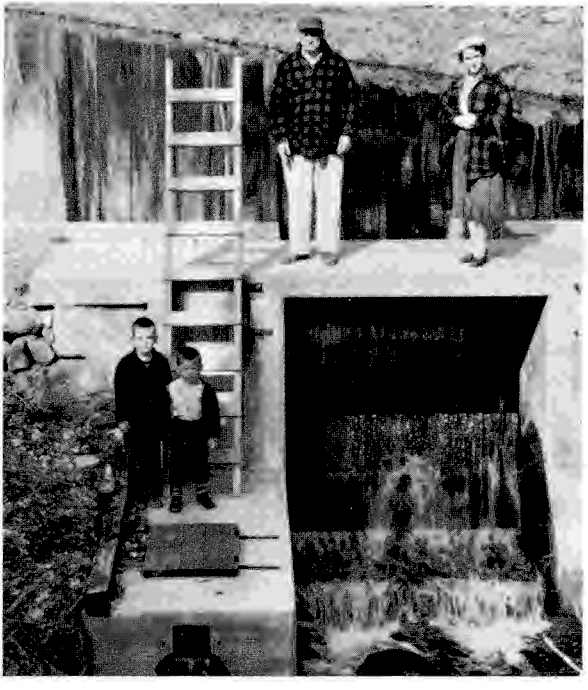


View at Lake Horace

Picnic grounds
at Lake Horace

A GROUP OF LEGION MEN AFTER WORKING ON THEIR NEW HALL, 1958

First row: John Richards, Fred Drewry, Gordon Russell, Joe Brennan, Moses Clement, Raymond Rogers, Everett Chase, Stan Parkerson, Cyrus Gregg, Ralph Hazen, Fred Chase. *Back row:* Gordon Traver, Malcolm Dearborn, Brunelle Borden, Gordon Russell, Jr., Donald Buxton, William Bowie, Charles Chagrasulis, Vern Philbrick, John Leavitt.



Dam and shiner box at Clinton Grove

THE 1958 GRADUATING CLASS OF WEARE HIGH SCHOOL
Front row: Caroline Hight, Elizabeth Lunt. *Second row:* Miriam Osborne, Judith Van de Bogart, Nancy Reade, Susan Russell, Evelyn Eastman, Phillis Farmer, Nancy Hadley, Sharon Wood. *Back row:* Louis Banks, William Stevens, George Davis, Gilbert Bockus.

TOWN OFFICERS, 1958
First row: Selectmen Samuel Chase, Vernon Wood and Alton French; Town Clerk Minnie Peaslee; Moderator and Representative Scott F. Eastman; School Board Raymond Rogers, Charles Chagrasulis and Howard Ineson. *Second row:* Supervisors Peter I. Hooper and Alden Leeds; Tax Collector George W. Crosby; Town Treasurer Henry T. Osborne; Trustees of Trust Funds George C. Sawyer and Guy Eaton. *Third row:* Auditors Burnham Davis and Paula Sawyer; Library Trustees Eva M. Sawyer, Doris D. Eaton and Helen E. Dearborn.

The Gold Headed Cane

There seems to have been no record kept of the names of the citizens of Weare who have held this cane. The Boston Post, around 1900, gave Gold Headed Canes to many towns so that they could honor their eldest citizen, by presenting them the cane to be kept by them the rest of their lives, then it would be passed on to the next eldest.

The History Committee thought it would be better to print the names of the ones we could discover, who had held the cane, rather than make no mention of them at all.

The first to hold the cane was Bradford Bowie, the order in which it was held by the next persons is not perhaps correct, but as near as can be learned they are as follows: Edgar Taylor, John L. Dow, Jane Philbrick, Elvira Woodbury, Horace O. Chase, Mariana Eaton, Maria Osborne and Minnie Hadley is holding it at the present time.

Golden Weddings

In the last seventy years there have been quite a few couples in town fortunate enough to reach the fifty year mark in their married life, some have celebrated with parties at the Town Hall, others have held open house, while others have passed the day quietly at home.

There was one unusual celebration at the Town Hall in 1954, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Eastman and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Leeds, celebrated their Golden Weddings; fifty years before they had had a double wedding at Center Harbor, New Hampshire. The two young couples had driven there with horses, the entire trip taking four days. Today with the modern car it would be just a good afternoon ride.

Mr. and Mrs. John Locke had been married sixty-two years when Mr. Locke passed away. Other couples in town that have been brought to mind are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Paige, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reade, Mr. and Mrs. George Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Legge, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Gunn and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chase.

CHAPTER XI

THE FLOOD AND HURRICANE OF 1938

The flood began to do damage in Weare on the morning of September 21, heavy rains had preceded the flood for three days. The Piscataquog river and all the brooks were swollen. On this morning the river was overflowing its banks and as the morning progressed, it reached flood stage. The heavy rains had filled the brooks and the roads were badly washed — many culverts had overflowed and washed out, interfering with travel even then.

During the morning, the river rose rapidly, and serious damage began. The bridges in Chase village were the first to go, followed by small buildings near the river, some families living near the river vacated their homes, anticipating higher water. Sightseers congregated on bridges and high places overlooking the flooded area; the wood-working shops on the river were flooded. By noon the water had closed the highways in many places and the remaining bridges were impassable or nearly so. The Weare Reservoir was dangerously full and men were beginning to sand bag the gravel wing of the dam, to prevent erosion there, if possible. The spillway of the dam was blocked by driftwood and could not be opened, telephone and electric service had begun to fail.

During the afternoon any remaining bridges were washed away. The old Barrows toy shop and Clement's shop broke up; a part of Flanders' Hardware was also destroyed. The old Drewry house and the house at the foot of Paige Hill, were washed away in their entirety; Eva Hutchins' house was badly damaged, as was Ellis Thompson's. The North Weare store including the barber shop and Post Office and George Dodges' shop were undermined and crumbled when the river bank gave way.

Sightseers had gathered on the North Weare bridge, which collapsed abruptly without warning. Four women, Aura Morse, Maude Kenney, Isadore Lull and Edna Clark, were swept away and drowned, also four

people barely escaped. The body of Miss Maude Kenney was never found.

The flood reached its height when the Reservoir dam gave way, following the collapse of the Deering Reservoir dam. The river valley was completely flooded and all roads near the river were cut off; the power lines and the telephone lines were washed out, so that there was no communication between villages and no electricity.

Riverdale was evacuated, the bridge there was destroyed, the road flooded and damaged, clear to the railroad tracks, on the road going to Goffstown. The whole intervale was one great lake. Several barns were destroyed and every house in the village received some damage and two or three had to have extensive repairs.

As night approached the entire river valley was filled with a roaring torrent. The sullen rumble of the flood rolled boulders along the river bed adding to the tumult. There was no electricity, no telephone, villages and neighbors were isolated by the flood waters.

About four o'clock the wind began to blow, it had been cloudy and sultry all day and the air seemed very still; then all of a sudden the fury of a hurricane came over this section; the ground was drenched from the heavy rains, therefore many trees were easily uprooted. Roads that were away from the river and were not flooded, were now impassable as large trees, as well as small ones, were fallen across the road, making it impossible to go any distance with a car, in any direction. A number of Weare residents had gone out of town that day, either to work, or on business and found themselves unable to return home, as the bridges were all out and trees were blocking all back roads. These stranded citizens were taken in by kind friends in Goffstown; but after the wind abated in the evening, there was still no peace of mind for them, for they were worrying about the condition of their homes and loved ones.

Anxious watchers peered from houses to look for the lamplight from other homes. That night, there was no way of knowing who was safe, how many were lost or injured, or homeless. The hurricane had only been a continuation of the shock and terror of the day.

As most of the crops in Weare had been harvested, the farmers had no great loss there — the late apples were destroyed, but the farmer's loss was in damage to the barns and hen houses, most of the woodlots and roadside trees were laid waste. The Federal government in the next two years put in saw mills, to saw up the hurricane lumber, as it was called, thus the timber was not a total loss, but much of it went to waste even then.

The Red Cross came in and helped some of the families repair their buildings and they built a new house for Eva Hutchins.

The day following the flood and hurricane, the sun shone so bright and everything looked so calm and peaceful, it was hard to realize that only a few hours ago, large trees were bending almost to the ground time and again, till at last many were laid low, and that families were huddled in their homes, listening to the crash of broken glass, falling bricks from their chimneys and praying their roof would not be torn away or some near-by tree fall on the roof, this did happen in a number of instances and at one or two places fatal accidents nearly occurred. Many houses lost sections of their roofs.

East Weare village received the most lasting damage of any part of town, as so many houses were either wholly destroyed, or wrecked, that the village has never been the same. Perhaps one reason that the citizens there have never worked with a will to restore their village to its former beauty is that the Federal Government at once began to make plans to build a dam at East Weare and this would flood all of the section where the present village lies. That project has been under discussion ever since and now in 1958 it looks as if it were to become a reality.

The houses and buildings destroyed at East Weare were as follows: the combination Creamery and dwelling, opposite the site of the old R. R. Station, owned by Fred Jones and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine Fottler; the old shop or carriage house, once used as G.A.R. Hall, owned by J. H. Legge; the house known as the Frost House, owned by Roy Van de Bogart, this house floated down stream and broke up; the John Fox place, owned and occupied by the late Ed Johnson. John Fox was a blacksmith and there was an old blacksmith shop just beyond the house, converted into a garage, operated by Richard Devenger and said Johnson; the land was washed away so that the ground is now twenty feet lower than before. On the opposite side of this cottage, the river washed a hole thirty feet deep into the black road and the main part of the house there toppled onto the rest, the Red Cross cleared away the fallen part and built on three rooms, this house is now owned by Arthur Snow.

A large tree fell and crashed through the house owned by Clara Favor and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson. Their youngest child, Robert a small baby then, had just been removed from the part of the house smashed by the tree. The house was repaired to its original size.

Traffic was detoured for weeks through the school yard and around

the Grange hall and into a road graded for a detour, in the pasture belonging to the Dr. Eaton place.

The river at East Weare used to run in a big circle, around a so-called island, on land then owned by Ben Legge, now owned by Carrol Burnham; there was a canal which was dry except when the water was high. The river now runs through the channel of the old canal, and only goes in the old channel when the river is high; the island is accessible only by crossing the river. All bridges were carried away and the State road now runs on the opposite side of the river. A wooden foot bridge was built on the location of the old toy shop. The new bridge was relocated above the store. There was also a house west of the store on the road to North Weare that was washed down the river. Most of the vault plant as it was then, was under water and after the water receded it was found to be full of debris brought along by the flood waters.

The citizens of North Weare were equally cut off from the folks on the other side of the river, a foot bridge was soon built which helped a little; fourteen bridges in all were washed out in town.

The National Guard was sent in to help keep the sightseers from going into dangerous places, blocking roads and looting.

It was several days before the townspeople could seem to collect their thoughts and get to work on the task ahead; but slowly the numbness and bewilderment passed and the salvage work began in earnest — new and better bridges were built, homes repaired, in most places the hurricane and flood debris cleared away and in a week's time, the electric power was working again in many sections. The more remote parts of town were about three weeks without power or a telephone.

Since '38, Weare has not been visited with a double disaster like the flood and hurricane. A number of times smaller hurricanes have visited our state, but they have either skipped Weare or done very little damage, perhaps one reason for that is the people are warned and have things fastened down in good shape, although the high winds coming earlier in the season, have damaged the apple crops.

The good people of Weare had successfully weathered another storm and in six years the town was entirely out of debt; of course the Federal Government had rebuilt the bridges, but the citizens had worked hard, and were looking hopefully to the future.

CHAPTER XII

THE INDUSTRIES OF WEARE

Early Industries of Weare

Weare has excellent water-power and on its river and brooks are sixty-two mill sites. A large reservoir was built in Deering in 1884 and the Piscataquog never fails. Saw-mills were first on these sites and more than fifty of them have been built over the years. The first one was built by the Robiestown proprietors in 1752, at site 13, and it was soon swept away by a freshet. In 1779 Ebenezer Peaslee and Abner Hoit built a saw-mill on this site. Peaslee soon bought out Hoit and the Peaslee family were still operating it in 1888. The next mill was built by the first settler, Nathanial Martin, at Oil Mill in 1755. In 1838 this mill was owned by Christopher Simons and was a great source of profit to him, as he sawed a large amount of oak into ship timber and immense pines into deck plank forty-six feet long. In 1888 Charles E. Gove was operating the mill.

The Straw-Rowell mill, site 23, was built in 1768 and went down in 1790. The Brocklebank mill was built in 1768 at site 27 and went out of use about 1796. The John Hogg mill was built on site 28 in 1770, and was still in use in 1888, then owned by Lydia C. Johnson. The Silas Peaslee mill was built on site 2 in 1770. After a few years it fell into the river. The pond must have been very large, as the stumps of trees cut out on the ice, stood on the higher parts of the meadow six feet in height for more than one hundred years. There were twelve more saw-mills built before 1800 and eighteen between 1800-1882, besides these water mills there have been several steam saw-mills.

The early settlers had no machines to make shingles, so they had to be made by hand, the men making them were called shingle-weavers, a great pine tree was sawed into blocks the right length, then rived and shaved into short or long shingles as wished, these shingles did not rot out — they wore out, usually lasting about fifty years. They fastened them on with wooden pins. About 1820 shingle machines came into

use, although James Baker had a machine in 1803. There were nine other shingle mills in town. In olden times all clapboards were made the same as shingles, by hand. Daniel Philbrick is said to have had the first clapboard machine at his mill site 38, about 1840. Two other mills were in town.

There have been numerous lathe machines, the first one was owned by Robert Peaslee in 1844.

Planing-mills came into use about 1840, the cotton factory company at site 12 was the first to have one. There have been seven others in town.

Axe handles and spokes were made in large quantities at Oil Mill. Carriages and sleighs have always been an important industry in Weare. Christopher Simons carried on the business as early as 1810. About fifteen other men have been active in the work and Mark Colburn, John H. Gove, and James Gould were still in the business in 1888. In addition to making carriages and sleighs, these shops made wheels and did general repair work.

About 1830, John Gillett and Jeremiah Bassett made wooden dishes. Amos Purington made spinning-wheels around 1820. Samuel Colby, James Wyman and John W. Chase made baskets. Sash, blinds and doors were made in town from 1840-1862. About 20 hands were employed in this business at one time. The mill burned in 1862 and was not rebuilt. Since 1867, wooden boxes have been made by Charles Thorndike, and there is much demand for them.

Coopers were plenty in Weare in 1800. There was a lot of red oak in town and it made excellent barrels. Four-horse teams would carry 180 of them at a time to the Squog landing, whence they were sent down the Merrimack in boats. Jesse Tuttle made sugar-barrels and hogsheads at South Weare, where they were sent to Boston and then shipped to the West Indies. Joseph Webster was the most ingenious cooper that ever lived in town. He made vessels of exquisite workmanship no larger than a quart mug.

Carpenters have always been abundant in town. Furniture was made almost as soon as the town was settled and cabinet shops were plentiful in 1800. Abner Jones made the nicest furniture of any in the land, it was famous for its elegance and finish. In 1866 Charles Black built a large furniture shop at East Weare and carried on an extensive business for ten years, at times he employed thirty hands. Simon Perkins at South Weare was the earliest chair-maker in town, he bottomed his chairs with elm bark.

Wood-turning. There were several shops for this business in town. Oliver Edwards had one on site 61 in 1838.

Wood-sawing mills have been plentiful since 1850.

Matches were first made by Amos Chase at site 7, about 1836. In 1885 the Riverdale Match company was doing an extensive business at site five.

In 1850 rakes were made by Albert H. Emerson & Brother, on site 6. A. G. Hanson has since carried on the business.

Shoe-pegs were made in large quantities at Oil Mill by James Simons from 1841-48. Charles Leighton at Weare Center made wheelbarrows in 1866. Bobbins and shuttles were made at East Weare around 1856.

Clothes-driers, towel-racks, comb-cases and looking-glasses were once made at site 18 in East Weare. Samuel and Jonathan Osborne made buttons of wood. Samuel carried a quantity to Boston to sell. In a few days he came home without selling any. When asked why, he replied that he went through every street in Boston and "Nobody axed him if he had buttons to sell!"

Toys were made by John Page at site 18 in East Weare in 1875. In 1888 John A. White and company were carrying on the business, about thirty hands were employed. J. H. Wallace began making toys at site six in 1876 and still carries on the business.

From 1815-1835, Amos Purington who lived about a half mile below the Rockland mill, had a shop where he followed many trades, but skimmers were his specialty. Peddlers brought old brass kettles to him and he made skimmers out of them, nicely polished and sold them to the peddlers. He was known as "Skimmer" Purington all over the country.

Clocks, as good as the world ever saw, were made in Weare. Jesse Emery, son of one of the early settlers, made the first. He lived not far from the South Weare meeting house. James Corliss, who lived nearby, also made excellent clocks. It is said he stole the trade by "peeking" into Emery's windows, nights. Abner Jones made large old-fashioned, eight-day brass clocks that readily sold for $50 each. They were beautifully finished. In 1885 more than a hundred years after it was made, one sold at auction for $83. Hon. John L. Hadley had one in 1888 which kept good time. Machine-shops, where iron has been wrought, have been operated in town since 1818. Screw-plates, hollow augers and other tools were manufactured by Moses F. Currier at site 7, from 1850-70, he did much business.

A skivers machine to shave leather to a uniform thickness, was first

made by John Chase at site 6, from 1846 to the time of his death, when Daniel Hanson bought the business and in 1888 was still carrying it on.

There was an iron foundry at North Weare in 1851.

The early blacksmiths were manufacturers too; they made nails, hinges, axes, scythes, hoes and all kinds of farmers' implements. Thomas Stevens at East Weare had a shop on Sugar hill. His daughter was very skillful and could make the handsomest door handle in town. There were many blacksmiths. It is told how Jedediah Dow had Chase Purington as an apprentice and when a flock of ducks bothered him by coming into the shop, he heated a nail red-hot, cut it into small pieces and as they flew onto the floor the ducks picked them up and swallowed them quick. Chase said holes were burned right through out of their bodies. One lady, to whom he told the story, innocently asked, "Did it kill them?"

Tanning was an early industry in Weare, Benjamin Connor probably had the first tannery about 1770. Amos Stoning had one soon after. It is told how he skinned out the tails of the fresh hides the farmers brought and made them into soup. For years he relied on them almost wholly for his meat. Ox-tail soup was ridiculed then; now it is a favorite dish. There were many other tanneries in town in the olden days, but in 1888 there was only one left, that of Alfred F. Paige at North Weare.

Shoemakers came to town as early as the blacksmiths and their services were just as essential. In olden times they traveled from house to house. The farmer would go with his ox-cart for the shoemaker and his kit of tools and bench, move him to his house and keep him till the whole family was shod. These old shoemakers were known as the sons of St. Crispin. Around 1830 there were a dozen or more shoe shops where one could get shoes made. In 1888 there was not such a shop in town. About 1823 boots and shoes were manufactured by the wholesale. One year Josiah Gove and his boys made twenty-three thousand pairs. In 1867 Lindley Sawyer at North Weare took over his father's shoe-shop and in 1888 was still in the business. John W. Hanson at North Weare also does about the same amount of business as Mr. Sawyer. Their shops are the life of North Weare, each employing about forty-five men and women in their shops and making about fifteen thousand pairs of shoes a year, which sell for around thirty thousand dollars. The shoe business has been of great advantage to the town.

There have been a number of successful harness shops in town. In 1888 James Rogers was the only one still in business.

For half a century after the town was settled all the wool was carded

by hand and it was hard slow work. Carding machines made their appearance about 1800. Capt. Jacob Eaton was the first to bring one to Weare. It was on Sugar hill and operated by horse-power. There were about eight other men in the business later.

In the early years cloth was made by nearly every housewife in town. The great stout loom stood in one corner of the kitchen and it was most common to see the woman of the house weaving with all her might. William McQueston had the first loom in Weare to weave twilled cassimere, and Huldah Tenney was the only person who could operate it. John Johnson in 1812 made cloth by hand. He employed many hands. A number of other clothing mills were in town in the early days.

The Weare Cotton and Woolen Factory was incorporated in 1812 by the legislature. It was on site 12 and was operated till 1854. When it was sold, the new owners changed the name to the Rockland Manufacturing Company. This company was prosperous and in 1862 greately enlarged their mill. They employed eleven males and twenty-nine females, their annual payroll was $11,000 and they made four hundred and seventy-five thousand yards of cloth, valued at $65,000. This mill was burned in 1882 and was not rebuilt.

The Weare Woolen factory was incorporated in 1831, with a capitol of $20,000, Moses Sawyer built the mill at site ten. He ran the mill as a "custom shop" and did carding, weaving and fulling. The mill burned in 1836. Mr. Sawyer rebuilt a new one twice as good as the old one, with much beter machinery. When business was good he employed twenty hands. In 1848 he built a second mill at site eleven, this was used as a fulling and finishing mill. In 1880 he retired and in 1888 the mill was used as a hosiery mill.

There have been many tailors in town, the early ones went from house to house to cut and make the men's clothing. Asa Dow is well remembered and was always a welcome guest. Abraham Thorp and his sons were tailors at South Weare and there were several others. In 1888 Lorenzo B. Chapin was the tailor at North Weare.

Abraham Thorp manufactured a large amount of clothing from 1840-85. He did work for Boston parties and in war time furnished clothing for several regiments, he also furnished a large amount of clothing for the navy.

Hats were made in town in the early days. James Priest did a large business at Oil Mill, George Nichols for a long time made the best hats at Slab City. The hat business ceased in Weare about 1850. All kinds of hats were made, silk, wool and fur, soft felt, stiff and "stove-pipe."

The hosiery industry was begun in 1886 by John Hanson and Charles Jones, They bought out the property of the Weare woolen factory and did business under that name. The Simons Knitting Company built a hosiery mill that same year at Oil Mill. Ten knitting machines were in operation in 1888.

Thomas L. Thorpe of Manchester, in 1876, bought a mill at East Weare and prepared "waste," the mill soon burned.

Robert Johnson of East Weare made many ropes which were in demand the country 'round.

The first brick used in Weare were drawn from Concord on an ox-sled, later several people in town made bricks. In the early days they had no machine to grind the clay and it was pulverized by the feet of oxen. From this clay excellent bricks were struck and burned. They were used to build the great chimney in the old-fashioned farm-houses.

In the early days all grain was threshed with a flail and winnowed with the wind. Winnowing machines came in in 1825, threshing machines, operated by horse-power, about 1835; there were several of these machines in Weare.

It was very inconvenient for the early settlers to have to go to Bedford or Goffstown to a grist-mill. The first mill in town was the Clement mill, built in 1764 by Jonathan Clement at Oil Mill. There were many other grist-mills in town, built as the years went by. In 1888 there were four mills left in operation, one each at Oil Mill, East Weare, North Weare and South Weare.

Jonathan Philbrick is the best remembered baker the town has had. He made crackers, ginger-bread and cakes and sold them up and down the country. His bakery was at South Weare.

Evaporated apples have been put up in large quantities for many years at North Weare. James E. Jones carried on the business.

Potash and pearlash making was a great industry in the olden times. Wood was abundant and the farmers used to burn fifty cords of wood a year in their huge fireplaces. Thus they had large quantities of ashes to sell, and the traders used to take them in exchange for their goods. There were potash-works on Sugar hill in 1774, also Oil Mill and South Weare had them in 1820. Pearlash brought a high price often selling for $190 a ton.

Cider used to be made by most every farmer in town and every other well-to-do farmer had a mill of his own. When there was a good crop George Hadley used to make a hundred barrels a year. Many had distilleries and made apple brandy, most of which was sold on the market.

The manufacture of apple brandy used to be quite a business in Weare. Cider wine was also made, a glass of which would make a man think of his friends in Ireland. Around 1860 much cider was made for city markets and for vinegar.

Phinehas Stone came to Weare from Massachusetts in 1803. In company with Simon Houghton he ran an oil mill at Riverdale, it was from this mill that the little village came to be called Oil Mill. The simple machinery, strongly constructed, first cracked the seed, then ground it, then warmed the meal and last pressed it. The meal was put in a heavy canvas sack to keep it in place in the press. The oil ran into a tub like cider, from which it was put in barrels. The cake taken from the press was broken up, then ground again and sold to farmers to feed their stock.

The raising of flax was a great industry before the times of cotton factories and flax-seed was taken at all stores in barter.

Stone, and Simons after him, used to have more than five hundred bushels of flax-seed stored at a time for their oil mill, which used to run two-thirds of the year. In 1835 but a few bushels of seed could be bought, and the mill ran only two or three weeks and the next year the business ceased. Linseed as well as pumpkinseed oil found a ready market and the business was profitable.

Industries of Weare, N. H., 1888-1958

Wool and Woolen Goods

Weare Woolen Mills 1888-1890

Hosiery

H. H. Simons 1888-1890

Felt Boots

J. E. Jones 1889-1894

Ladies' Boots

L. M. Sawyer and J. W. Hanson 1888-1894

L. M. Sawyer 1895-1902

S. Simons and Son 1888-1894

Simons and Homer 1891-1894

George Simons and Son 1895-1911

The Quaker Shoe Co. bought out Simons and Son and moved to Milford.

Gage, Goodwin and Co. 1897

Clothing

C. A. Thorp 1888-1890

Toys
East Weare Toy Manufacturing Co. 1888-
J. H. Wallace 1888-1897
H. H. Simons 1891
L. D. Clement 1898-
C. H. Colburn 1906-1921
Morton McKellips 1901-1902
Drewry Bros. 1914-1938
Middleton Novelty Co. 1914-1918
Thomas Lowry 1917-1921
E. H. Barrows 1923-1932
Weare Manufacturing Co. 1926-1934

Wooden Handles
P. B. Thurston 1888-1894
W. W. Flanders 1898 — later became known as Flanders Hardware Co. After the 1938 flood, moved to Henniker, N. H.

Wooden Boxes
C. H. Thorndike 1888-1894

Matches
Riverside Match Co. 1888

Wheelbarrows
C. H. Leighton 1889-1901

Sleighs
A. H. Sawyer 1895-99

Fish Barrels and Lumber
B. and A. D. Fessenden 1900-1921

Breed's Universal Weeder Co. — 1888-1948

Universal Weeder Co.
1888-1897 Jones and Cote
1898-1901 Z. Breed

Acme Knife and Scissors Sharpener Co. — 1891-1894

Skiving Machines
D. Hanson 1888-1906

Harnesses
J. M. Rogers 1898-1911

Leather
A. F. Paige 1888-1897

Medicines

L. E. Philbrick and Co. 1888-1890
North Weare Medicine Co. 1899-1913

Chair Stock

Paige Bros. 1898-1901

Evaporated Apples and Cider

J. E. Jones 1888-1890

Cider

S. S. Clark 1888-1896
J. A. Woodbury 1897-1913. Located at the left of the bridge on the so-called Woodbury Road going from Route 114 to North Weare. The cider machinery was downstairs in the mill and woolen carding machinery was upstairs.
O. Edwards 1901-1921. In 1924 O. Edwards is listed as a maker of chicken crates which activity he continued until 1932.
A. G. Clark 1923-28
A. G. Perry 1923-32

Watch Repairs

William Adams 1906 until his death in .....

Printer

J. A. Osgood 1906

Cabinet Maker

A. G. Hanson 1895-1898

Wheelwrights

C. H. Leighton 1902-21
J. H. Gove 1895
R. W. Gould 1895-1909
J. H. Gove 1896-1901
E. H. Colburn 1898-1921

Carpenters and Builders

G. F. Hadley 1898-1899
S. L. Gove 1898-1911
A. J. Stoning 1898-1911
O. P. Philbrick 1900-1911

Also Painters

*H. A. Hadley 1901-
*W. T. Morse 1901
*Edd Flanders 1899

Painters

W. M. Kent 1898-1905
M. R. Peaslee 1906-1911
A. L. Decatur 1901-1903
E. G. Coffin 1899
W. H. Dow 1899-1900
Edd Flanders
W. T. Morse
H. A. Hadley

Lumber

Irving E. Bliss 1889-1891, 1898-1899
Robert Peaslee 1888-1898
S. S. Clark and Son, 1889-1905
H. R. Nichols 1888-1891, 1895-1911-1913
Emerson, Melvin and Buxton 1895-1905
E. Richards 1892-1894, 1900
C. H. Thorndike 1895-1911
H. A. Hadley 1895-1900
H. H. Gove 1895-1902
C. E. Gove 1888, 1895-1910
H. F. Breed 1888
Forrest Dearborn 1914-1921
F. L. Eastman 1914-1921
Joseph Archibald 1921
Clark Bros. 1923-1932
Harry L. Dow 1932

Sawmills

S. P. Colby and Clark 1901-1908
Herman Smith 1901-1911
E. C. Dow 1901-1903
Paige Bros. 1901-
M. C. Page 1904-05
John Dwinnels
Allyn Foote
Thomas Eastman
Clayton Gunn Gilman

Woodturning

Harold Hall
Hand H.
Percy Carter

Apple Boxes

E. Bilodeau

Blacksmiths

CLINTON GROVE — EAST

Harris Cram 1888-1921
A. C. Hadlock 1888-1894
J. M. Fox 1894-1905
Blanchard 1896-1909
E. S. Hadlock 1898-1911
A. G. Pare 1914-1921
A. Perry 1923-1932

SOUTH

C. L. Colburn 1888-1928

NORTH

E. B. Nichols 1888-1911
J. N. Root 1889
Fred Whitaker 1900-1928

RIVERDALE

J. F. Osgood 1906-1914
Wm. Archibald 1906-1920

CENTER

G. A. Moody 1923-1932

Grist Mills

H. H. Simons 1888-1911
A. P. Nichols 1888-1891
A. Flanders 1888-1891
Will Warren 1888
C. H. Bixby 1888-1894
W. H. Kilburn 1895-1901
Parker Bros. 1902-1908
Paige and Cote 1909-1915
F. C. Jones 1916-1938

Toys

Jones Toy Company was located first in the Amoskeag section of Manchester on Front Street when purchased by F. C. Jones and his son-in-law Lorraine Fottler. They traveled back and forth to Manchester to run the business until it was moved to East Weare where it was set up in the creamery building where Mr. and Mrs. Fottler lived. Started in 1934 the business was operated until 1937. Orders were being filled from stock on hand in 1938 when the flood swept away the building.

Creamery

Riverdale Creamery 1906-1915
Elmcroft Creamery 1923-1926 operated in East Weare by F. C. Jones

Carpenters and Builders

J. L. Hills
A. S. Farmer
A. S. Farmer, Jr.
Frank Gregg
Vernon Wood
Lloyd Wood, Sr.
Wilfred E. Lahey
Harold Chandler

Industry in Weare has declined from numerous small shops and factories making a variety of products to five plants at the present time all engaged in woodturning of some sort. The decline in small industry in Weare seems to coincide with the increase in mass production methods and the growth of large factories elsewhere in the country.

Traders

Who the first merchant in Weare was is a very difficult question to answer, in 1765 Ebenezer Mudgett was styled as a "Merchant" and Aaron Quimby in the very early times may have had a few commodities to sell. Samuel Philbrick is known to have been in trade as early as 1775, at his home in South Weare.

Jesse Woodbury had the first store in town at the cross-roads in South Weare, Samuel Caldwell was early in trade in the north part of town and Phinehas Stone had the store at East Weare. William Whittle was at Weare Center, and Harris Brothers were early at Oil Mill. There were also traders early at Sugar hill and Fifield's Corner. Most of the traders in Weare have made a fair living and a few have become wealthy.

The last seventy years have not seen too many changes in the number of stores in town. Since about 1915 there has not been any large store at Riverdale, in 1936 the store at South Weare, owned by A. D. Eastman burned and was rebuilt by Mr. Eastman at once. The store once owned by Frank Tucker at North Weare was washed away in the flood of 1938. The store that Eunice Chase was operating in 1888, is still in operation and is owned by George Crosby. The Colburn Brother's store at North Weare was built about 1932, and the store in East Weare that Alfred Marshall owned, is now an antique shop operated by Mrs. Malfet.

The first Trader styled as Merchant in Weare as early as 1765 (from the old history) would be Samuel Philbrick, in the South part of Town. From 1765 to 1888 there were 148 traders in Weare. Several of these had been very successful in Weare from 1888 to 1958. Numbering 55.

South Weare

Almos Morse—1888
Charles Thorp—1898
Buxton & Dearborn—1900
Alphonso Buxton—1901
Eastman & Dearborn—1902
Eastman & Son—1915
Arthur D. Eastman—1921
S. Parkerson—1956
Lloyd N. Wood, Sr.—1932
James Cuddihee—1948

Riverdale

H. H. Simonds—1888
Charles Dodge—1916
James Derbyshire—1958

Weare Center

Benjamin Jameson—1888
Warren & Cote—1905
John B. Warren—1907
Chase Bros.—1920
Samuel D. Chase—1927
John Prescot—1934
Arthur Hurd—1941
Charles Hulbert—1942

Edward Stubbie—1944
Paula Sawyer—1949
Ernest Matthews—1954
Sarah Barnard—1957
Wilford S. Hall—1941
Mildred London—1956

North Weare

Frank Tucker & Co.—1888
Hooper & Breed—1894
Nelson McFarlan—1906
Emerson & Gove—1909
Elliott & Smith—1911
Dow & Nichols—1915
Marguerite Ladue—1932
Dow & Colburn—1932
Bryant W. Sargent—1944
Colburn Bros.—1946

Chase Village

Eunice Chase—1888
John B. Warren—1914
William Warden—1915
Charles Lucy—1922
Joseph Buckley—1927
Frank T. Buckley—1930
George M. Slack—1934
Harold T. Wood—1935
George W. Crosby—1949

East Weare

John Currier—1888
William Melvin—1890
Alfred W. Marshall—1892
Parker Bros—1915
Paige & Cote—1916
Fred C. Jones—1917
Lowe & Parsons—1946
Lowe & Johnson—1949
B. & A. D. Fessenden Co.—1900

A large number of these merchants have been very successful of which the Town of Weare is happy to report.

CHAPTER XIII

AGRICULTURE

Farming in the Early Days

"It snows, it blows, it's cold, stormy weather,
In comes the old man drinking down his cider."

The farmer of olden times could do little else than fodder his stock and keep a roaring fire on the hearth. It is told that Ebenezer Peaslee drew in hundreds of oak and maple back-logs, larger than he could lift to the fire-place in his great kitchen. Then his wife Abigail, who lived to be near a hundred, would sweep the stout plank floor after him with her broom of hemlock boughs. A great pile of logs is drawn from the forest to the side of the shed to be cut into fire-wood, and a few logs are hauled to the mill to be sawed. The store, mill and post-office are visited, hay is often carried to Manchester, but the sun is all the time coming back from the south, the winter wears away and the snow melts, the trees are tapped, the sap is brought to the roaring fire and the sugaring-off is a rustic jubilee. In 1870 two thousand four hundred seventeen pounds of sugar and two hundred sixty-two gallons of syrup were made in Weare.

Soon the men and boys are out in the fields, fences are mended, and the plough goes round and round, young orchards are set out and the old trees trimmed and grafted. The mothers and daughters are in their gardens, early peas are planted and later, beans, roots and bulbs are transplanted, vines trained and the rose-bushes trimmed. The men sow the wheat, rye, oats and barley, the potatoes dropped and the corn is often "put in" with a "corn-planter," a great labor saver.

The dairy has always received much attention. In 1870 fifty-four thousand one hundred and nine pounds of butter was made, most of which was sent to market. That same year eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-three pounds of cheese was made and stock to the value of $34,830 was sold. There were one thousand eight hundred and

seventy-nine cattle in town. The farmers had greatly improved their stock, about this time thousands of gallons of milk was sent by special car to the Boston market, the farmers got less than three cents a quart but they found it more profitable than making butter and cheese.

Hoeing is much easier now with the light hoes and the cultivators. In the spring the sheep have to be washed and sheared. Many farmers wash their sheep by Emerson bridge, while others like to go to Peaslee bridge. Weare has been celebrated for her flocks, John Hodgdon and Daniel Breed were among the first to improve their varieties and Abraham Melvin raised the most sheep and wool of any man in New Hampshire. In 1870 there were two thousand eight hundred and fourteen sheep in town and Melvin owned more of them than any other man. Ebenezer Peaslee also had great success raising sheep, one year he raised one hundred and one lambs from a flock of one hundred sheep.

Haying begins about the first of July, and many tons are sold. In 1869, four thousand eight hundred and eighty-six tons of hay were cut. In the olden days haying was hard work, as it had to be cut by hand, now with the mowing machines, horse-rakes and hay-forks it is much easier. It is one of the pleasantest of occupations, in early morning the birds are singing, the flowers exhale a delicious odor, what a softness clothes the green hills and what a depth of shade fills the forest. The summer boarders, like migratory birds, have come and are seen wandering about. The grain must next be harvested, and in 1869 one thousand four hundred and fifty-two bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty-three bushels of rye and three thousand six hundred and thirty bushels of oats and barley were raised in town.

Formerly the farmers raised wheat enough to supply the whole town, the best flour was made at Baker's mill. When the west was settled it could be bought cheaper there. The first barrel of flour was bought into town about 1817.

John Bartlett in South Weare had one of the best farms in town, and used to raise the most wheat. Josiah Dearborn also had a splendid farm, every acre of his mowing cut over two ton of hay. Moses Hodgdon, Charles Hadley and the Gove farms near Clinton Grove were among the best in town and no better acres could be found in the state than those of Samuel Tobie, on the crest of Tobie hill.

Now the fruits begin to ripen, also the blueberries, blackberries and raspberries. All these fill the world with gladness as they come in season, the garden vegetables are now ready for the farmer's table, the flower gardens are in their full glory and the humming birds sip their sweets, hundreds of house-wives make their surroundings glorious with blossoms.

When the first frost comes the Indian summer begins and a wealth of color of every hue mantle the woods. Millions of birds are now migrating southward. Thousands of barrels of apples are gathered, potatoes dug and put in the cellars, the corn is harvested and huskings held. A hundred or more people gather in a neighbor's barn, scores of bushels of the hard glossy ears are husked and stored. What a jolly time they all have, working, singing, talking and the lucky finder of a red ear is entitled to a kiss from all the opposite sex in the party. When the great pile of corn is all husked, what a supper they eat and sometimes this is followed by a dance.

When it gets cool the vegetables are put in the cellar, the apples have been made into cider. There used to be a cider mill at every other house.

Now the houses are banked, barns made warm, the stock comes to their shelter and in 1869 four hundred and forty-two hogs were killed, the pork-barrels of Weare were full that year. Warm woolen mittens, caps, and mufflers are repaired or new ones made and stout boots and heavy socks are brought out, for winter has returned and roaring fires once more blaze on the hearth.

Farming

Farming in Weare has always been of the mixed or diversified variety although at times one type has seemed to hold greater sway than another.

At the turn of the century things were going much as they had been for many years, the farmers raised a variety of crops; enough for their own needs and some left to sell for ready cash.

The sheep raising declined with the competition of western markets, the low tariff, the menace of dogs and the high cost of fencing. In its place cattle came to the fore. There was a ready market for milk and cream in nearby towns and cities. Milk was shipped to Manchester and Boston by rail. It was carried to creameries in Henniker and New Boston, as well as being processed locally from time to time in Weare creameries.

Henry Davis who lived west of Clinton Grove near 'Bijah's Bridge' collected milk from the farmers at Clinton Grove, Slab City and North Weare, and would take from 75 to 100 8½-quart cans by the time he reached the North Weare Station. Milk from Sugar hill farms was taken to East Weare, where it was sent by train. The farmers at South Weare sent their milk either to Riverdale to go by train, or to the New Boston creamery. Frank L. Eastman, one of the largest cattle owners in South

Weare, sent his milk to Riverdale for over twenty-five years. His son Charles F. Eastman drove the milk wagon. Often there were nearly five hundred cans at this depot every morning waiting to be loaded when the milk train came. For nearly thirty years Frank Mitchell of South Weare drove a pair of mules every morning to the New Boston creamery, collecting the milk cans from the farmers along the way. The Whiting Milk Company in Boston owned the New Boston Creamery, and when they went out of business, the farmers in this section who had done busines with them, fed their skimmed milk to the hogs and sold cream.

The practice of raising a certain crop such as apples for a specific purpose and as the payment of taxes is still continued today. Swapping work is also still practiced even though farms are more mechanized than formerly. Tractors have replaced the horses on all but a few farms. Hay bailers, hay loaders and ensilage blowers have taken some of the drudgery out of harvesting the fodder crops.

There is a trend if ever so slight away from the dairy herd to one of feeder cattle which are raised for meat or herds of young stock raised to sell for dairy replacements.

When the railroad was discontinued milk was shipped by truck from central collecting points; the farmers brought their milk in cans to the point nearest them where a truck would pick it up and take it to Manchester. Then this practice was replaced by trucks from various milk companies picking the milk up at the farms. Today this custom is being supplanted by the use of bulk milk tanks on the individual farm, from which collections are made by tank trucks every other day.

During the 1930's the following people were listed as milk retailers in Weare: Clifford Purington, Chester W. French, Alden Leeds, Albert J. Nichols, Clarence Still and Lewis Ilsley.

In earlier years C. Farr, Asa Felch and Frank L. Eastman were well known as stock raisers.

The growing of fruit has been an important type of farming especially in the southern part of town. Apples are the most important although some peaches, pears and berries are grown. The Eastman and Dearborn families in South Weare are well known for their apples. The Simons orchard at the Center was productive in the early part of the century, but has since been cut down.

For a number of years Edward Marshall operated an apple orchard west of Weare Center on the road to Slab City.

Several people from time to time engaged in market gardening, the

best known are Fred Belgrove, Clayton Smith, Peter I. Hooper, Maynard Wood, L. E. Stevens and Gordon Osborne, all of South Weare. Mrs. Nina Burbeck at East Weare, operated a small greenhouse for many years, also Mrs. Alice Parsons had one for a time at the Center.

The number of farmers in Weare is decreasing, while the size of the operation engaged in is increasing, a trend which seems to be prevalent the country over.

The following shows the change over the past forty years.

	1920	1932	1941	1951	1957
Cows	645	337	347	333	253
Oxen	28	4	14	2	0
Horses	345	175	41	53	& mules 23
Sheep	341	130	102	& goats 138	& goats 225
Hogs	8	12	0	6	0
Neat Stock	109	79	20	20	& oxen 26
Fowls	4,256	25,452	39,840	37,932	61,836

The Poultry Industry in Weare

Farmers had always had a few chickens, ducks and geese for their own use. As time went on it became profitable for them to sell eggs and fowl to their neighbors. Just about the turn of the century two Weare residents, Joseph Bowie and Will Herbert, in Weare Center, had flocks of about three hundred layers, which for that time were sizable flocks.

The turn of the century saw more and more farmers setting a few hens, building small hen houses, and selling eggs for table use. The markets were chiefly local, although as time went on eggs were sold in Manchester and Boston to stores and dealers.

Incubators began to replace the setting hen about 1908. About this time a Weare resident, by the name of Black distinguished himself by inventing a brooder which was widely used in the area.

The brown Leghorn, Brahma, Minorca, Rhode Island Red, white and barred Rocks were the breeds raised. The crossing of breeds to achieve a higher rate of lay was also practiced.

By the year 1915, poultry raising was sufficiently established to warrant the passing of laws regulating marketing procedures. Permits were required for selling live poultry in Boston markets. Poultry Day at the State College of Agriculture had become organized, and Weare was well represented in its membership.

Interest in the breeding of poultry was growing. Flock selectors came from the State College to help poultry raisers choose the best fowl for breeding purposes. Farmers who owned incubators, not only hatched

their Own chicks but hatched for others as well. The interest in breeding led to two types of poultry raising, those who raised poultry for table egg production, and those who raised poultry for hatching egg production. Until the advent of World War II, and its subsequent meat shortages, breeders aimed for a high producing laying hen. When other meats became scarce, the demand for poultry increased. Broilers had always been part of the poultry picture. A farmer raising five hundred chicks, for example, could count on approximately half being pullets, and one half roosters. The pullets were raised for layers and the roosters were raised to the broiler stage when they were sold to help defray the costs of raising the pullets. As broiler sales grew the customers began to demand a meatier bird. This led to the breeding of strains which would produce a meat-type bird, and resulted in further specialization in the poultry industry.

Many growers from 1915 to the 1930's had spent time and money developing their own strains of poultry. Their collective efforts resulted in what was known as the New Hampshire Red, or The New Hampshire as it is now called. This bird was hardy and possessed the necessary qualities for development of a broiler-type bird. The expense of breeding, the risks involved, plus the effect of the depression of the thirties drove the small breeder out of the picture. Breeding for various purposes was carried on by the larger farms. The smaller breeders either turned to the raising of birds for hatching eggs for hatcheries who sold to broiler growers, or raising birds for table egg production. Some growers became supply flock raisers, for the larger breeders.

The barnyard hen lived on home-grown food. The commercial flock required amounts of food greater than the local raiser could produce. Grain for poultry was either purchased from local stores who expanded their business to meet the increased demand or from dealers in Manchester who shipped the grain to Weare by rail. In the early days of the industry the growers mixed their own feed following a formula of their choice. At the present time grain is bought ready-mixed by the bag or in bulk form. Several grain companies have had agencies in Weare, but at the present time there is only one grain store in operation. Farmers used to transport their own grain from the local railroad stations. With increased use of motor trucks and the decline of the railroad, this practice gave way to farm delivery by the grain dealers, either local or out-of-town. The large percentage of grain and supplies today are brought from out of town by truck.

The story of egg marketing follows a pattern similar to that of

grain buying. A poultryman used to take his eggs to the express office where they were shipped by rail. When the railroad ceased to operate, the motor truck took over and farm to farm pick-up has become an established practice. Individual buying concerns operate their own truck fleets or hire egg express companies to transport their eggs for them.

When the demand for New Hampshire hatching eggs started to grow throughout the country, growers shipped their eggs individually. This practice presented problems such as how to contact prospective buyers, determining the honesty and reliability of the buyer, and the collecting of payments. Individual poultry raisers were seldom in a position to travel widely in search of markets and to check on customers. The "egg broker" now arrived on the scene. He was usually a poultry raiser himself who perhaps had to buy eggs from his fellow raisers in order to meet his own orders. The egg broker entered the poultry picture about 1930. Buying and selling by brokers has been largely confined to the hatching egg market for broiler replacements.

When the poultry raiser began to buy only pullet chicks instead of straight run (both pullets and roosters) the broiler grower joined the ranks of poultry raisers. He raised the rooster chicks on one of several plans; as an individual, taking all risks and supplying all his own capital, on a package plan with a grain company or poultry dealer whereby the farmer furnishes space and equipment, and the dealer furnishes the birds and feed, and the farmer is paid so much per bird per week for raising them, or in some cases the profits are shared at the time the broilers are sold.

The post World War II era has seen the return to the raising of birds for table egg production with a sex-link bird, usually a cross between a New Hampshire, and another heavy-laying strain. The hatching egg market has moved to areas nearer the demand.

Weare poultrymen have always taken active parts in poultry organizations. A Weare man was among the first, if not the earliest, egg broker in the state.

In 1948 the N. H. Poultry Growers Association sponsored a N. H. Poultry Growers Association Honor Roll, "In recognition of those who have contributed by their many years of service to the development of the poultry industry in N. H." The Weare poultrymen whose names appear on this roll are: Lindley H. Farr, Marion C. Purington, Joseph Malfet and Ernest A. Paige.

The Whitney Family is well known for the size of its business. One spring 42,000 chickens were started on their farm. At one time Leslie

Whitney had the champion Rhode Island Red Hen for the country; they were the first to apply scientific knowledge to the raising of poultry.

During World War II, pedigreed chicks from the farm of August Bruyneel were sent to many foreign countries by the Pan American Agricultural Co. Mr. Bruyneel served as next to the last president of The N. H. Club of American organization, devoted to the improvement of the N. H. Hen.

At one time Weare was among the leading towns in the number of poultry raised, and its poultrymen have always taken an active part in poultry organizations, they have pioneered in breeding, management and marketing technique.

What the future holds for Weare poultry growing, only history can tell, but Weare can look back over the past fifty years with justifiable pride in the accomplishments of her citizens engaged in the poultry industry.

CHAPTER XIV

THE NORTH WEARE BRANCH OF THE RAILROAD

The North Weare Branch

(See the Old History, pages 454 through 462.)

To understand the story of the North Weare Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it is necessary to refer to the chapter on "The Railroad" in the Old History.

The Railroad, chartered under the name of "New Hampshire Central Railroad" in 1848, provided a shorter route from Manchester to White River Junction than the Concord Railroad's route by way of Concord and Franklin, the History states. Through service, Manchester to Henniker, was begun on December 10, 1850.

The following information on the affairs of the Railroad up to the year 1891 is condensed from the Old History.

"The road had troubles from the first." Because of fare cutting by competing lines and resultant failure to collect enough revenue to meet operating costs, the corporation was consolidated with the Concord and Claremont and "then placed in the hands of the mortgage trustees and was operated for them by the Northern Railroad." In the years between 1850 and 1866 many troubles beset the line.

Joseph A. Gilmore who took possession of it in 1853 was also superintendent of the Concord Railroad. The story of how he took money and materials from that company to meet the expenses of the Weare line but pocketd the income for himself is told on pages 460 and 461. It was Mr. Gilmore who tore up the tracks from North Weare to Henniker in 1858. Mr. Gilmore's interest was seized shortly after 1866 by the Concord Railroad in payment of "what he owed it and had embezzled from it."

At the time the Old History was written, the Concord was operating the line with two all passenger trains and two mixed trains each week day and two trains on Sunday. A milk car on the morning train down carried milk to Boston, the "empties" coming back on the night

train. The line at that time ended just north of the old North Weare depot, with a turn table and engine house there. The Weare stations were at Oil Mills (later called Riverdale), Everett, East Weare and North Weare.

For many years a stage ran from Clinton Grove and South Weare to connect with the down train in the morning and the evening train up at Oil Mills.

In connection with the milk car, there is the true story of the North Weare farmer who was suspected of "watering" his milk. One morning when he delivered his cans to the milk car he found an inspector aboard. Suspicion was confirmed as he ran down the platform beside the train as it pulled out shouting, "Test mine termorrer! Test mine termorrer!"

Another true story about a milk farmer was the following: One of the big milk shippers from East Weare had had his milk returned to him twice because of poor quality, so he went to Boston to see Mr. Whiting. The farmer indignantly asked why his milk had been returned. "Well, I'll tell you," said Mr. Whiting, "It's got too much manure for milk and not enough for fertilizer."

In 1891 the Concord Railroad, in a fast moving franchise battle, came through Weare and Henniker rebuying rights of way lost in the abandonment in 1858 along the section between North Weare depot and Henniker Junction. D. P. Woodbury recorded in his diary on March 26, 1891, "Sold to C. R. R. right of way across Pine Hill," and on Sunday, March 29, (the Railroad) "Commenced laying rails on North Weare and Manchester extension."

The track was rebuilt, people who remembered it said, by contract labor. At that time, laborers were induced to come to America by contractors whose labor agents picked up emigrants in Central Europe and Italy by telling of the fabulous pay and opportunities to be found in this country. The men were shipped to the United States in steerage, and on their arrival were hired out as laborers on construction jobs, the labor contractor and agent collecting much of their pay.

This was the type of laborer who rebuilt the line to Henniker Junction. The men were probably Central Europeans, possibly Hungarians. They were kept in box cars on the siding, terrified of the "lions, tigers and wolves" that they could hear in the woods around them, one of the duties of the foreman being to howl in the night to keep the men from trying to escape.

In 1895 the Concord, which had been merged with other lines to become the Concord and Montreal, was leased to the Boston & Maine

for 99 years, so that the old New Hampshire Central Railroad line then became a branch of the Boston & Maine.

Competition from automobiles and trucks using free improved roads led to the closing of the North Weare Branch, as it has throughout the country. The first proposals to discontinue service were made in the 1920's.

In the early part of 1925 a petition to abandon the North Weare Branch was filed by the Boston & Maine with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Weare selectmen acted in opposition, and their action was ratified by the 1925 town meeting which also raised and appropriated money for legal counsel and adopted a resolution stating the case against abandonment.

An expanded version of the resolution was submitted to the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire. This was signed by 270 persons, the first two of whom were Charles H. Stafford and George A. Waterman, Selectmen. Represented by the other signers were the grain dealers, store owners, the stock and milk farmers, apple growers, lumber mill operators, woodturning mill owners, and the poultrymen with the largest representation of the occupations listed.

Weare and Goffstown opposed the move to abandon together. In 1925 Weare spent $5,000 for legal services and $879.95, "½ the expense of the Railroad case," and in 1926 $347.50. Tuttle, Wyman & Starr, attorneys, of Manchester, were engaged to represent the two towns.

The Branch was not abandoned at that time, and in 1926 there was a proposal to substitute "passenger truck service" for the passenger trains. George A. Waterman and Hiram E. Grant, selectmen, made statements telling why they believed passenger truck (bus) service was impractical and not acceptable, which included the fact that East Weare and Sugar Hill would not be on the route which was proposed to follow the present Route 114 with a loop through North Weare village. A large part of the road in Weare, they said, was dangerous for bus service because it was unimproved, clay surfaced in places, sandy in others, with many poorly guarded curves. The mileage of unimproved road was 3¾ miles, one section from a point about a mile north of South Weare village to Weare Center, and another of about two miles from Chase Village to the Henniker line. An estimate of $60,000 was made on the basis of State Highway Department figures as the cost of improving these two sections, and there was still a question as to whether the North Weare bridge could carry the weight of a bus safely.

At the time of this statement, four passenger trains daily, two round

trips a day, were being run between Hillsborough and Manchester, but Fred C. Jones said that they would be satisfied with two passenger trains a day if that was as good passenger service as the Railroad could afford to give them.

Service was continued, though passenger trains were cut to two a day, and finally passenger bus service was substituted. Freight service was maintained until the abandonment of the railroad in Weare.

In the end, an act of God, outside the control of either the Boston & Maine or the town, brought about the closing of the North Weare Branch. The flood of March 1936 washed out the railroad bridge over the Piscataquog River at West Manchester, cutting off all rail connection from the south for several months. Such information as was found indicated that this was when passenger buses were put on, and that the freight came down to Weare from Henniker Junction.

The Railroad again applied for permission to abandon the line from Henniker Junction to Goffstown. The public hearing was held in Concord on August 3, 1936, and again the selectmen of Weare, who at the time were Fred C. Jones, Gordon W. Porter and Samuel D. Chase, opposed the move. Mayland H. Morse of Concord was engaged to represent the town. $701.60 was expended for legal counsel and expenses. By this time, however, it was apparent that the Boston & Maine could no longer operate the Branch profitably, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision dated November 20, 1936, declared December 19, 1936, the effective date of abandonment.

The decision was conditional on the continuation of freight service to Weare in car load or less than car load lots, which the Boston & Maine agreed to provide through their subsidiary, the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, a trucking service. This condition is still in effect, Railroad representatives state.

The bridge at West Manchester, and other trestles and bridges washed out, were rebuilt to Goffstown, and freight trains run between Manchester and Goffstown at present.

Freight into Weare consisted of grain, coal, foods and manufactured goods of all sorts. Freight out at the turn of the century included products of the Weare mills, lumber, cord wood by the thousands of cords, apples in barrels, and other farm produce.

Barrels of apples, usually Baldwins, were shipped in freight car lots to markets as distant as Chicago and England. O. D. Sawyer was very pleased the fall when he shipped a whole freight car load to Liverpool, England. Cord wood, waiting to be loaded on flat cars for Man-

chester, often lined the road between North Weare depot and the foot of the hill, and stacked lumber covered the flat west of the station waiting shipment.

Later, in the 1920s and 1930s, thousands of cases of eggs went out by Railway Express.

Before telephones, the railroad telegraph system was the only fast communication with the rest of the world. Each station agent knew code and telepgraph service was an important part of his business.

Mail service, also carried by train, is described in another chapter.

The station agents at East Weare from 1886 to 1936 were Albert B. Johnson, who held the position for 53 years, A. S. Whitcomb, Louis Gregg and A. S. Piehl who took the East Weare agency on April 16, 1917, and remained about 20 years until the line was closed.

At North Weare following Jason P. Simons were Albert W. Poor, J. A. Babkirk, and substitutes William Knowles and Clarence Ward. A. S. Piehl was agent for North Weare as well as East during the last 12 years of service.

The Riverdale agent in 1891 was E. M. Hadley and in 1906, J. F. Nichols.

The stops at Sargent's and Everett were flag stations only, and Riverdale later became a flag stop also.

Although the equipment used on the Branch was far from the best or newest, the friendliness of the train crew and passengers did much to make up for the lack of elegance and comfort. There are still those who remember the North Weare Branch in its prosperous years with nostalgia and affection.

CHAPTER XV

CIVIL DEFENSE

On July 19, 1950 Vernon Wood was appointed Civil Defense Director of Weare. Immediately a meeting was called and units were set up for each department. Mr. Wood was also appointed Supervisor of the Ground Observer Corps, and was instructed to procure enough observers to operate on a twenty-four hour basis if necessary. The units were set up with the following leaders: Director, Vernon Wood; Chief Observer, Walter Hodgman; Fire Control, Wilder Tenney, Sr. and Gerald Hight; Nursing and First Aid, Beatrice Bockus; Communications, Iola Tenney; Transportation, Gilbert Bockus; Health and Sanitation, John Connell; Engineering, Bryan Sargent; Refugees, Esther Hight; Police, William Holt; Warden Service, Wendell Colburn. Many of the services were already in force — such as the fire control.

The nursing and first aid entailed a great deal of work, since we were told that all available doctors would be busy in event of a major catastrophy such as a bombing. The rations organization raised money to start getting first aid supplies.

At the next Town Meeting $100 was raised to defer expenses of the Civil Defense, a sufficient amount of medicine and supplies were purchased and first aid boxes were distributed throughout the town at key places. The nurses were supplied with medicines in their aid kits.

We were told that if New York or Boston were bombed we might be deluged with thousands of people.

Mr. Hodgman's work took him out of town so Mrs. Iola Tenney was appointed Chief Observer, a position which she still holds at this time.

The first exercise of the post was November 4 and 5 in 1950 of six hours each day. The post had many more such tests up until July 14, 1952, when it went on a twenty-four hour basis. This was maintained until June 1956 when it went on a standby basis, at the present radar is taking care of the job on our northern border.

A one-room camp was donated by Mrs. Harold Flanders, to be used as the Post lookout station, this was located on Slack hill.

Mr. Wood and Mrs. Tenney were guests of the Air Force on a trip to Syracuse, N. Y. with the governor and forty Civil Defense officials. While there they were presented with a framed plaque, with the following words.

> *"In recognition of the outstanding accomplishments of continuous operation of its ground observer corp Post through diligence, perseverence and demonstrated loyalty of its volunteers to the cause of freedom, thereby contributing in large measure to the mission of the United States Air Force, and to the common defense of the United States against hostile air attack, this certificate of commendation is presented with gratitude and appreciation to the town of Weare, New Hampshire."*

This was signed by Col. Robert S. Israil, Jr., Commander of the 32nd Air Division and Lt. Col. Robert H. Wilson, director of Civil Defense for the northeast section of the country.

Mrs. Tenney was introduced on TV in Syracuse regarding how to get people to take such an active part in observing.

Many letters were received by Governor Gregg and Senator Styles Bridges praising the people in Weare for their fine work. An article was also written up in the Saturday Evening Post which gave national recognition to our small town.

There were many observers on their original shifts when the Post was obliged to close, several had put in thousands of hours to help protect this country. A small price to pay if it would help prevent our land from being controlled by those dedicated to take what our forefathers so nobly died to keep for us — our freedom.

Copy of letter of commendation received:

To: Ground Observer Volunteers of
Weare, New Hampshire.

1. As representative of the 32nd Division (defense), I wish to congratulate the people of Weare, New Hampshire, on the excellent record which they have in the Ground Observer Corps program. The United States Air Force is proud of you as being the only observation post in the state of New Hampshire to be operational twenty-four hours a day since the Skywatch program went into effect.

2. We sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to continue your activities and maintain the reputation of which everyone is proud.

WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, *Major USAF*

CHAPTER XVI

ELECTRICITY

In 1913 the citizens of Weare began talking and working to bring electricity to the town, but not till 1927 did the work begin although at intervals from 1913 on, the town had tried to see what could be done. In 1927 the Farm Bureau at its annual meeting called for rural electrification on a businesslike plan.

Theodore W. Flanders was the chairman of the town committee chosen to work with the Public Service Company and the Farm Bureau rural electrification committee, the result of the meetings of these groups was that on June 27, 1927 work was started on the line that was to run from Greggs Falls in Goffstown to Riverdale, then to East Weare, North Weare and Weare Center and later to South Weare.

Before this line could be started the town committee had to get the citizens along the main highways where the first lines would run, to sign a contract, in which they agreed to pay a certain amount each month, for thirty-six months, for their electricity, the amount to be paid was determined by the cost of building the line. Naturally some would be using more power than others, also some did not feel they could afford to pay as much as their share would be, but eventually everything was straightened out by some of the citizens paying a larger amount so that the town could have electricity. The town committee who worked on this was as follows: Theodore Flanders, Austin Drewry, Carroll Farr, S. D. Chase, A. J. Nichols, George Daniels, Hardy Legge, Leon Grant and Allen Sawyer.

The work started on the line in June and the current came over the wires to Weare November 22, 1927, and that night one hundred and twenty customers had lights. Soon after that, lines began extending to the side roads in town and within a few years nearly every family received its benefits.

On December 1, 1927 the formal opening to commemorate the advent of electricity in Weare was held at the Town Hall, Theodore

Flanders made the opening remarks and introduced J. Brodie Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the Public Service Company. Prizes of lamps, flat irons and various electrical articles were given out, also a group from the Public Service cooked waffles on electric appliances. These were served to the crowd and a very enjoyable evening was had by all.

What a change these power lines have made in the lives of our people! Picture in your mind for a minute, the rude cabin of our first settler, Mr. Martin — candles for light, carrying all their water from the river, washing their clothes by hand out of doors, when weather permitted and their window just a hole cut in the log wall which had to be closed when cold or stormy; then just walk into any one of our homes today. You find the house, yard, garage, sheds and barn bright as day just by the click of a switch, the lady of the house does her washing with an electric machine, even perhaps has an electric dryer. Her washing machine is filled with either hot or cold water just by the twist of a faucet. When the time comes for ironing, there are no more heavy flat irons heating on a hot stove, my-lady may place her ironing-board or mangle by some cool window and if she uses an iron it will be almost as "light as a feather."

Before the advent of the electric pump, running water in the house was possible only for those who had gravity flow, therefore only these lucky ones could have bathrooms, and the very few in town who had their own electric plants. These home plants would furnish light and water power, but were not strong enough for all the modern equipment we have today, although a big improvement over the oil lamps. The lady of the house now cleans her floors and rugs with the vacuum cleaner, instead of the hand broom. The farmer as well as his wife finds electricity one of his best hired-men. It runs his milking machine, cools his milk, enables him to have all kinds of power tools and he can sit in his easy chair in the evening watching television and keeping cool on the warmest night with the air conditioner.

The electric stove, blanket, toaster and automatic furnace, are just a few of the many comforts and labor saving devices "reddy kilowatt" has brought to Weare in the past thirty years.

The first radios could be run by a battery but with this type of equipment, ear phones had to be used. Back in 1930 the people living off the main roads without electricity at their door, found these quite a novelty, but when they got electricity then the earphones and battery were done away with and everyone could listen to the programs at once.

In 1946 the first television set came to town. Mrs. Paula Sawyer had one in her store. How the townspeople gathered round to watch this new invention, now in 1958 there are very few houses in town without a set.

Yes, electricity has brought us many blessings but a heavy thunder storm or a sleet storm in the winter, can in an instant cut off our power for a few hours, or perhaps a day. If it is winter, what a time the ones who have not kept a wood stove have — the house is cold, no hot water, just a little of the cold to drink and the poultrymen, if they have chickens under electrical brooders, are really in for a time. Then after every one has been in a mad scramble to keep things going — back comes the lights and life has returned to normal again. Perhaps these little upsets are a good thing for our citizens, as they show us that the "Great Power Above" can give us all these blessings, yet they can very quickly be taken from us.

CHAPTER XVII

STARK FELLOWS POST NO. 46, G.A.R.

This Post held its first meeting at Weare town hall, September 3, 1879. At its next meeting, September 5, twenty-one veterans were mustered in by Col. George Bower of Nashua. The regular officers were then chosen, and remarks were made by visiting comrades. September, the post met and adopted a code of by-laws. The objects of the organization were: "1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2. To assist such former comrades-in-arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. 3. To maintain the true allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the national constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

Forty-seven comrades signed the rules and regulations. The post decorated forty-two soldier's graves on Decoration day, the town having voted $50 for that purpose. Patten's Cornet band furnished the music and Col. Carroll D. Wright delivered the oration. A camp-fire at which they had music and dancing was held in the fall. They also had a supper and lecture at the town hall in November.

The subject of forming a ladies' auxiliary relief corps came up and the post voted to allow the ladies to form the association. They did so at once and always proved of great help in maintaining interest in the post. They furnished wreaths and flowers to decorate the soldiers graves, held many kinds of entertainments to raise money for the benefit of needy and sick soldiers.

Since 1880 the post has regularly decorated the soldiers' graves each

year, the town annually appropriating $50. A portrait of Col. Stark Fellows was given the post by their commander Levi B. Laney in 1882. In 1888 the post was well kept up, the meetings were held every month and there are more members now than at the outset, the post thus far having mustered in a few more than death has mustered out.

As the old history has told us in 1888, the G.A.R. was a strong organization, but the next ten years saw a big change. Many of the active members had gone to their last camping ground, or were in poor health. In 1897 the women's corps disbanded, a few of the members joined with the Goffstown branch.

The G.A.R. had been holding its meeting in the Hadley hall at the Center, but in 1903 they moved to a hall at East Weare where they held their meetings for the next two or three years, after that there were no more regular meetings as far as can be learned.

The last two Civil War Veterans in Weare, were John Fox, and David Dunbar, both lived in East Weare. Mr. Fox passed away in 1922, and Mr. Dunbar in 1923, eleven months and about two weeks after his comrade and neighbor died.

Thus passed the last of the brave men of Weare who helped hold our beloved country together, as one strong nation.

CHAPTER XVIII

TOWN AFFAIRS

Town Officers

The following lists will show that many citizens have held important town offices in the past seventy years, besides these listed here we have had a number who have served the state and nation.

Col. Frank Knox was living in South Weare when he was running for nomination as governor in 1926, although he was defeated he was later appointed as Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt. At that time Col. Knox was living in Manchester. Gordon Tiffany, who resides in Concord but has a summer home on Tiffany Hill in North Weare, has served the state as Attorney-general, and in 1958 was appointed Staff Director of the Civil Rights Committee in Washington.

Franklin Flanders served on the Governor's council, in 1947-49, Mr. Flanders is now Chairman of the State Board of Liquor Commissioners.

Weare has had three of its citizens serve in the State Senate; William Wallace Flanders, 1921-22 (he died in office); Frank H. Peaslee, 1929-30; and Charles F. Eastman, 1937-38.

At the annual town meeting there is always a good turn out of voters and the Town House has been the scene of many heated debates, the fall elections also see many exercising their right of franchise. As a whole the people of Weare have always been loyal in guarding their freedom so dearly bought by the early settlers.

There are many people in Weare whose names do not appear in the following lists who have served their town and State faithfully in lesser, yet vital capacities.

Moderators and Town Clerks	Representatives	Selectmen
1887 Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Tucker, C.		L. B. Laney Eben L. Paige George F. Eastman
1888 Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Tucker, C.		D. P. Woodbury George F. Eastman Henry E. Eaton

1889	Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Tucker, C.	Charles J. Hadley Oliver E. Branch	D. P. Woodbury George F. Eastman Henry E. Eaton J. P. Simons
1890	Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Tucker, C.		George F. Eastman Henry E. Eaton E. D. Peaslee
1891	Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Tucker, C.	George F. Eastman	Henry E. Eaton J. P. Simons D. P. Woodbury
1892	Oliver E. Branch, M. W. H. Woodbury, C.		E. D. Peaslee J. P. Melvin H. O. Chase
1893	Oliver E. Branch, M. Frank Simons, C.	Perry A. Eaton	E. D. Peaslee J. P. Melvin F. G. Cilley
1894	Eben L. Paige, M. Frank Simons, C.		E. L. Paige H. O. Chase Abner P. Collins
1895	W. L. Collins, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	George L. Hooper	H. R. Nichols S. D. Bennett H. R. Nichols
1896	W. L. Collins, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		L. D. Bennett L. H. Dow H. R. Nichols
1897	N. C. Page, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	John W. Hanson	Wm. H. Dow Wm. T. Morse H. R. Nichols
1898	N. C. Page, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		Wm. T. Morse Wm. H. Dow Wm. H. Dow
1899	N. C. Page, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	Hiram Romeyn Nichols	E. C. Breed C. E. Gove Wm. H. Dow
1900	Edward T. Breed, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		Charles E. Gove Horace O. Chase Horace O. Chase
1901	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank N. Simons, C.	Byron L. Morse	Eben L. Paige Charles H. Peaslee Horace O. Chase
1902	Edward T. Breed, M. Ned C. Rogers, C.		Charles H. Peaslee Frank L. Eastman Charles E. Gove
1903	Eben L. Paige, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	Horace O. Chase	Edgar C. Breed Charles H. Peaslee Charles H. Peaslee
1904	Eben L. Paige, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		Horace O. Chase Eben B. Bartlett Horace O. Chase
1905	Eben L. Paige, M. W. W. Eastman, C.	George C. Kendrick	Frank L. Eastman Edwin A. Straw Horace O. Chase
1906	Eben L. Paige, M. W. W. Eastman, C.		Frank L. Eastman Edwin A. Straw Horace O. Chase
1907	Eben L. Paige, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	Eben L. Paige	G. Henry Eastman Edwin A. Straw Horace O. Chase
1908	Eben L. Paige, M. John B. Warren, C.		G. Henry Eastman Frank E. Cutting

1909	Eben L. Paige, M. John B. Warren, C.	Eldridge D. Peaslee	G. Henry Eastman Frank E. Cutting Bernard Gunn, Jr.
1910	Eben L. Paige, M. John B. Warren, C.		G. Henry Eastman Frank E. Cutting Bernard Gunn, Jr.
1911	Eben L. Paige, M. John B. Warren, C.	Jason P. Simons	Frank E. Cutting Horace O. Chase George F. Eastman
1912	Eben L. Paige, M. John B. Warren, C.		Frank E. Cutting Horace O. Chase George F. Eastman
1913	Charles L. Dodge, M. John B. Warren, C.	Frank L. Eastman	Frank L. Eastman Forrest Dearborn Edwin M. Smith
1914	Charles L. Dodge, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		Forrest Dearborn Frank E. Cutting Jason P. Simons
1915	Charles L. Dodge, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	Frank E. Cutting	Frank E. Cutting Forrest Dearbon Edwin M. Smith
1916	Charles L. Dodge, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.		Edwin M. Smith Charles E. Eaton Forrest Dearborn
1917	Charles L. Dodge, M. W. S. B. Herbert, C.	George Henry Eastman	Edwin M. Smith Ernest A. Paige Wm. W. Eastman
1918	George H. Eastman, M. Jason P. Simons, C.		William W. Eastman Frank E. Cutting Horace O. Chase
1919	George H. Eastman, M. Jason P. Simons, C.	William Wallace Flanders	Wm. W. Eastman Frank E. Cutting Horace O. Chase
1920	George H. Eastman, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Forrest Dearborn Chas. H. Stafford George A. Waterman
1921	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Chas. H. Stafford George A. Waterman Forrest Dearborn
1922	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Chas. H. Stafford Forrest Dearborn Geo. A. Waterman
1923	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Charles F. Eastman	Forrest Dearborn Geo. A. Waterman Chas. H. Stafford
1924	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Geo. A. Waterman Chas. H. Stafford Hiram E. Grant
1925	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank Tucker	Chas. H. Stafford Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman
1926	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman Albert J. Nichols
1927	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Alfred Osborne	Geo. A. Waterman Albert J. Nichols Hiram E. Grant
1928	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Albert J. Nichols Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman

1929	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	John F. Tierney	Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman Wesley G. Hodge
1930	Edward T. Breed, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Geo. A. Waterman Wesley C. Hodge Hiram E. Grant
1931	Charles F. Eastman, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Maurice J. Grant	Wesley G. Hodge Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman
1932	Charles F. Eastman, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Hiram E. Grant Geo. A. Waterman Fred C. Jones
1933	Forrest Dearborn, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Geo. A. Waterman Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter
1934	Forrest Dearborn, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter Geo. M. Slack
1935	Charles F. Eastman, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Gordon W. Porter Geo. M. Slack Fred C. Jones
1936	Charles F. Eastman, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Geo. M. Slack Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter
1937	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	John F. Tierney	Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase
1938	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase Fred C. Jones
1939	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Samuel D. Chase Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter
1940	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase
1941	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase Fred C. Jones
1942	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Fred C. Jones Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase
1943	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase Clarence S. Still
1944	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Gordon W. Porter Samuel D. Chase Clarence S. Still
1945	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Clarence S. Still Gordon W. Porter Geo. A. Waterman
1946	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		Gordon W. Porter Geo. A. Waterman J. Hardy Legge
1947	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee	Geo. A. Waterman J. Hardy Legge Albert S. Farmer
1948	Alfred Osborne, M. Frank H. Peaslee, C.		J. Hardy Legge Albert S. Farmer Geo. A. Waterman

1949	Alfred Osborne, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.	Frank H. Peaslee (died in office) Alfred Osborne	Albert S. Farmer Geo. A. Waterman J. Hardy Legge
1950	Alfred Osborne, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.		Geo. A. Waterman J. Hardy Legge Albert S. Farmer
1951	Alfred Osborne, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.	Chester W. French	J. Hardy Legge Albert S. Farmer Charles C. Evans
1952	Scott F. Eastman, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.		Albert S. Farmer Charles C. Evans J. Hardy Legge
1953	Franklin Flanders, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.	Chester W. French (died in office)	Charles C. Evans J. Hardy Legge Woodrow F. Wilson
1954	Franklin Flanders, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.		J. Hardy Legge Woodrow F. Wilson Samuel D. Chase
1955	Scott F. Eastman, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.	Scott F. Eastman	Woodrow F. Wilson Samuel D. Chase Vernon R. Wood
1956	Scott F. Eastman, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.		Samuel D. Chase Vernon R. Wood Elton R. French
1957	Scott F. Eastman, M. Minnie T. Peaslee, C.	Scott F. Eastman	Samuel D. Chase Vernon R. Wood Elton R. French

Trust Funds

In Weare, as in nearly every other town in the nation, money has been left to the Town in trust to be used for various purposes.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, money was given for a Ministerial Fund in the amount of $3,272.27 and each year since then, the interest has been divided between the various church societies in town for the benefit of religious activities.

In 1828 through sale of lots, a school Fund was established and in the same year, money was forthcoming from Dartmouth College which brought forth a Literary Fund. In both of these, the income is used to benefit Weare Schools.

Since then three various Library Funds have been turned over to the Town by Elizabeth M. Wadleigh, Eben L. Paige and Sarah Hazard Peaslee and the income from these goes for Library work in the town.

Sarah E. Wallace left a Fund for the benefit of the North Weare Church and Medora E. Currier bequeathed a $3,237.00 Charitable Fund of which the income is used for needy persons in Weare.

In 1958, a special fund was set up to prepare for a future needed heating plant at the High School. Through the years, several temporary funds have been sent up for projects to be accomplished within a few years.

However, the greater number of the funds are given for various cemetery lots of which the income is to be used for the perpetual care of lots mostly in the South Weare, Weare Center and East Weare Cemeteries. In 1958, there are 102 of these types of funds. This enables the town to take care of many cemetery lots, which otherwise would be sadly neglected, after the decease of the persons interested.

Up until 1952, all funds were deposited in banks in Manchester, but with the changing times and with need for more income, the trustees, selectmen, auditors and several other interested parties felt it wise to place some of the money in various stock investments. As a law had been recently passed by the N. H. Legislature that certain investments and stocks were O.K. for towns to deposit their funds in, it was decided that part of Weare's Funds should be so placed. Four different funds were chosen and in the six years, they have been in, the principal has nearly doubled it's original amount.

Up until 1917, one man served as the Town Fund Agent most of the time, but since then three have served.

George Simons and W. S. B. Herbert each served many years as the single agent. The first three man board was Allen W. Sawyer, Frank Tucker and Dr. Frank Eaton. Others who have served in the intervening periods include Alfred Osborne, George S. Daniels, Elwin L. Hardy and George A. Waterman. The 1958 trustees are Scott F. Eastman, Guy E. Eaton and George C. Sawyer.

Much money has gone through the Trust Funds of this town and it is gratifying to know that we have a Fund which can be entrusted to the citizens so that much can be accomplished in the way those who leave it, so desire.

Tax List 1900

Adams, W. S.
Amlaw, W. E. F.
Armstrong, Geo.
Archibald, Albert
Ames, Lorenzo
Aldrich, Orren
Baker, Phoebe
Baker, J. W.
Branch, O. E.
Bailey, W. S.
Bailey, Nathan
Bliss, Irving
Bowie, John
Brown, John
Brown, Mark
Brown, Janetta
Brown, Wm. G.
Breed, E. C.
Breed, Minnie
Breed, Zephaniah
Bartlett, John
Buxton, Hannah
Bennett, J. C.
Bennett, S. D.
Breed, W. O.
Breed, Chas.
Bennett, Chas.
Bennett, Mark
Brainard, Ira
Bartlett, Perley
Bartlett, Eban
Bartlett, Franklin
Bartlett, Wm.
Bailey, Scott
Balch, Henry
Barrett, Sarah
Barrett, John
Buxton, Chas.
Buxton, Elliot
Buxton, E. J.
Buxton, A. C.
Buxton, Will Bullock, A.
Black, Arthur
Black, Laura
Boclair, Thomas
Boynton, Page
Bowie, Bradford
Black, Chas.

Bixby, Granville
Bushwell, Achsa
Barnard, P. M. & P. B.
Boynton, Harvey
Boynton, Chas.
Burbeck, Lindley
Colburn, Fred
Colburn, Aaron
Colburn, Will
Colburn, Chas.
Colburn, Lydia
Chase, Horace
Clark, Frank
Chase, Edwin
Chase, Eunice
Chase, Lydia
Chase, John
Chase, Mary
Chase, Ada
Chase, Henry
Chase, E. D. & F. J.
Champagne, S.
Colby, John
Colby, Josephine
Colby, Frank
Colby, Mrs. T. J.
Cram, Florence
Cram, Harris
Cram, John
Cuder, S. I.
Criggal, T. E.
Clement, Eliza
Clement, Loren
Clement, Fred
Collins, Herbert
Collins, John
Collins, Sabra
Currier, Moses
Currier, Daniel
Campbell, Seth
Collins, Eliza
Clark, Bert
Cram, Moses
Cram, Frank
Colburn, John
Collins, H. J.
Collins, John
Cram, Chas.
Cram, John
Cram, Sarah
Currier, Frank
Crouse, James
Chamberlin, Geo.
Currier, Harrison
Currier, Eddie
Cochran, Isaac
Colby, John
Colby, James
Colby, Calvin
Colburn, Cyrus
Colburn, Edson
Cook, Wesley
Cilley, Elden
Cilley, B. F.
Cilley, Ernest
Cilley, Frank
Cilley, Alfred
Cilley, Mary
Clark, Sebastian
Clark, Addison
Clark, J. W.
Clark, Albion
Clough, Albion L.
Clough, Cyrus
Clough, Chas.
Clough, Geo.
Cutting, Frank
Cutting, Geo. F.
Colby, James B.
Downing, Fred
Decatur, A. L.
Dow, Levi
Dow, Aurora
Dow, Winthrop
Dow, Fred
Dow, N. C. & J. L.
Dow, John
Dow, Elijah
Drew, Daniel
Davis, Henry
Davis, Freeman
Davis, A. C.
Davis, Chas.
Dunbar, Wm.
Drewery, Richard
Davis, Chas. Jr.
Davis, Sabra
Dearborn, Geo.
Dearborn, Forrest
Dearborn, Denton
Dearborn, Carl
Dearborn, Jason
Dearborn, E. Harry
Dearborn, Wm.
Dunbar, Myrietta
Day, James
Dow, Nettie
Dow, Wm.
Ellsworth, Cleaves
Ellsworth, Vilona
Emerson, John
Eaton, Frank
Emerson, John
Eastman, Frank L.
Bailey, Dustin
Eastman, Geo.
Eastman, Geo. H.
Eastman, Francis
Eastman, T. J.
Eastman, Squire
Eastman, Wm.
Eastman, Geo. F.
Eastman, Irving
Eastman, Eugene
Eastman, Frank S.
Eastman, Ezra
Eastman, Ezra
Eastman, Chas. H.
Eastman, Harvey
Eastman, Ewing
Emerson, Rodney
Eaton, Wm.
Eaton, Perry
Eaton, Dr. Frank
Eaton, Fred
Eaton, Daniel
Eaton, Lizzie
Eaton, Henry
Eaton, Thomas
Eaton, Villa
Eaton, Wm.
Eaton, Chas.
Eaton, Arthur
Eaton, Archie
Edmunds, D. F.
Eastman, Mrs. G. W.
Eastman, Andrew
Eastman, Perley
Eastman, Arthur
Edward, O. H.
Follansbee, Henry
Folsom, Alfred
Folsom, Louisa
Flanders, Edd
Flanders, Wallace
Flanders, Wm.
Foster, Fred
Farr, L. H.
Flanders, Mabel
Ferguson, S. T.
Felch, Amos
Follansbee, Almond
Follansbee, Benj.
Folansbee, Clarence
Follansbee, Mary
Follansbee, Alonzo
Frost, Abner
Fippen, Harvey
Fippen, Geo.
Farmer, Luther
Farmer, Albert S.
Flanders, Electa
Flanders, Bert
Felch, Amos
Felch, Hiram
Felch, Chas.
Favor, Wm.
Felch, Asa
Favor, John
Favor, Orrin
Favor, John B.
Fifield, Moses
Fifield, Walter

Gove, Geo.
Gove, John
Gove, Dana
Gove, John M.
Gove, Howard
Gove, Edwin
Gove, Maria
Gove, Nelson
Gove, Mahala
George, E. T. & S. W.
Gross, Sylvania
George, H. H.
George, Frank
George, Stanford
Gilman, Chas.
Grenleaf, Eliza
Gilbert, T. Frank
Gunn, Bernard
Gatchell, Luther
Gould, Adaline
Gould, Hannah
Gould, E. A. & E. J.
Gould, F. O. & O. E.
Gove, Chas.
Gove, Ezra
Gove, Chas. E.
Gove, Martha
Gove, Alva
Gove, Squires
Gove, Jesse
Grant, H. E.
Gardner, Hannah
Gilman, Ervin
Gould, Horace
Gould, Rodney
George, Chas.
Green, Walter
Green, Eldora
Gregg, Ed.
Gove, Belinda
Gregoie, Stella
Gunn, James
Hadley, W. V.
Huzzey, Hannah
Hooper, Geo.
Herbert, W. S. B.
Herrick, J. G.
Hutchins, John
Hanson, Mrs. A. G.
Hanson, J. W.
Haskell, Jermiah
Hanson, Eliza
Hanson, Daniel
Hollis, Mrs. Benj.
Hadlock, E. S.
Hadlock, A. C.
Hoitt, Almina
Haskell, W. H.
Hoag, Chas.
Hadley, Lucy
Hadley, Harry
Hadley, G. Frank
Hadley, Wm.
Hadley, Roxana
Hadley, Ezra
Hadley, Alonzo
Hadley, Sylvester
Hazen, Geo.
Hadley, Chas.
Hadley, Sarah
Hadley, Ezra
Hamel, David
Healey, Joseph
Hood, Amanda
Hood, Fronie
Hood, Geo.
Hadley, Geo.
Hadley, Mary
Hopkins, Allen
Hoyt, Mary
Hoyt, Walter
Hamilton, Alfred
Hobart, Elbridge
Hobart, Mrs. E.
Hood, F. P.
Holt, J. C.
Holt, Mrs. J. C.
Hall, Good
Hughes, Jacob
Jameson, Benj.
Jameson, Rufina
Johnson, Geo.
Jones, Helen
Jones, Arthur
Johnson, Avery
Johnson, A. B.
Johnson, Lydia
Johnson, Willard
Johnson, Otis
Jones, Alton
Jewell, Lucy
Johnson, Edmund
Jarvis, Frank
Kenney, A. W.
Kenney, Mary
King, James
Keyes, Geo.
Kenderick, Eliza
Kenderick, Geo.
Kenderick, John
Kittell, W. B.
Kidder, Harry
Kiley, Lawrence
Kimball, Susan
Kilburn, W. H.
Leighton, David
Leighton, C. E.
Leighton, Everett
Locke, John
Lothrop, Sarah
Leaf, John
Lull, Andrew
Lafond, J.
Lapure, Honore
Lafond, Stephen
Langley, Thomas
Laney, Levi
Lufkin, Thomas
Leach, Howard
Labonta, Israel
Labonta, John
Labonta, Israel, Jr.
Labonta, Geo.
Leaf, Phillip
Leaf, Joseph
Leaf, Frank
Lathrop, S. H.
Lathrop, Fred
Lathrop, Harry
Morgan, Herbert
Martin, Donald
McKellips, Harold
McKellips, Morton
Moore, E. W.
Morgan, B. A.
Morse, W. T.
Morse, Byron
Morse, Geo.
McClarty, A. J.
Morse, Mary
Muzzey, C. W.
Merrill, Nancy
Morgan, Ella
Melvin, J. P.
Melvin, Abraham
Melvin, Geo.
Martin, Oscar
Martin, Eugene
Martin, Albert
Mudgett, Geo.
Mudgett, Everett
Mudgett, Ezra
Mudgett, Herbert
Marshall, Abbie
Murphy, John
Muzzey, O. F.
Morse, F. H.
Mitchell, Chas.
Mitchell, Frank
Myers, John
McLain, Caleb
Mudgett, Ezra
Melvin, John
Marsh, B. F.
Mayo, Joseph
Mayo, Mrs.
Moore, C. D.
Marshall, W. H.
Marshall, Geo.
Marshall, Alfred
Nichols, S. O.
Nichols, H. R.
Nichols, W. H. V.

Nichols, Wm. H.
Nichols, J. H.
Nichols, Arthur
Nichols, Hiram
Nichols, Matilda
Nichols, James F.
Nichols, Mary
Nichols, Chas.
Nichols, W. B.
Nichols, Celinda
Nichols, E. B.
Norris, Geo.
Osborne, Lindley
Osborne, Chas.
Osborne, Alfred
Osborne, Abbie
Osborne, Jane
Osborne, Jessie
Osborne, Samuel
Osborne, Edgar
Osborne, Daniel
Oliver, Robert
Parsons
Paige, Edward
Paige, Alfred
Paige, Caroline
Paige, Clarence
Paige, Nathan
Paige, Alonzo
Philbrick, J. B.
Philbrick, Romeyn
Philbrick, Andrew
Purington, C. F.
Purington, Delano
Peaslee, H. F.
Peaslee, Susan
Peaslee, Eldridge
Peaslee, Lorenzo
Peaslee, Nathan
Peaslee, Harlan
Peaslee, Carlton
Poor, A. B.
Prichard, Geo.
Prichard, Mrs. G.
Peaslee, E. F.
Peaslee, M. R.
Paige, Eben
Philbrick, Frank
Philbrick, Hiram
Philbrick, Moses
Paige, LuCina
Peaslee, Chas.
Purington, J. A.
Rogers, J. R.
Rogers, Phoebe
Rowell, Geo. G.
Reade, Henry
Rowell, Geo. H.
Richards, Frank
Richards, Frank, Jr.
Richards, Isaac
Rice, David
Richardson, J. M.
Roy, Francis
Sawyer, Elizabeth
Sawyer, Oliver
Sawyer, Lindley
Sawyer, Phillip
Sawyer, Bert O.
Sawyer, Allen
Saltmarsh, Jona
Simons, Geo.
Simons, Frank
Simons, Joseph
Simons, Morton
Simons, Geo. F.
Smith, Edgar
Smith, Herman
Sleeper, Wm.
Stone, Phinetta
Simons, Minot
Simons, Will
Sleeper, A. L.
Stoning, A. J.
Simons, James
Simons, Harrison
Simons, Harry
Sawyer, O. D.
Smith, C. O.
Smith, Mary
Schollard, Richard
Spooner, Gilbert
Spalding, Elizabeth
Stevens, L. Eugene
Silver, James
Straw, Seth W.
Straw, Ed
Straw, R. E. & F. H.
Sargent, Lovilla
Sargent, Moses
Smith, R. A.
Smith, Edwin
Tuttle, Carlos
Tenney, Ed
Tenney, Fred
Tenney, Abigail
Thorndike, C. H.
Thurston, P. B.
Thompson, S. Ellis
Thorpe, Isaac
Tucker, Frank
Tucker, Sarah
Tiffany, Caroline
Trainer, Jack
Thorpe, Chas.
Thorpe, Hannah
Tewksbury, D.
Tewksbury, John
Towns, Will
Veino, Enos
Veino, Hibbar
Veino, E. J.
Thayer, Cynthia
Townes, Lewis
Townes, Etta
Townes, Edd
Taro, Fred
Vitty, Wm.
Whittle, J. P.
Whittle, J. W.
Whittle, Amelia
Woods, Amos
Wilson, Wm.
Wilson, Clark
Wilson, Harris
Wallace, Sarah
Watkins, F. S.
Woodbury, D. P.
Woodbury, W. H.
Woodbury, John
Woodbury, M. F.
Waterman, Albert
Waterman, Ellen
Waterman, Geo.
Wyman, Geo.
Whittaker, Fred
Whittle, J. A.
Wilson, James
Wilson, Daniel
Wilson, Herbert
Wilson, Daniel
Wilson, John
Wilson, James Y.
Wilson, Hugh
Wood, Will
Wood, Maynard
Watts, Fred
Warren, Alonzo
Webb, Benj.
Waldo, Fred
Wyman, Hannah
Woodbury, Geo. M.
Woodbury, Stephen
Woodbury, Nancy
Worthley, Eleanor
White, John
Walker, Isaac
Wilson, Dennis
Wilson, Walter
Wilson, Welcome
Watkins, Geo.

NO. DIVISION
TAX PAYERS IN 1932
Adams, Hattie
Adams, Wm.
Attwood, Fred R.
Bennett, Chas.
Breed, Edward T.
Buckley, Joseph T.
Buckley, Florence
Buckley, Frank T.
Buckley, Arlene

Bruce, Roy
Bruce, Mrs. Roy
Batchelder, Leona
Barrows, Albert T.
Barrows, Etta
Barrows, Edward H.
Barrows, Carrie
Brown, Edward
Breed, Mrs. Frank
Breed, Frank
Babkirk, James
Babkirk, Mrs. James
Babkirk, Mrs. James Jr.
Bradbury, C. A.
Bartlett, W. S.
Brown, W. G.
Brown, Mary
Baker, John
Baker, Vera
Byers, Eldon
Breed, Mabel
Brown, David
Brown, Mark
Bailey, Arthur D.
Clement, L. D.
Clement, Belle
Cram, Mildred
Cram, Herbert
Chase, Samuel
Chase, Louise
Chase, Chester
Chase, Gertrude
Crawford, L. D.
Crawford, Mrs. L. D.
Chase, Norman
Chase, Mildred
Chase, Susie
Chase, Fred
Clement, Fred
Clement, Lillian
Chapin, A. P.
Clement, Moses
Clement, Della
Colburn, Clinton
Colburn, Mary
Clark, Chas.
Colburn, W. C.
Cornor, John
Clark, Grace
Chase, Horace
Colburn, Fred
Colburn, Annie
Colburn, Chester
Colburn, Margaret
Cram, Harris
Cram, Lillian
Chase, Fred
Chase, Alma
Crosby, Annie
Collins, H. L.
Colburn, Frank
Colburn, Grace
Collins, Herbert
Colby, Martin
Colby, Ruth
Colby, Mary
Colburn, Wendall
Drewry, Christina
Drewry, John
Drewry, Phillip
Drewry, Inez
Drewry, Reginald
Drewry, C. Leighton
Drewry, Eunice
Dodge, Nellie
Dodge, Geo.
Dodge, Kenneth
Dow, Harry
Dow, Gladys
Drewry, Ruth
Drewry, Richard
Davis, Harry
Davis, Pauline
Downing, Frank
Downing, Sadie
Downing, Emma
Downing, Herbert
Davis, Freeman
Davis, Frank
Davis, Bessie
Davis, Burnham
Davis, Reita
Dow, John
Dow, Jessie
Dow, Marjorie
Dow, Fred
Dow, Nellie
Dow, Archie
Dow, Maude
Duxbury, Herbert
Duxbury, Belle
Dow, Eliza
Emerson, John
Emerson, Mary
Emerson, Earl
Emerson, Helen
Emerson, Geo.
Emerson, Grace
Eaton, Frank
Eaton, Marianna
Flanders, Edd
Flanders, Josephine
Flanders, Harold
Flanders, Irene
Farr, Lindley
Flanders, Franklin
Flanders, Florence
Flanders, Mabel
Flanders, T. W.
Flanders, Lena
Flanders, Russell
Flanders, Geneva
Fuller, John F.
Fuller, Ada
Foote, Leonard
Foot, Ellie
Fisk, Harold
Fisk, Mrs. Harold
Gunn, Blanche
Gunn, Bernard
Gunn, J. Louis
Gregg, Ruth
Gove, Howard
Gove, Blanche
Grilbert, Chas.
Gross, Carroll
George, Stanford
Gunn, Muriel
Gunn, Geo.
Gunn, Hazel
Gunn, Mary
Gove, Dana
Gove, Florence
Gregg, Chas.
Gregg, Bertha
Gregg, Hazel
Gregg, Guy
Gelinas, Peter
Gelinas, Margaret
Gallagher, W. H.
Gallagher, Bernice
Hall, Wilford
Hall, Vivian
Hollis, Esther
Hollis, Reginald
Hight, Gerald
Hadley, Minnie
Hadley, Wm.
Hadley, Bertram
Hood, Geo.
Hood, Mrs. Geo.
Hood, Vernice
Hutchins, Eva
Hanson, Melvena
Hadlock, E. S.
Hadlock, May
Hahn, John
Hahn, Mrs. John
Hadley, Lucy
Hadley, Ruth
Hadley, Geo.
Ilsley, L. C.
Ilsley, Mildred
Jones, J. L.
Jones, Lillian
Jones, A. A.
Jones, Nellie
Jameson, Stella
Jesseman, Gerald
Jesseman, Mildred
Kenney, Maud
Lahey, Arthur
Lahey, Mary

Locke, John
Locke, Minnie
Locke, Duane
Locke, Herman
Lowe, James
Le Drew, Urban
Le Drew, Alicia
Le Drew, Grace
Le Drew, Donald
Leighton, C. H.
Leighton, Ella
Loveren, Mabel
Loveren, John F.
Loveren, John
Lafond, Joe
Langlan, H. W.
Langlan, Mrs. H. W.
Lafond, W. E.
Lafond, Nellie
Leggett, Eva
McClenning, Edward
McClenning, Mrs. E.
Moody, Lepha
Moody, Oscar
Moody, Eleanor
Moody, Haven
Moody, Dorothy
Morrison, Deane
Morrison, Isadore
Morrison, Stanley
Marston, Leon
Marston, Flossie
Moulton, David
Moulton, H. Gertrude
Martin, Donald
Morse, Aura
Mooney, Harold
Mooney, Jennie
Moody, Chester
Moody, Mrs. C. A.
Nichols, Geo.
Nichols, Mrs. G. H.
Nichols, Sarah
Nichols, Henry
Nichols, James
Nichols, A. J.
Nichols, Ruth
Nichols, Geo. C.
Nichols, Alfred
Osborne, Alfred
Osborne, Gertrude
Osborne, Henry
Osborne, Irene
Osborne, Winslow
Putman, Don
Putman, Anna
Philbrick, R. A.
Purington, Marion
Purington, Elsie
Purington, Chas.
Purington, Ned
Purington, Georgia
Purington, Ellen
Purington, Clifford
Purington, Roger
Purington, Edith
Paige, Ida
Paige, Ernest
Paige, Ralph
Paige, Venena
Paige, Miriam
Patenaude, Wm.
Patenaude, Ruby
Patenaude, Ruth
Peaslee, M. Leon
Peaslee, Mabel
Purington, Clara
Furington, Grace
Philbrick, Harry
Philbrick, Ethel
Peaslee, Frank
Peaslee, Minnie
Peaslee, Arthur
Peaslee, Doreda
Peaslee, Clarence
Peaslee, Arnold
Parsons, Howard
Pomeroy, Ira
Pomeroy, Catherine
Purington, Gerald
Quackenbush, Thomas
Reade, Leon
Reade, Julia
Reade, Henry
Reade, Geo.
Reade, Alice
Richardson, Sarah
Rice, Arthur
Russell, Gordon
Russell, Marion
Sawyer, Emma
Sawyer, Moses H.
Sawyer, Carrie
Stone, Phinetta
Summers, Ruth
Simons, Dorothy
Simons, J. Minot
Simons, Jason
Simons, Wm.
Simons, Morton
Simons, Eva
Sawyer, Frank
Sawyer, Verna
Sawyer, Daniel
Sawyer, B. O.
Sawyer, George
Sawyer, Eva
Shatney, Leila
Smith, Elsie
Smith, Walter
Smith, Mrs. W.
Smith, E. G.
Slack, Edith
Slack, Geo.
Spaulding, Allen
Spalding, Bernice
Smart, Harold
Smart, Ruth
Strickland, Francis
Strickland, Agnes
Thorndike, Chas.
Thorndike, Ida
Timson, Albert
Thompson, S. E.
Thompson, Ella
Turner, Louis
Turner, Edith
Turner, Joseph
Turner, Carrie
Turner, Frances
Tompson, H. E.
Tompson, Ruby
Tompson, R. G.
Tompson, Mildred
Tucker, Sarah
Tucker, Frank
Tenney, Fred
Tenney, Mabel
Tenney, W. D.
Tiereny, Fannie
Tiereny, J. F.
Trombley, Joseph
Trombley, Mabel
Varney, L. D.
Waterman, Geo.
Waterman, Luna
Waterman, Gladys
Waterman, Elmore
Whitaker, John
Whitaker, Gertrude
Whitaker, David
Wood, Sarah
Wood, H. T.
Wood, Wiefred
White, Winnie
Woodbury, Abbie
Woodbury, Myron
Woodbury, Maud
Woodbury, John
Wilson, Walter
Wilson, Welcome
Weeks, Addison
Weeks, Anna

So. Division

Archibald, Albert
Archibald, Mary
Aston, James
Aston, Lucy
Brach, Agnes
Brach, John
Berry, James
Berry, Mrs. James

Blanchette, Peter
Blanchette, Mary
Belgrove, Oline
Belgrove, Fred
Bartlett, Jennie
Bartlett, Perley
Barnes, Geo.
Barnes, Marion
Bartlett, John
Buxton, Elliot
Buxton, Flora
Buxton, Harold
Buxton, Lelia
Blanchette, Arthur
Brent, Nathaniel
Bouchard, Harold
Bouchard, Albert
Bailey, Alice
Blood, Fred
Bixby, G. H.
Butler, Wm.
Butler, Addie
Collins, John
Collins, Emily
Corliss, Frank
Chancy, Clarence
Chancy, Ralph
Chancy, Fred
Cleveland, Fred
Cleveland, Carrie
Cram, Frank
Cram, Guy
Cram, Marion
Clark, John
Currier, E. W.
Dearborn, Roscoe
Dearborn, Belle
Dearborn, Carlisle
Dearborn, Myrtie
Dearborn, Denton
Dearborn, Helen
Dearborn, Doris
Dearborn, Malcolm
Dearborn, E. H.
Dearborn, Julia
Dodge, Geo.
Dodge, C. L.
Dodge, Alice
Dearborn, Forrest
Davis, C. F.
Eastman, G. F.
Eastman, T. J.
Eastman, Ruby
Eastman, C. F.
Eastman, Ethel
Eastman, Mabel
Eastman, A. D.
Eastman, Hazel
Eastman, F. S.
Eastman, Addie
Eastman, Isora
Eastman, G. H.
Eastman, Myrtie
Eastman, Scott
Eastman, Mildred
Eastman, Frank L.
Edmands, Ralph
Edmands, Albert
Edmands, Jennie
Ellsworth, Cleves
Ellsworth, Vilona
Ellsworth, John R.
Foote, Allen
Farmer, A. S.
Farmer, Theresa
Farmer, Dorothea
Farmer, Vivian
Favor, Almond
Follansbee, A. C.
Follansbee, C. A.
French, Iola
French, Harry
French, Mrs. H.
George, Chas.
Gershal, Wm.
Gershal, Annie
Grant, H. E.
Grant, Jessie
Grant, Leon
Grant, Mildred
Grant, Maurice
Grant, Lillian
Garbardine, Dorothy
Hills, J. L.
Hills, Armena
Hesseldon, Walter
Hazeen, Ralph
Hartnett, Cornelius
Hartnett, Grace
Hooper, Peter
Hooper, Catherine
Hall, Benj.
Holmes, Annie
Holmes, Ernest
Holden, Eddie
Holden, Lissa
Haskin, Annie
Houle, Jos.
Houle, Mary
Hoffman, Edwin
Hoffman, Eva
Jacobs, Alice
Jacobs, Mabel
Jobin, Mrs. John
Justin, W. L.
Kendrick, Ralph
Kendrick, Shirley
Kendrick, Ida
Kendall, Mary
Kidder, Frank
Lunt, Robert, Jr.
Lapalm, Honore
Lapalm, Mary
Lewis, Bertha
Lewis, Frank
Mahmot, Riza
Mahmot, Helen
Moody, Lester
Moody, Beatrice
Meuschke, Alfred
Meuschke, Mrs. Alf.
Madlack, Harry
Mitchell, Frank
Mitchell, Helen
Mitchell, Chas.
Mitchell, Hattie
MacDonald, August
MacDonald, Nettie
Meyers, Elizabeth
Martin, Oscar
Murphy, Frank
Morse, Letitia
Murphy, Archie
Morse, Frank
Morse, Alice
Norris, Geo.
Norris, Meada
Nichols, Wm.
Nichols, H. D.
Osborne, Gordon
Osborne, Ruby
Perkins, Ralph
Perkins, Josephine
Parker, Wm.
Parker, Mrs. Mary
Philbrick, Amos
Philbrick, Hazel
Philbrick, R. A.
Philbrick, Alice
Philbrick, Ren
Philbrick, Millie
Porter, Gordon
Porter, Arline
Powers, Julia
Powers, Loren
Richards, John
Richards, Edith
Rice, Arthur
Rice, Fannie
Rice, Geo.
Rice, Peter
Rice, Ella
Rice, David
Rice, Eva
Rice, Henry
Rice, Leon
Rice, David
Rice, Lewis
Rice, Lucy
Riley, John
Riley, Isabel
Stevens, L. E.
Stevens, Anna

Stevens, C. E.
Stevens, Agnes
Stevens, James
Stevens, Annie
Simons, Adah
Spooner, Gilbert
Spooner, Etta
Sawyer, Emma
Sawyer, Allen
Sawyer, Florence
Sawyer, Herbert
Strong, Chas.
Smith, Clayton
Smith, Aldone
Smith, Mary
Thorp, C. A.
Taylor, Wm.
Taylor, Grace
Taylor, Robert
Taylor, Rose
Taylor, Edgar
Taylor, Mrs. Edgar
Towne, Carroll
Walsh, John
Walsh, Katherine
Wilson, Eliza
Wilson, Guy
Wilson, Eva
Wilson, J. L.
Wilson, Marianna
Wilson, Clinton
Wilson, Herbert
Woodbury, Geo.
Woodbury, Elvira
Watt, Leon
Watt, Theo
Waldo, Fred
Waldo, Carrie
Wood, Chas.
Wood, Lou
Wood, Maynard
Wood, Cora
Wood, Thos.
Wood, Gertrude
Wood, Loyd
Wood, Edna
Whitney, Mary
Whitney, Leslie
Webber, Oscar
Webber, Roasalie

East. Div.
Avery, W. E.
Archibald, Albert
Bates, Chas.
Barnard, Roland
Barnard, Dorothy
Barnard, E. B.
Barnard, Alice
Bean, Sidney
Bean, Louise
Beane, Ellen
Bean, Lorenzo
Bowie, Bernice
Bowie, Bradford
Boynton, H. G.
Boynton, Jennie
Boynton, Guy
Boynton, Leona
Boynton, Jesse
Boynton, Marguerite
Boynton, John
Boynton, Ruby
Bowen, Chas.
Bowen, Esther
Burroughs, Susan
Bancker, Edward
Bancker, Esther
Bolieo, Nathan
Black, C. A. & E. C.
Burbeck, Nini
Burbeck, L. V.
Blanchard, W. R.
Blanchard, Phillis
Blanchard, C. E.
Burleigh, Ruth
Cilley, Alfred
Clough, Lucy
Clough, Geo.
Clough, Susan
Clough, Henry
Cutting, Geo.
Cutting, Florence
Carter, Bernice
Chandler, Harold
Chandler, Carrie
Clark, J. W.
Clark, Mabel
Chagrousulis, Spiros
Chagrousulis, Visilike
Clifford, Chas.
Clancy, Josephine
Carter, Chas.
Colby, C. H.
Dwinnels, Frank
Dwinnels, Ina
Dwinnels, John
Dwinnels, Maurice
Dwinnels, Geo.
Daniels, Geo.
Daniels, Lottie
Dixon, Daris
Dunbar, Maurice
Dunbar, Myraetta
Darres, Dilvert
Darres, Delma
Derby, Walter
Derby, Arlene
Devinger, Richard
Devinger, Florence
Davis, Melvin
Davis, Mrs. Melvin
Eagon, Margeret
Eaton, Guy
Eaton, Dorris
Eaton, F. W.
Eaton, Nellie
Eaton, Lizzie
Eaton, Thomas
Eaton, Sadie
Eaton, Blanche
Eaton, Geo.
Eaton, Vilia
Eaton, Frank
Eaton, Chas. E.
Eaton, Jennie
Eaton, Chas. D.
Eaton, Eva
Emerson, Thomas
Emerson, Ruth
Emmons, Wm.
Emmons, Charlotte
Edwards, Oliver
Emerson, John
Elvert, Clara
Fisher, Georgiana
Fisk, Chas.
Favor, Wm.
Favor, Clara
Favor, John
Forsaithe, Marion
Favor, Leon
Follansbee, H. O.
Follansbee, Nellie
Flanders, T. W.
Fottler, Robert
Fottler, Louise
Fottler, L. E.
Fottler, Stedman
Felch, Harold
Felch, Jennie
Felch, Asa
Gregg, Emma
Gilman, Perley
Gilman, Alice
Gilman, I. R.
Gilman, Frank
Gilman, Hazel
Gregg, Edward
Giles, Wm.
George, Elwin
Graves, John
Gavin, James
Green, Cora
Green, Norris M.
Green, Norris G.
Glines, Violet
George, Chas.
George, C. A.
Humphrey, Sadie
Humphrey, Charlotte
Humphrey, Maurice
Holibinko, Annie

Holibinko, John
Holibinko, John, Jr.
Hadley, Mary
Holmes, Lucy
Holmes, Henry
Hodge, Grace
Hall, Clarence
Hamel, James
Hamel, Mary
Hamel, Geo.
Hardy, Elwin
Hardy, Marion
Hall, Clarence E.
Hall, Goldie
Hall, Marion
Hatfield, Joseph
Hodgman, Harry
Hodgman, Ella
Hodgman, Geo.
Hodgman, Eva
Hoyt, Rosetta
Harvey, J. Geo.
Harvey, Laura
Hayford, Geo.
Hackett, Chas.
Hill, Mrs. Chas.
Hahn, W. A.
Ineson, Edith
Ineson, John
Ineson, Chas.
Johnson, LeRoy
Johnson, Gladys
Johnson, E. N.
Johnson, Clara
Johnson, A. B.
Jones, Fred
Jenness, Frank
Keddy, Mary
Keddy, Walter
LaBonta, Israel
LaBonta, Geo.
LaBonta, Cora
LaBonta, Pearl
Leach, Howard
Leach, Ethel
Leach, Frances
Lufkin, P. H.
Lufkin, Nellie
LeHeroux, Doris
Leeds, Clarence E.
Leeds, Jessie
Leeds, Alden
Leeds, Amelia
Legge, John
Legge, Cora
Legg, B. W.
Legge, Hannah
Legge, Hannah
Legge, Ralph
Melanson, Fred
Marshall, Sarah
Marshall, A. H.
Melvin, Stanley
Martin, Ernest
Martin, Jennie
Malfet, Grace
Malfet, Joseph
Muzzey, Fred
Muzzey, Elsa
Marshall, Martha
Nichols, Celinda
Nichols, Alfred G.
Peabody, Winnifred
Peaslee, Olive
Purington, Eulalia
Purington, Fred
Provencher, Marie
Pihl, Arthur
Pihl, Christine
Phelps, Bernard
Phelps, Alice
Perrigo, Lyle
Quinn, Henry
Quinn, Sadie
Richardson, J. M.
Richardson, Parker
Richardson, Mary
Reade, Roy
Reade, Olive
Reade, Arthur
Reade, Rena
Rowell, Channing
Richards, Leonard
Richards, Marjorie
Rowell, Violet
Rowell, Carroll
Straw, F. H.
Sawyer, Chas.
Shelvey, Michael
Sargent, Bryan
Straw, Emma
Still, Clarence
Still, Ethel
Smith, Mary
Simson, Wm.
Townes, Ralph
Townes, Julia
Tilden, Mrs. A. M.
Tilden, Roseland
Taro, Fred
Van de Bogart, Roy
Van de Bogart, Kathryn
Wilson, Stella
Wilson, Walter
Wilson, Clara
Wilson, John
White, Willard
White, Olive
Welch, Richard
Wood, Vernon
Wood, Elsie
Wilson, W. F.
Wallace, Eva

1950 Inventory North Division — Resident

Adams, Marion
Adams, William J.
Avery, Clarence
Avery, Hazel
Bailey, Arthur
Bailey, Edith
Bancker, Howard
Bancker, Emma
Batchelder, Leona
Bennett, Charles F.
Blaisdell, Jennie
Brennan, Walter P. J.
Brennan, Virginia
Brown, Charles W.
Brown, Barbara
Brown, Edward E.
Bruce, Roy M.
Bruce, Jeanette
Campbell, Peter
Campbell, George, Sr., and Laura
Campbell, George, Jr.
Campbell, Jeanette
Carter, Percy
Carter, Helen
Chagrosulis, Charles
Chagrosulis, Opal
Chaplin, A. B.
Chase, Melvin
Chase, Samuel D.
Chase, Louise G.
Chase, Arthur S.
Chase, Olive
Chase, Howard
Chase, Norman E.
Chase, Mildred
Chase, Everett
Chase, Betty
Chase, Fred D.
Chase, Alma
Clapp, William
Clapp, Nellie R.
Clark, Grace
Clark, Harry
Clark, Phoebe
Clement, Moses N.
Clement, Della C.
Clement, Robert
Clement, Elinor
Colburn, Clinton N.
Colburn, Mary
Colburn, Chester W.
Colburn, Margaret
Colburn, Alden
Colburn, Elizabeth
Colburn, Brennan
Colburn, Doris

Colburn, Edgar F.
Colburn, Marjorie
Colburn, Wendell
Colburn, Rosamond
Colburn, Leroy W.
Colburn, Viola
Colburn, Robert
Colburn, Mrs. Robert
Connell, John
Connell & Vintener
Cram, Herbert
Cram, Mildred
Crosby, George
Crosby, Lena
Curtis, David
Davis, Frank E.
Davis, Bessie
Davis, Frank E., Jr.
Davis, Audrey
Davis, Burnham
Davis, Reita
Davis, Ernest
Dearborn, Forrest
Dearborn, Sylvia
Dean, Gladys
Delaney, Joseph
Delaney, Elsie E.
Derbyshire, James
Dobbs, Thomas
Dodge, George E.
Dodge, Adrianna
Dodge, Kenneth
Dodge, Rose
Dow, Archie C.
Dow, Maude
Dow, Harry L.
Downing, Frank
Downing, Sadie
Drewry, Philip R.
Drewry, Reginald P.
Drewry, Helen
Drewry, C. Leighton
Drewry, Eunice
Dumm, B. Alfred
Dumm, Paul J.
Dumm, Emily
Dumm, Dorothy
Dumm, Warren
Duxbury, Herbert S.
Duxbury, Belle
Duxbury, Herbert, Jr.
Duxbury, Isabelle
Dwinnells, George
Dwinnells, Hilda
Dwinnells, Maurice
Dwinnells, Beatrice
Dwinnells, Priscilla
Eaton, Marianna
Eaton, David
Emerson, Earl
Emerson, Helen
Emerson, Thomas
Evans, Charles and Ruth
Farwell, George
Farwell, Thelma
Fisher, Henry and Henrietta
Fiske, Harold
Fiske, Edith
Fiske, Mary
Flanders, Harold
Flanders, Irene
Flanders, Ruth
Flanders, Franklin
Flanders, Florence
Flanders, Theo W.
Flanders, Lena
Foote, Leonard D.
Foote, Ellie
Fottler, Stedman
Fottler, Mabel
French, Chester W. and Grace
French, Chester W., Jr.
Freeman, Price
Freeman, Mary Lou
Fuller, John F.
Fuller, Ada
Fuller, John A.
Fuller, Muriel
Gaffney, Joseph
Gaffney, Frances
Gallagher, William H.
Gallagher, Bernice
Gallagher, Edward
Gelinas, Peter
George, Clarence
Gelinas, Margaret
Gilbert, Charles C.
Gilbert, Bessie
Gove, Blanche E.
Gregg, Bertha C.
Gregg, Charles C.
Gregg, Guy H.
Gregg, Hazel
Gregg, Leon
Gunn, Clayton H.
Gunn, Edith
Gunn, George N.
Gunn, Hazel
Gunn, Blanche E.
Hadley, Lucy A.
Hadley, Leon D.
Hadley, Nettie
Hadley, Robert
Hadley, Esthermary
Hadley, Emma (heirs)
Hadley, Bertram
Hadley, Doris
Hadlock, Mae I.
Hahn, John
Haines, Louis D.
Haines, Mildred
Hall, Wiford S.
Hall, Donald
Hall, Winona
Hamel, William
Hamel, Della
Hamel, Alvin
Hanson, Bernice
Hazen, Ralph
Hazen, Ruth
Hesslien, Eva and Sylvia J.
Hight, Gerald H.
Hight, Esther
Hodgman, Walter
Hodgman, Ruth
Hollis, Reginald G.
Hollis, Esther
Hollis, Lester G.
Hutchins, Percy
Hutchins, Emily G.
Jesseman, Gerald
Jesseman, Mildred
Johonett, Beatrice
Kamp, Wilbur W., Sr.
Kamp, Lois
Kamp, Wilbur W., Jr.
Kamp, Clara
Ketcham, Edward
Ketcham, Georgia
Lacose, Grace
Lafond, Herman
Lafond, Ruth
Lahey, Arthur and Althea
Lahey, Wilfred E.
Lahey, Ruth
Langlan, Henry W.
Locke, Minnie
Locke, Herman D.
Locke, Duane H.
London, Edward J.
London, Mildred
Malfet, Joseph
Marshall, Edward
Marshall, Eunice
McGrath, Donald
McGrath, Frances
McLean, Charles W.
McLean, Jessie
McLean, Ian
McLean, Beverly
Moody, Elinor
Moody, Haven
Moineau, Rose
Moineau, Gene
Morgan, Elizabeth
Morse, Walter
Morse, Katherine
Morton, Ralph M.
Moulton, Gertrude
Mt. William Lodge I.O.O.F.
Nason, Bernard
Nason, Mrs. Bernard

Nichols, Albert J.
Nichols, Ruth
Nichols, George C.
Nichols, Lois
Nichols, Henry P.
Nichols, Doris
Nichols, James G.
Nolan, Frederick
Nolan, Patricia I.
Olmstead, Clayton
Olmstead, Gertrude
Osborne, Henry T.
Osborne, Barbara S.
Osborne, Alfred
Paige, Lawrence
Paige, Sylvia
Paige, Ernest A.
Paige, Ida B.
Parsons, Howard
Parsons, Alice
Patenaude, Ruby
Patenaude, William
Peaslee, George
Peaslee, Ellen
Peaslee, Arnold T.
Peaslee, Virginia
Peaslee, Minnie T.
Philbrick, Charles
Philbrick, Katherine
Philbrick, R. and M.
Prescott, Sarah
Purington, Guy
Purington, Elsie
Purington, Elizabeth
Purington, Ellen
Purington, Ellen and Grace
Purington, Gerald
Purington, Eva
Purington, Roger
Purington, Edith
Reade, Olive
Reade, Roy N.
Reade, Rena
Reade, Leon S.
Reade, Julia
Reade, Albert
Reade, John
Reade, Olive
Reade, George C.
Reade, Alice
Reade, Kenneth
Rhodenizer, Chester and Etta
Rice, Arthur W.
Rice, Evelyn
Richards, John
Richards, Edith
Richards, John, Jr.
Robert, Olive
Russell, Marion
Russell, Gordon
Sanderson, Archie
Sawyer, Edward
Sawyer, Daniel A.
Sawyer, Paula
Sawyer, Frank N.
Sawyer, Verna
Sawyer, George C.
Sawyer, Eva
Sawyer, Frederick
Simons, Dorothy
Slack, George M.
Slack, Ruth
Smith, Elsie
Smith, Florence
Smith, Walter
Smith, E. Frances
Stafford, Charles H.
Stafford, Hazel
Stevens, Dwight
Stevens, Ruth
Strong, Maurice and Elsie
Swanberg, Catherine
Summers, Yale
Tenney, Wilder D.
Tenney, Iola
Thomas, Harold E.
Thomson, Ruby
Thomson, William
Thorndike, Charles W.
Tierney, John F.
Tierney, Fannie
Tiffany, Henry
Tiffany, Cleone
Trombley, Joseph
Trombley, Mabel
Travor, Gordon A.
Travor, Katheryne
Tucker, Ethel
Turner, Louis Q.
Turner, Edith
Turner, Walter
Wade, Arthur
Wade, Emma
Walker, Edward
Walker, Alice P.
Wallenstien, Crandall
Wallenstien, Carol
Walenko, Ruth M.
Warren, Thelma
Waterman, George A.
Waterman, Luna M.
Waterman, Gladys E.
Waterman, Elmore R.
Waterman, S. Lucille
Weeks, Anna
Weeks, Addison
Welch, Richard
Welch, Marion
Whitemore, Leroy
Williams, Oscar
Winslow, Jeweline
Winslow, John
Wood, Loyd N., Jr.
Wood, Irene
Wood, Norman
Wood, Margaret
Whittaker, David
Wheldon, William
Wheldon, Susie
Wheldon, William H.
Wheldon, Florence
Whittaker, John
Whittaker, Gertrude

1950 Inventory South Division — Resident

Andrew, Gale H.
Andrew, Francis J.
Annis, Mary
Archibald, Mary
Aston, James G.
Belgrove, Fred and Oline
Biron, Arthur G. and Patricia M.
Blanchette, Arthur
Blanchette, Henry Isaac
Blanchette, Evelyn
Blanchette, Lavelle (Pete)
Bockus, Earl M.
Bockus, Margery N.
Bockus, Forrest G.
Bockus, Beatrice
Boecherer, A. Carl
Boecherer, Margaret
Bokman, Frank
Bokman, Margaret
Bolton, Francis A. and Margaret P.
Bouchard, Harold M.
Bouchard, Beatrice
Bruyneel, Theresa
Bruyneel, August
Bruyneel, Hilda
Butler, Bertha
Butler, William
Butler, Addie M.
Buxton, Harold E.
Buxton, Leila C.
Buxton, George E.
Butz, Lloyd
Chagrosulis, Spiro
Chancey, Clarence I.
Chancey, Fred S.
Chancey, Lionel J.
Chancey, Ralph H.
Chase, Norman E. and Mildred G.
Cleveland, Carrie
Coleman, Russell
Corliss, Frank
Cram, William F.
Cram, Roberta

Cram, Marion
Cuddihee, James
Cuddihee, Emma C.
Currier, Clarence S.
Davis, C. Freeman
Davis, Ernest
Davis, Esther
Davis, Robert E.
Davis, Ann C.
Dearborn, Carlisle
Dearborn, Malcolm
Dearborn, Roland B.
Dearborn, Helen
Dearborn, Donald
Dearborn, E. H.
Dearborn, Earle R.
Dearborn, Forrest
Dearborn, Roscoe
Dearborn, George W.
DeBardeleben, John I. and Pearl R.
Derbyshire, James and Christena H.
Dow, Harry
Dow, Gladys
Damasiotis or
Dumas, Nicholas D.
Durgin, Hermon A.
Eastman, Arthur D. and Hazel B.
Eastman, Addie (heirs)
Eastman, Chas. F.
Eastman, Ethel B.
Eastman, Scott F.
Eastman, Dorothy
Eastman, John H.
Eastman, Margaret
Eastman, Thomas J. and Ruby B.
Eastman, Thos. J.
Eastman, Robert A.
Edmunds, Albert W.
Edmunds, Lizzie
Edmunds, Ralph W.
Edmunds, R. Leroy
Edmunds, Alice
Ernst, Edward H. and Marion C.
Farmer, Albert S.
Farmer, Rita H.
Favor, Almon B.
Flanders, Alfred A. and Nettie B.
Flanders, Franklin
Follansbee, C. A.
Follansbee, Annie
Fosher, Gordon C. and Madeline I.
French, Harry E. and Edith M.
French, Elton
French, Donald
Gendron, Henry J. B. and Grace B.
Gill, Francis L. H.
Govin, Robert E. and Esther H.
Goershel, Anna M.
Goudy, William O.
Goudy, Mabell
Grant, Leon H. and Mildred J.
Haines, Mildred
Hall, George E.
Hall, Mildred E.
Hall, Ruel D.
Hall, Clara E.
Hampton, Marion G.
Hand, Walter
Hand, Mildred
Harkins, Daniel R.
Harris, Edward
Hartlet, Walter F.
Hartlet, Helen B.
Hazzard, Edwin and Mabel
Hitchin, Harry S. and Marguerite E.
Hitchin, Warren H.
Holden, Walter A.
Holden, Richard N.
Holmes, Anne E. K.
Holmes, Ray
Holmes, Annette B.
Holobinko, John J.
Holt, William R.
Holt, Rachel L.
Hood, Ralph B.
Hooper, Peter I.
Hooper, Jessie
Jacobs, Mabelle C.
Kendrick, Ralph
Kendrick, Shirley
Kendrick, Elizabeth
Kendrick, Rachel
Kendrick, George G.
Kolenski, Mike
Kolenski, Louise
Lapalm, Honore
Lapalm, Mary
Lewis, Donald F. and Ann G.
Lesard, Arthur and Eveline
Looke, Duane
Lunt, Robert S.
Lunt, Sarah F.
Lunt, Francesca B.
MacMillian, William T.
Martin, Robert
Martin, Verna
Mahan, Joseph A.
McGlenen, Rev. E. W.
McGlenen, Irene
Melvin, Stanley
Merrill, Charles L. and Edith
Merrill, George L.
Merrill, Evelyn
Mitchell, Helen O.
Moineau, Ruth F.
Moody, Haven E.
Moody, Dorothy
Moody, Beatrice
Morse, Margaret B.
Mudge, Leonard L.
Mudge, Eunice S.
Murphy, Frank
Nelson, Stanley and Doris
Nichols, Robert
Nichols, Roberta M.
Nichols, Forrest E.
Nichols, Edith M.
Nichols, Harry
Osborne, Gordon B.
Palmer, Charlie H. and Hazel L.
Palmer, Horace W.
Palmer, Phyllis B.
Paradis, Paul
Travers, Marjorie R.
Paschall, Charles H. and Ann P.
Pease, Rose
Perkins, Ralph R.
Perkins, Josephine
Perkins, Evelyn
Perkins, Richards H.
Philbrick, Ames F.
Philbrick, Hazel L.
Pierson, Wilma M. and Eastman, Thomas J.
Pierson, Bror A.
Porter, Gordon W.
Porter, J. Arline
Powers, Loren
Powers, Julia
Putnam, Don L. and Anna E.
Regan, Charles and Leila
Rice, George
Rice, Fanny
Rice, Leon A.
Rice, Olive
Rice, Dorothy
Rice, Henry L.
Rice, Genevieve
Rice, Virginia
Rice, Robert H.
Rice, Marguerite R.
Rice, Lewis, Sr.
Rice, Lucy
Rice, John
Rice, Lewis H.
Rice, Helen I.

Rice, Arthur
Rice, Frances
Roach, Ernest N. and Grace A.
Rogers, Raymond L. and Phyllis F.
Rowell, Harold F.
Rowell, Abbie D.
Sanford, Edgar
Sargent, Bryan
Sargent, Ruby
Sawyer, Herbert
Sawyer, Florence
Selmer, George E. and Edith M.
Shatney, Elizabeth
Silver, James
Silver, Marion
Silver, John
Silver, Maydoro
Smith, Clayton
Smith, Aldene
Smith, Roland G.
Spaulding, James W. and Spaulding, Dorothy W. and Wilber, Sarah M.
Stevens, Charles O.
Stevens, Margaret
Stevens, Harry E. and Gertrude A.
Stevens, James E.
Stevens, Emma B.
Stevens, L. E.
Stevens, William and Beatrice
Stevens, William
Stewart, Robert
Stein, Benjamin
Stein, Mary Lou
Straw, Allston A.
Straw, Evdora B.
Straw, Oscar A.
Straw, Alice
Sullivan, John J. and Patricia A.
Swanburg, Vin R.
Swanburg, Cathrine M.
Talbot, Lavrent
Taylor, Robert
Taylor, Rose
Taylor, Pauline
Taylor, Leon H.
Taylor, Edgar
Thorp, Guy B. and Maude H.
Travers, Marjorie R.
Turner, Edith A.
Walsh, John
Walsh, Martha J.
Warren, Leon
Warren, Mildred
Warren, Elvin M.
Webber, Oscar
Webber, Ethel M.
Welch, George
Whitney, Frederic T.
Whittaker, John
Williams, Walter S.
Williams, Vesta E.
Wilson, Clinton H.
Wilson, Erwin Guy
Wilson, Eva
Wilson, Woodrow F.
Wilson, Virginia B.
Wilson, Franklin H., Sr.
Wilson, Nina M.
Wilson, Franklin H., Jr.
Wilson, Elizabeth
Wilson, Rodman W.
Wilson, Evangeline M.
Wilson, Leon M. and E. Vera
Whitford, Edwin C. and Kraemer, Raymond P.
Whitford, Elsie R.
Wood, Charles R.
Wood, Lou
Wood, Murray C.
Wood, Hazel J.
Wood, Wallace W.
Wood, Jean

Inventory of Taxable Property — 1950 Inventory East Division — Resident

Archibald, Mary
Bailey, Frank E.
Bailey, Rose A.
Bancker, Edward
Bancker, Esther
Banks, Raymond
Banks, Ann
Bean, Loronza F.
Bean, Beatrice
Bean, Sidney E.
Bean, Louise F.
Billodean, Ernest
Black, Clarina
Blake, Arthur J.
Blake, Doris
Bolico, Nathan
Bollivar, Arthur
Bowie, Stanley
Bowie, James
Bowie, Doris
Bowie, Wilfred
Bowie, Bernice
Boynton, Guy
Boynton, Jennie
Boynton, Ruby
Boynton, Russell
Braun, Joseph
Braun, Alma
Brennan, Walter
Brown, Edith F.
Brown, Fred H.
Burbeck, Nina I.
Burnham, Carol
Burnham, Virginia
Bussell, Samuel
Bussell, Isadore
Carter, Charles F.
Carter, Godfrey
Chabot, George
Chabot, June
Chagrosulis, Spiras
Chagrosulis, Jennie
Chandler, Harold
Chandler, Carrie
Clark, J. Wilbert
Clough, Henry B.
Clough Reservation
Colby, Dorthal E.
Colby, William E.
Colby, Daniel
Collins, James V.
Connell, John H.
Darres, Dilvert
Darres, Delma E.
Darres, Gertrude E.
Davis, Harry N.
Davis, Pauline
Dwinnells, John
Dwinnells, Edna
Eaton, Lawrence
Eaton, Daniel
Eaton, Guy E.
Eaton, Doris D.
Eaton, George J.
Eaton, Charles D.
Eaton, Eva S.
Eaton, Frank E.
Edmiston, Arthur
Edmiston, Vitella
Emerson, Thomas
Favor, Leon
Felch, Jennie
Felch, Harold W.
Finch, Harguerite
Fisher, Floyd
Fisher, Hazel
Forsaith, Marion C.
Fottler, Lorraine E.
Fottler, Elizabeth J.
Gilman, Gerald
Gilman, Frank
Gilman, Alice
Gilman, Kenneth
Gilman, William
Gilman, Francis
Gilman, Hazel
Gilman, I. Ray
Gilman, Perley S.

Gilman, Leo
Gilmore, R. Harold
Goodwin, Etta
Gordon, Lawrence
Gordon, Thelma C.
Gunn, Clayton
Hadley, Leon
Haines, Mildred
Hall, Clarence C.
Hall, Goldie
Hall, Harold O.
Hall, Elizabeth L.
Hall, Edith
Hamel, Walter C.
Hamel, Mabel
Harradon, Eunice
Hayden, Edmund
Heino, David
Heino, Elizabeth
Heino, William
Heino, Dorothy
Heino, August and Elmer
Heino, August and Howard
Heino, Lena
Hoyt, Delia
Hoyt, Thelma C.
Ilsley, Lewis C.
Ilsley & Sons
Ilsley, Allen
Ilsley, Winifred
Ilsley, Mildred
Ineson, Howard
Ineson, Dorothy
Irvine, C. G.
Johnson, Ray J.
Johnson, Dulcie
Johnson, Gladys
Johnson, Leroy W.
Johnson, Carroll
Johnson, Dorothy
Johnson, George
Johnson, Janet
Jones, Fred C.
Jones, Ella
Jones, Arthur
Jones, Dorothy
Keddy, Walter A.
Knox, Robert L.
Knox, Barbara A.
Knox, Walter B., Jr.
Krumins, Uldis
Labier, Harold
Labier, Ellen S.
Ladd, Robert S.
Ladd, Priscilla C.
Lamie, Harry L.
Laroche, Edward
Laroche, Adelle
Lasdin, Herta
Leach, Howard
Leach, Hazel
Leeds, Jessie
Leeds, Clarence E.
Leeds, Alden W.
Leeds, Amelia
Legge, J. Hardy
Legge, R. Clyde
Lowe, Chester
Lowe, Wilfreda
Malfet, Joseph
Malfet, Grace
Meatty, Eugene
Merrill, Charles
Moineau, Doris
Moody, Mrs. E. B.
Moore, John D.
Moore, John D., Jr.
Moore, Marion W.
Munroe, George, Sr.
Munro, Nine I.
Munro, George, Jr.
Muzzey, Elisa
McGrath, John F.
McGrath, Marisa
McLean, Ian and Jessie F.
McLean, Charles W.
Needham, Louise
Nelson, Stanley
Nichols, Alfred
Nichols, Ruth
Oquist, Alfred
Oquist, Agnes R.
Peary, Walter A.
Peary, Rose M.
Peaslee, Leon
Peaslee, Minnie T.
Peaslee, Arthur
Perrigo, Lyle
Perrigo, Nellie
Phelps, Bernard, Sr.
Phelps, Alice
Phelps, Bernard, Jr.
Pihl, Arthur S.
Pihl, Christine
Quackenbush, Sadie
Quackenbush, Thomas
Ramsey, Earle F.
Reade, Charles and Anita
Reed, Royden E.
Reed, Marie L.
Rose, Charles F.
Rose, Charlotte
Rowell, Channing
Russ, Daniel C.
Russell, Clarence
Sadler, Roland
Sadler, Leola
Sanford, Edgar
Sanford, Vera
Shatney, Arnold
Snow, Arthur
Snow, Kate
Still, Clarence S.
Still, Ethel
Stokes, Elizabeth S.
Stokes, William J.
Terrio, Robert
Terrio, Ruth
Thibodeau, Peter
Thibodeau, Dora
Titus, Irene
Todd, Charles
Townes, Earl
Townes, Ralph E.
Townes, Julia
Trojano, Henry A. and Margarette
Turney, Louis A.
Van de Bogart, Ray
Van de Bogart, Emma
Weston, Eleanor
White, Olive F.
White, Willard L.
Whittier, Fred
Whittier, Gertrude
Wilson, John J.
Wilson, Clara
Wilson, Walter H.
Wood, Vernon
Wood, Elsie M.
Wood, Vincent

CHAPTER XIX

THE WARS SINCE 1888

Spanish American War

This brief but important conflict was triggered by an explosion that destroyed the U. S. battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, in the evening of February 15, 1898. More than 250 sailors died in the blast. The American people generally jumped to the conclusion that the Spaniards had planted a bomb in the ship's ammunition magazine. It is reported that Theodore Roosevelt expressed the feeling of most Americans when he wrote:

"The Maine was sunk by an act of dirty treachery on the part of the Spaniards, I believe; though we shall never find out definitely, and officially, it will go down as an accident." Following weeks of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Spain (during which time the Spanish Government gave in to some of our demands), on April 1, 1898 President McKinley sent a war message to the Congress. He recommended war because conditions in Cuba were a constant danger to the peace of the United States.

On April 19, Congress demanded that Spain get out of Cuba. When Spain refused Congress declared war. On the same day, Congress recognized the independence of Cuba and promised that the United States would not try to control the island following the departure of the Spaniards.

Records show that only one person from Weare served in the armed forces of the United States during this war. He was John A. Whittle, who later became a physician and removed to Rochester, New York.

World War I

World War I stemmed from the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria on June 28, 1914 by a Servian named Gavrilo Princip, a young Bosnian student. This event took place during the Archduke's visit to the City of Serajevo in Servia. The threat of war

had been brewing for many months prior to this event and so Austria backed up by Germany hurriedly declared war on her little neighbor Servia on July 28, 1914. There followed in close order a series of events in Europe that caused Germany to enter the war. She declared war on Russia and France. It was then clear that Germany's aim was to conquer not only the countries of Europe but those of the Western World as well. Great Britain allied with France and Belgium for mutual protection, being cognizant of the aims of Imperial Germany to conquer all countries of the world which would result in autocracy throttling democracy, entered the war on August 4, 1914.

For nearly three years after Great Britain entered the war, the United States suffered the loss of many merchant and passenger ships on the high seas by German submarines. During this period of time it became obvious that our country could not keep out of the struggle, and so on April 6, 1917 the Congress of the United States by Joint resolution formally declared war on the Imperial German Government.

The brilliant and effective part that the sons of America played in this conflict is recorded on the pages of history.

The termination of hostilities on November 11th, 1918 revealed that only one boy from Weare died in the service of his country. He was George A. Philbrick whose home was in the south part of the town.

Citizens of Weare who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during this War were:

James A. Babkirk, Jr.
Harley J. Boynton
Edward E. Brown
Ernest Boynton
Philip Blanchette
Lawrence A. Burbeck
Joseph E. Bosquin
Edward C. Clark
Fred D. Chase
Moses H. Clement
Harold Chandler
John Drewry
Archie C. Dow
Guy E. Eaton
Thomas F. Edwards
Charles F. Evans
Thomas C. Emerson
George H. Emerson
Russell B. Flanders
William C. Fountain
Maurice J. Grant
Charles C. Gregg
Reginald G. Hollis
George H. Hamel
Earl R. Hadley
Tracy Hopkins
Ralph Hazen
Ralph Jenkins
Andrew Jenkins
Jesse W. Johnson
Charles H. Merrill
Charles J. McCormish
Fred A. Nichols
Alfred G. Nichols
George A. Philbrick
Harry F. Richard
Lewis Rice
Elkanah Rice
Daniel A. Sawyer
Frank N. Sawyer

Webster L. Simons
Elwin G. Smith
Louis O. Turner
George E. Welch
Clinton H. Wilson

World War II

For the second time during the 20th century the United States had become involved in a Global War.

In the spring of 1940 Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France were conquered by Germany and throughout the remainder of that year Great Britain's situation was so desperate that many expected her collapse early in the ensuing year. Fortunately, however, the Axis Powers turned East in the early spring of 1941 to conquer Greece and to attack Russia.

There is every reason to believe that when France was overcome President Roosevelt became convinced the United States must fight beside Great Britain, while the latter was still an active belligerent, or later sustain the fight alone as the last democratic stronghold in a Nazi Germany world. Never, however, had our country been less prepared for war, both psychologically and physically. Isolationism was a dominant philosophy through the land, and the armed forces were weak and consequently unready.

The United States not only had to become an active participant in democracy's fight as quickly as possible, but a people completely United in support of the war effort had to be brought into the arena. Only a cataclysmic happening could move Congress to enact a declaration of war. That happening occurred on December 7, 1941 when the Japanese Air Force attacked our Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor Territory of Hawaii, and various U. S. air fields in the Hawaiian Island group. United States personnel casualties in that surprise attack were 3303 killed and 1272 wounded. The Congress immediately declared war not only upon the Imperial Government of Japan but upon the Axis Powers of Europe as well.

Men from Weare who served in this war, many of whom served in the Asiatic, Pacific, European and African theatres of operations were:

Edward Adams
Robert Adams
William Adams
Charles Allen

Richard Beesmer
Margaret Ballam
Gilbert Bockus
Harold Bouchard
Howard Bowen
Howard Bowie
James Bowie
Stanley Bowie
Gordon Boynton
Russell Boynton
Wilmer Boynton
Chester Brasch
Walter Brennan
Henry Brown
Carrol Burnham
Donald Buxton
George Buxton

Godfrey Carter

Charles Chagrasulis
Starvro Shagrasulis
Stephen Chagrasulis
Arthur Chase
Howard Chase
Everett Chase
Richard Clement
Robert Clement
Alden Colburn
Brennan Colburn
Wendell Colburn
Frank Corliss
William Cram

Forest Dearborn
Curtis Dearborn
Earl Dearborn
George Dearborn
Malcolm Dearborn
Roland Dearborn
Reginald Drewry
Paul Drew
Richard Dumm
Warren Dumm
Maurice Dwinnells

Robert Eastman
Wilma Eastman
Daniel Eaton
David Eaton
Leslie Eaton
Winburn Eaton

Albert Farmer
Robert Fisk
William Fisk
Harold F. Flanders
Russell Flanders, Jr.
Chester French, Jr.

Florence Gelinas
Leo Gillman
Gerald Gilman
Kenneth Gilman
William Gilman
Leon Gregg
Clayton Gunn

Aubrey Hampton
Otto Heino
Laura Hodgman
Walter Hodgman
Edward Holden
Richard Holden
Walter Holden
George Hollis
Carl Hoyt
Isaac Hoyt

Howard Ineson

Carroll Johnson
Ray Johnson
Wesley Johnson
Donald Jutras
James Jutras

Leslie Knox
Walter Knox, Jr.

Amos Lafond
George Lafond
Herman Lafond
Stephen Lafond
William Lafond, Jr.
Walter Lahey
Ernest Lawes
Norman Leeds
Robert Leggett
Leo L'Heureux

Jaffer Mahmot
Ian McLean
Gene Moineau
Wayne Moody
Walter Morse
Frank Murphy
George Murray
Earl Muzzey

Robert Nelson
George Nichols

Gordon Osborn
William Parker

Richard Perkins
Robert Phelps
Richard Pihl
Laurence Porter
Roy Purington
John Putnam

John Reade
Arthur Rice
Leon Rice
Lewis Rice, Jr.
Robert Rice
Calvin Robinson
Channing Rowell
Harold Rowell
Clarence Russell
Gordon Russell
Oliver Ryan

Edward Sawyer
Frederick Sawyer
Frank N. Sawyer
Arnold Shatney
Frederick Simonds
Donald Smith
Harold Smith
Paul Smith
Robert Smith
Roland Smith
Charles Stevens
Charles Still
Yale Summers

Edward Terrio
Donald Thomson
William Thomson
John Tierney
Henry Tiffany
Earl Townes
Walter Turner

Carl Van de Bogart
David Van de Bogart
Leo Vogelin

George Welch
Ray Wheldon

Perley Willis
Franklin Wilson, Jr.
Rodman Wilson
Woodrow Wilson
John Winslow
Leslie Wood
Lloyd Wood, Jr.
Murray Wood
Wallace Wood
Vernon Wood
Vincent Wood

The Korean Conflict

Following the end of World War II our former ally, the Soviet Union of Russia, was eager to exploit the possibilities for economic, political and military influence over the Southern Korean peninsula that had been freed from Japanese control by our victory over Japan.

In the early morning hours of June 25, 1950 when the North Koreans aided and abetted by Russia, launched their powerful offensive against the Republic of Korea, the attention of the entire world was suddenly focused upon that little, mountainous Asiatic Nation. Since the Republic of Korea was not a member of the United Nations (that came into being following World War II), the United States Government immediately brought the aggression to the attention of the United Nations Security Council, branding the assault by the hostile forces as a breach of peace, an act of aggression and a clear threat to international peace and security.

The action taken by the United Nations, committed United States armed forces, together with forces of many other Nations members of the United Nations organization, excepting the Soviet Union of Russia, to the defense of Korea. Because of the fact that The United States had more men involved in that conflict, than did other Nations, our casualties were much greater. Over 30,000 of our troops were killed and wounded on the mountain sides and rice paddies in Korea in a military action that United States had hoped would result in the stopping of Soviet Russia's expansion in that part of the world.

Men from Weare who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Korean Conflict were:

Gordon Brown
Melvin Chase
Stephen Chagrasulis
Reginald Drewy
Glendon Drewry
Fred Drewry
Roger Eastman
Chester French, Jr.
Edward Gallagher
Donald Gregg
Philip Gregg
David Kolenski
Albert Kolenski
Walter Knox, Jr.
Eugene McGilvary
Almon Meatty
Arthur Wade
Charles Perkins
Edgar Rice
John Richards
Frederick Sawyer
Benjamin Stein, Jr.
Lanny Van de Bogart
Raymond Van de Bogart
Kenneth Wall

CHAPTER XX

CHASE PARK AND LAKE HORACE

Lake Horace and the town-owned picnic, boating and swimming area Chase Park, offer one of the finest recreational locations in southern New Hampshire.

History of the development of the lake and park goes back to the turn of the century and the need for extensive waterpower to turn the wheels of industry along the Piscataquog River. During dry seasons the natural flow of the river was often inadequate and the Public Service Company and water-powered industries were desirous of a storage dam someplace on the river. Just how, or by whom the site of the Weare Dam was chosen is not clear but interest in such a project was evident by 1910. A committee, or organization, known as the Weare Improvement and Reservoir Association was formed consisting of the town Selectmen and citizens of the town interested in bringing new industry within the town limits. This group discussed the dam project with the Public Service Company which apparently resulted in Article 10 of the Town Warrant in 1911. This Article read as follows: To see how much money the town will vote to raise towards the construction of a reservoir to be located above the so-called Box Shop Pond . . .

The town voted to raise 10,000 dollars and the Public Service Company agreed to contribute 20,000 dollars.

Considerable opposition developed over the project. Many home owners along the river in North Weare and East Weare were apprehensive of the danger of flood in case the dam should fail at some future date. However the benefit to local industry and the possibility of attracting new manufacturers such as "a mill employing 200 hands at North Weare, one of 200 hands at Riverdale," swayed enough voters in 1912 to reject an article in the warrant "to rescind the vote passed at the town meeting held March 14, 1911 to raise 10,000 dollars towards the construction of a reservoir . . ." By this time 2000 dollars had been raised by taxes and 8000 dollars borrowed. This was supplemented by

an additional sum raised by public subscription of 100 dollars a share. These shares were purchased by public spirited individuals hopeful of great benefits to the town of Weare.

By 1913 a thirty foot dam, situated about two miles north of Chase Village, was completed which held back a reservoir of water over two miles long. The Public Service Company controlled the flow of water from this storage. Large factories and rapid growth of the villages on the Piscataquog did not materialize. Several small woodworking shops were constructed which prospered until sometime after World War I.

In 1938 the fears of the skeptics of earlier years came true. Heavy hurricane rains flooded the earth dam at Deering which in turn burst through the Weare dam flooding the villages below.

Following this disaster a new dam of stronger design was constructed. This project was financed by the State of New Hampshire. The Public Service Company relinquished all control and the new reservoir was under the supervision of the Water Resources Board and henceforth was to be used for recreational purposes only. This resulted in a beautiful lake, with the water maintained at a constant level for the Town of Weare.

A natural sandy beach on the edge of the field owned by Horace O. Chase became a favorite swimming spot for the townspeople. To assure their pleasure in years to come Mr. Chase deeded this point of land to the town on May 4, 1940 for a Public Recreational Area. The spot exceeded all expectations in popularity and in 1941 the town purchased the adjoining field to develop a picnic area and parking places.

At this town meeting it was voted to name this recreational area Chase Park, and to rename the Weare Reservoir to Lake Horace; both names in memory of the original owner.

A Quaker work camp consisting of about twenty young men and women became interested in the area and through the efforts of Rev. Wilbur Kamp, constructed a simple bathhouse and wharf in the summers of 1940 and 1941. The town paid for the materials.

As the popularity of the lake increased, a committee to work with the Selectmen to manage the Park became necessary and at the Town Meeting in 1953 Marion Chase Russell, granddaughter of Horace O. Chase, was appointed chairman of a committee to administer the affairs of Chase Park. Among those serving with Mrs. Russell on this committee since that time have been Hardy Legge, Chester Colburn, Albert Farmer, Gerald Hight, Gordon Travor and Leon Taylor.

A modest fee was charged out-of-town people for the use of the

facilities of the park and townspeople were offered a seasonal ticket for a dollar which admitted the entire family. The arrangement has provided funds for extensive improvements including two new bath houses, a refreshment building, picnic tables, a launching ramp for boats and other facilities comparable to state operated parks.

George Waterman acted as the first park Custodian and was succeeded by Roy N. Bruce. The custodian collects parking fees and generally supervises the area.

Lake shore lots were sold and by 1958 over seventy summer cottages had been built. Residents of Manchester, Goffstown, Henniker, as well as Weare people were attracted to the lake because of its clean waters and natural beauty. Water skiing and boating in addition to swimming and fishing drew many visitors.

Colburn's Cottages; log cabins built and operated by Chester W. Colburn, could be rented at the upper end of the lake and neat gray cottages owned by Thomas J. Eastman were available near the dam. These places drew many visitors from surrounded states.

By 1958 Horace Lake was considered one of the finest swimming areas in southern New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XXI

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES

Introduction

Seventy years of highway and bridge history can be told best, it seems, by following the account titles in the town reports. Summer roads, winter roads, bridges, street lights, railings, watering troughs, sidewalks, and Wheel Law abatements are some of the general headings, with the State activities included as they occurred. For many years some of the most important information on highways and bridges was included in a miscellaneous account called "Incidentals."

For brevity, the New Hampshire Highway Department is referred to throughout as "the State." The information from which the following was written came from town reports of seventy years, family diaries and letters, clippings from the Weare Sentinel, and from the memories of many "old timers." There will be errors and omissions without a doubt.

Summer Roads and State Roads

Road construction, until the State Aid law was passed in 1905, was done with a minimum of equipment and material and a great deal of man and ox labor. The town bought two or three pair or yoke of oxen each year, selling those purchased previously as they "wore out." These oxen worked on both summer and winter roads. Between 1896 and 1907 oxen must have been hired, for there were none bought in those years.

The town had purchased two road machines in 1885, a horse drawn grader or scraper, and in 1894 bought another for $217. No other improvements in road equipment or construction were made until 1906.

The State Aid law, passed in January 1905, was a step on the part of the New Hampshire Legislature to enable the towns to build better roads and roads suitable for automobiles which by this time were obviously here to stay.

In 1905, apparently, Weare voters either were not convinced of the fact, or were unwilling to assume the new expense, and voted not to accept the provisions of the act, for in 1906 Article 10 dealt with rescinding the 1905 vote and Article 11 sought to appropriate money to enable the town to receive State Aid. $1,261.34 was expended on State highway work in 1906.

D. P. Woodbury noted in his diary on October 13, 1906, "Road Machinery came.", on Oct. 19, "Machinery at work on State road.", and on Nov. 6, "I rode down over the new highway."

This was the first piece of State road in Weare and extended from North Weare station westerly to the present Odd Fellows building. The stone crusher for this work is said to have been located in the field southwesterly of the station, and into it went most of the stone walls in North Weare village. Ox drawn carts or drags hauled the stones to the crusher and the crushed rock back to the highway where it was rolled to make the compacted base over which gravel, or "grade", was spread, watered in with the sprinkling cart, and rolled again. The resulting road was a "dirt" or gravel surface over a compacted stone base.

In the illustrations is one of six yoke of oxen drawing the sprinkler, the front of which is visible at the right of the picture. This was taken when the section of road was built at the Center around 1907 or 1908.

The crusher, roller, sprinkler and other State road machinery may have been delivered on approval by the Good Roads Machinery Co. in 1906, because the article to buy this equipment does not appear until the 1907 warrant. In 1908 an article in regard to "buying the crushing outfit" was voted.

During the year Feb. 15, 1907 to Feb. 15, 1908, under Incidentals are payments to the B. & M. R. R. for freight on the crusher and roller, and to the Good Roads Co. of $130.75 for the pump and hose (to fill the sprinkler), $635 for the sprinkler and roller, and $664.15 which may have been a down payment on the crusher if bought, and rental if not. The "balance" on the crusher of $1,400 was paid in 1908, another Incidental.

The town at this time resumed buying oxen, five to eight pair each year at about $250 a pair, a practice which then continued until 1918, at which time a policy of hiring oxen as well as horses was adopted.

In the twenty years following the purchase of the State Road Machinery, many sections of highway were constructed with it in various parts of the town, chiefly through the villages. As these sections were built, the crusher with its coal fired engine was moved to a con-

venient location and into it went the old stone walls near the village streets. The State Aid roads in South Weare, built in the early 1920s, were probably the last on which part of the town's State Road Machinery was used.

The crusher stood unused near Mt. William Pond for several years before it was sold for $125 in 1930. Construction methods changed and an all gravel base took the place of crushed rock.

The decade from 1920 to 1930 was the second period of change in road construction and maintenance in Weare. The word "auto" had appeared first in the town report for 1910. The road machine bought in 1921 was "two horse", and the first vote to hire "motor trucks" for highway work was in 1923. Plowing winter roads was tried first in 1926. Horses and oxen gave way to trucks and tractors.

Covering the gravel surfaced roads with tar, or "black top", began about 1924. At that town meeting $3,500 was appropriated to resurface the State roads with tar, and in 1925 the town bought Tarvia from the State. The road that is now Route 114 was probably the first section treated, for in 1924 the town of New Boston paid Weare for "taring road", probably the section connecting Weare with Goffstown.

Twenty years of piecemeal State Aid road work still left unimproved stretches even on present Route 114. In 1926, the Selectmen, in opposing a bus line to replace passenger train service, said that there were two miles of unimproved road between Chase Village and the Henniker line, and one and three-quarters between South Weare and the Center. Both sections they believed were unsafe for bus traffic. They were correct in this opinion.

Over Easter weekend in 1928, Easter was April 8, the mud at the height of land at Mt. William Pond was so deep that the road was practically impassable for two days, and a pair of horses stood by to pull out the cars of the few drivers who attempted to go through.

On the motion of Frank H. Peaslee in 1928, the town had voted to grade and tar the road from the end of the State Aid road in East Weare to the North Weare station, and to use the automobile tax permit money for this purpose. The following year, 1929, on Mr. Peaslee's motion, it was voted that the State Aid road be built by contract and the contract be at the approval of the State Highway Commissioner.

The State Aid road built in 1929 was the section, including the mud hole, between South Weare and the Center. This is said to have been the first State Aid road constructed under a contract in Weare.

Weare did not vote to build State Aid roads every year, and the

reports usually did not identify the section as they were voted. In 1929 an article to build the improved road from the Center to the Henniker line was defeated, but in 1930 and 1931 the town voted one third to the State's two thirds for this part of Route 114.

During the first few years of State Aid construction, special State Road agents were elected or appointed, but none were mentioned as such after 1912.

The town received money for State highway maintenance from the State from 1913 until 1933. When the Emergency Relief Unemployment and other Federal funds became available in the depression years of the 1930s, the maintenance payments stopped.

State Aid for Class V roads also began during the depression. The first payment was in 1930, when a total of $12,743.91 was paid by the State and spent by the town for Class V highways, State road maintenance and "legislative special" State Aid. The last seems to have been a State unemployment relief program which ended as Federal funds for the purpose became available.

These various payments overlapped by a few years, but in 1935 only E. R. U. and Class V was received, and the latter was expended as T. R. A., Town Roads Aid. Some years the T. R. A. was shown as gasoline tax received. This program replaced the State Aid plan of 1905, but unlike it, beginning about 1935, the use and spending of it has been administered by the State. The allotment is based on a formula in which the number of miles of Class V roads in town is a factor. The ratio of T. R. A. to town money was nearly 7 to 1 in 1958.

The flood of September 21, 1938, cost the town $10,537.18 for labor, express, truck and tractor work, logs, lumber and supplies in 1938. This was used in repairing roads and building temporary bridges. Another $1,500 was spent on this work in 1939. The section on Bridges gives more information on the effect of the flood on the highways.

The State repaired much of the road from Riverdale to North Weare in 1939 when it was used as a detour while the permanent bridges on Route 114 were under construction.

In the warrant for 1947, article 26 read as follows: To see if the Town will vote to accept a gift of $2,500.00, or more if necessary, from Harold V., Franklin, Edwin, and Howard R. Flanders, to be used to tar and surface the road running from Weare Center to Clinton Grove (approximately two miles), as a memorial to members of the Flanders family, deceased; said road to be dedicated and known as the Flanders Memorial Road, and to be maintained by the Town after completion.

The gift was accepted and the road built at a cost of $6,452.63, more than two and a half times the amount mentioned in the article. The town meeting of 1948, in a resolution offered by the Finance Committee, thanked these four brothers for their very generous gift to the town.

During the years of World War II, all road programs were greatly reduced, but a fund was set up for Post-War Projects on State Aid roads. At least a part of this money was used in 1949 and 1950 to reconstruct the road between Perkins' Corner and the Deering line, Route 149. Almost all of this same section had been improved in the 1930s by the W. P. A., the Works Progress Administration, one of the several Federal unemployment funds of the depression years. A large proportion of the Federal funds distributed in Weare was used for highway improvement projects.

The State in 1949 and 1950 built the new wider and heavier road from Riverdale to South Weare, part of a proposed relocation and reconstruction of Route 114. The road from the New Boston line to South Weare was also rebuilt by the State at about the same time.

In 1954 a fifteen year plan of road improvement was voted. This plan proposed the hardtopping with T. R. A. funds of the more heavily traveled or populated roads in all parts of town. A definite order was established, but in 1955 an attempt was made to stop work on a section already begun, and to start elsewhere. The moderator's statement to the 1956 meeting "that the State would put it (black road) where it wants it to before giving the money", is said to sum up the situation with regard to precedence in construction.

Since 1949 there have been several attempts to have the town lay out, construct and accept the road to the summer cottages on the easterly side of Lake Horace, beginning just below the dam, or to accept and maintain it as a summer road only. To date the town has not been willing to accept this added road expense and liability.

The town voted in 1899 to accept the Pillsbury Highway Bill. What the effect of this bill was, the writer does not know. The only apparent change in highway management in the following few years was the adoption of the system of electing a road agent for each of the three sections into which the town was divided, North, South and East.

The road agent system, which went into effect in 1902, took the place of the surveyors system, under which highway work was supervised by surveyors appointed by the selectmen. In 1945 the town voted to have only one road agent for the whole town, beginning in 1946.

The responsibility of the road agents has always been the mainte-

nance, improvement and winter care of the town roads, including the construction and maintenance of culverts, in their divisions. Major improvements in all divisions have been made with State Aid since 1906, or Federal Aid in the 1930s, T. R. A. since 1930.

As no new roads have been accepted in many years, there has been little, if any, new town road construction in any division.

Very few miles of highway have been legally abandoned in seventy years, and little of that since 1930. The Huntington Road, the southerly part of the Tobie Hill Road, the road to the Lyman Flanders house site in Lot 83, Range 3, and the "New Road" connecting with the Brown's Hill Road were abandoned long ago. Recent abandonments have been voted on short section of road cut off in straightening curves or corners in the course of State Road construction.

In 1958 there are twenty-one miles of State Road, maintained entirely by the State Highway Department. This includes Routes 114 and 149, and the newer 77 from New Boston to Dunbarton by way of Chase Village, and North and East Weare.

There are about twenty-two miles of T. R. A. black top road in 1958 and ninety miles of other town road. Most of the old State Aid road has been absorbed into the State Roads system, which is State controlled.

With the change to a single road agent, the town has increased its investment in road machinery. Highway equipment was valued at $21,000 in the 1958 Schedule of Town Property.

A map showing the highways and their construction was printed on the inside cover of the town report for 1949.

This story of the highways could have been told infinitely better by the late George A. Waterman who knew so much about them.

Winter Roads

The first great improvement in winter roads had no connection with automobiles. The snow roller was introduced in 1890 to make a smoother snow road for horse and ox drawn sleds and sleighs.

Weare bought two rollers, one is shown in the illustrations, in 1890 from Holt Bros. for $170. These were put into use for the first time on Dec. 29, 1890. They proved to be so satisfactory that in 1891 three more were purchased from C. H. Leighton, who was then making them in his shop on Leighton Hill. Three additional rollers were bought from Mr. Leighton in 1905, the price in 1891 was $65 each, $75 in 1905.

Winter roads, even after snow rollers were introduced, were

"broken" by driving oxen or steers hitched to sleds, often fitted with a wood or iron plow blade, through the new snow. After a path was broken, the rollers went through to smooth and pack the traveled way. Three pairs of steers, one or more pairs of oxen, were hitched to a set of sleds to break, and as many as three pairs of oxen or four pairs of horses were used on a roller.

Farmers broke the roads near their places or hired out to do other sections of road. They were paid from the Breaking or Winter Roads account.

This type of snow road was usable for automobiles as long as the car stayed on the pack roadbed, and the roadbed remained frozen. During spring thaws, however, snow roller roads made driving treacherous.

The severity of the winter may be judged by the comparative size of the Winter Road account.

1926 was the last winter of broken and rolled roads. A special town meeting was held on Feb. 20, 1926, to authorize the selectmen "to hire the road ploughed for motor traffic" from Riverdale to East Weare, North Weare and South Weare to the New Boston line, and to report the cost and their recommendations to the March town meeting. A snow ploughing demonstration was given on Gove's, or Slack's, Hill, pictured in the illustrations.

The advantage of plowing was apparent to the voters who raised $6,000 and authorized a committee to purchase equipment to keep the "main roads" open to automobile traffic. The committee bought the first Mead-Morrison tractor for $4,655. in 1926 and the plow for it in 1927 for $1,240.

In 1927 the selectmen were instructed to sell the rollers. There were seven in the 1921 inventory, but by 1927 all of the surrounding towns also had adopted plowing. There was no market for used snow rollers. $11.67 was realized on them in 1931.

A Fordson Tractor and snow plow was bought in 1928 for $3,400. This was probably sold when the second Mead-Morrison was bought in 1933. In 1934 there was a vote to use the tractors for winter roads only. The Mead-Morrison tractors were sold in 1940, four years after the town voted to hire winter roads plowed.

Plowing was extended to all roads soon after 1926. Two town plows could not possibly open all the roads within a reasonable time after each storm. Privately owned trucks were being hired in 1934, and prob-

ably earlier. The town voted in 1936 to hire plowing for winter roads, and has continued this practice.

A little gravel was purchased for winter roads in 1932 and '33, but chains were necessary car equipment for many years after plowing began. General sanding on the hills started in 1934 and '35. This was great improvement for motorists, but ruined the roads for the few who still used sleighs. It also put an end to coasting on the hills with either old double runners or steel runner sleds, an exciting but increasingly dangerous sport as winter traffic increased too.

A tremendous amount of snow was shoveled by hand during the depression years as part of the unemployment relief work.

The use of snow fencing has reduced drifting in the highways. 4,500 feet of fencing was bought in 1936, though labor on fencing is shown in the winter accounts in 1934, so, by implication, it had been in use since the early 1930s.

Sodium chloride was first shown in the highway accounts in 1943. Salt was bought in '45 and '46, but not until 1949 is chloride charged directly to Winter Roads. Thereafter, salt became a standard winter road maintenance item.

In 1958 the State plows the twenty-one miles of State Road, and the town pays for all other plowing in Weare.

Bridges

The first iron frame bridge in Weare was built in 1898. Before that time all bridges were constructed entirely of wood on stone abutments. A photograph of the wooden bridge at Rockland is included in the illustrations.

The wooden bridges across the river had solid board sides with a sloping cap board to protect the framing from the weather, while the smaller bridges were built with open railings.

Weare began replacing the major wooden bridges with iron in 1898, and iron with cement on steel in 1924. Only five of the old iron bridges are left, four over the river and the Dudley Brook bridge with its diamond lattice railings.

The total cost of each bridge cannot be figured from the town reports because, until 1925, all bridge expense for the year was shown in one account. The cost of the iron bridge frame was sometimes identified, as in the case of the Rockland bridge. The amount paid, however, probably did not include the stone abutments or the plank flooring which was bought locally. The bridge plank expense was high, for old bridges also had to be replaced frequently, and the plank used was 2

or 3 inch, layed flat. A later method of flooring was to lay 2 x 4s on edge, and while the town voted in 1924 "That all small bridges with iron stringers, when plank floors are worn out, to be replaced with concrete.", this did not prove to be practical in many instances. Many of the steel bridges as well as the old iron ones still have wood floors in 1958.

On the railing of each iron bridge was a cast iron plaque giving the date, the name of the contractors, the name of the builders and the names of the selectmen at the time of the purchase. All five of the surviving bridges are marked "The United Construction Co., Contractors, Albany, N. Y., American Bridge Co. of New York, Builders", and the dates are 1903, 1907, 1908 and two, 1909.

The flood and hurricane of September 21, 1938, destroyed, badly damaged or isolated every bridge over the Piscataquog in Weare. The cost of rebuilding and repairing was so great that the town could not possibly afford to reconstruct all of them. In the despair and discouragement of that fall, it was doubted if the non-essential, such as the one at Clement's and the Woodbury bridge, would ever be replaced.

The State of New Hampshire, however, made several million dollars available for hurricane and flood disaster repair work. Gordon W. Porter, who was then a selectman, is credited with having the sum allotted to Weare sufficient to repair or rebuild both the necessary and the non-essential bridges.

Following is a description and history of the bridges over the river beginning at the Deering line and going down stream.

#1. Bijah's Bridge was named for Abijah Johnson who, around 1850, owned the first farm to the east (L. 69, R. 5, H. 1), later known as the Illsley place, which was burned in June 1954.

Bijah's, one of the iron frame bridges, is dated 1909, which means that it was in use four years before the Weare Reservoir, renamed Lake Horace in 1941, was built. When the dam was constructed in 1913, the bridge and its approaches must have been raised and in 1921, the roadway and bridge structure were raised again "to allow flash boards to be put on the Weare Improvement and Reservoir Assn. dam, whereby water can be stored," to quote the town warrant.

In the flood of 1938, the water from the Deering Reservoir swept the bridge down stream. When it was put back in place, it was laid on cement abutments even higher than the stone ones had been after the rebuilding in '21.

#2. The first bridge below the dam, at Drewry's, was the last

wooden bridge left over the river in 1938. The present cement bridge was one of those built with State funds.

#3. Next below, at the foot of Paige's Hill, the site where the early settlers built the first road across the river in the north part of the town, was an iron frame bridge which was completely destroyed. This and the next down the river, #4, at Clement's, were replaced with the present cement bridges under the State program.

#5. The bridge on Route 114 at Chase Village, also swept away in '38, was the first iron frame bridge in Weare. The frame was bought from the Berlin Bridge Company in 1898 for $555. installed. It is shown in the illustrations.

Ben Chase made the first official iron bridge crossing by driving over it with his horse and the hay rack which he used to carry freight to and from the station.

On the morning of Sept. 24, 1938, a temporary foot bridge was completed at this site and the temporary highway bridge was open for travel on the first of October. Mammoth pines blown down by the hurricane at the Fred Morgan place at North Weare (L. 46, R. 6, H. 20) were drawn to the location for stringers and were planked over to make the bridge floor. As this was State Road there was no question that this would be replaced. The permanent bridge was built in the fall of 1939.

#6. The iron bridge on the Woodbury road was carried away and replaced in the fall of 1939 with the present steel I beam, wood floored structure on new cement abutments.

#7. The wooden bridge at North Weare village was replaced with iron around 1907. In the high water in March 1936 the stone foundations were somewhat undermined and weakened. On the day of the hurricane and flood, those who knew the condition of the abutments warned the people who persisted in standing on the bridge to watch the high water that it was unsafe. This bridge collapsed carrying four women to their deaths before the water from the broken Deering Reservoir reached Weare or the Weare dam went out. Ironically, each of the four women could have watched the entire flood in complete safety from their own homes.

As soon as the water began to recede on the following day, a breeches buoy was rigged across the river to carry food and messages, and the next day, the 23rd, a boat on a cable ferried passengers across just down stream from the road. During the following week two foot bridges were built, one at Franklin Flanders' flat and the other where the boat had been. A more permanent foot bridge was located just up

stream from the road. The 1939 town meeting voted to raise $700 for a temporary highway bridge which was constructed in May 1939 and opened with a jubilant celebration by some of the men about town. No such spirited welcome greeted the opening of the permanent State built bridge.

#8. Next down the river was the Rockland bridge. The wooden bridge shown in the illustrations was replaced in 1910 by an iron frame bridge for the frame of which the town paid $515. The road then ran down the east side of the river, as it does now, but at the intersection with Rockland Hill road there was a right angle turn onto the bridge. From the west end the road ran a few hundred feet up the hill to become the Buswell Road, or turned sharply left toward East Weare. A temporary log bridge was erected there in November 1938 and used until the State replaced it with the present steel frame on which is dated 1940, but was begun in the summer of 1939. The road was straightened and the new bridge set diagonally across the river.

At times there has been a bridge below Rockland to the land on the east side of the river. The Old History reports on page 664 that the town bought a farm in Lot 2, Range 5, "to get rid of building the bridge across the Piscataquog and then sold it to Lawrence Kiley with the condition that he should build his own bridge."

However, in 1944 the town voted $300 to build one to the so-called Kiley land, and when completed, it was to be turned over to John C. Wilson with the provisions that he keep gates and bars at the entrance and assume all liability. The cost of the Wilson bridge according to the town report actually exceeded the appropriation by $.40.

By 1957 the new bridge was unsafe, and a dynamite explosion on the night before the 4th ended its usefulness.

In 1924 the town voted to build a new bridge at Cutting's, or Peaslee's, #9. This was the first cement bridge in Weare. The style and the price were "left to the Selectmen." The total cost was nearly $6,000, and this was also the first bridge to be shown in a separate account in the town report. In 1938 the flood cracked the new bridge across the center and it collapsed into the river. A temporary bridge was used there also until the present cement bridge was built by the State.

On February 15, 1908, D. P. Woodbury wrote in his diary, "Water very high. Ice in river all piled up. Half Moon bridge went out." Whatever this bridge was at the time, it was replaced with iron and was the Half Moon Meadow bridge, #10, which remained in place in '38,

though the river washed out the road below it, making it useless until fill was brought in. In 1950 the town repaired it, but the State required a new wider cement bridge which it built in the summer of 1954. Weare's share of the cost was $7,000. The detour used during the construction, routing heavy traffic over Sugar Hill and the narrow dirt roads and unpaved Walker and Bog Hills was unbelievably bad.

Below Fessenden's the flood waters spread over the intervale, depositing sand and rock, washing away the highway and abandoned railroad bed. When the road was rebuilt, it was relocated along the north side of the valley, the iron bridge at Fessenden's, #11, was eliminated, and a new wood floored steel frame bridge, #12, built by the State to connect with the Barnard Hill road in place of the iron bridge near the East Weare depot location, where a temporary bridge had been used.

An iron bridge had been built at East Weare in 1902, possibly the Fessenden bridge, but the town report does not state which it was. The 1915 town meeting acted on a new bridge at "East Weare village", presumably the one at the depot, and if so, the cost seems to have been $1,052. The price of iron bridges was going up.

In 1903 there was an article in the warrant to see if the town would vote to set back the easterly abutment and build a longer bridge at Perry A. Eaton's. If this was the bridge frame for which the town appears to have paid $750, it was a good investment for in 1938, #13, the Favor bridge, formerly called the bridge at Perry Eaton's, was washed 300 feet down stream and left bottom side up, resting on its railings. It was pulled back onto the abutments by W. O. Mason at a cost of $200 and is in use in 1958, with the plaque dated 1903 still in place.

Next below it, the Emerson or Sargent bridge, #14, remained in position through the flood, though the road at each end had to be rebuilt. The Sargent bridge is dated 1907.

The little bridge, #15, west of Melvin's Corner at the foot of Murphy's Hill, was entirely bypassed by the flood waters which went through the fields to the east. At the time it was said to be the only bridge passable. It is dated 1908.

The last bridge is at Riverdale, once Oil Mills, #16. The temporary bridge to replace the iron one at this location was opened on October 22, 1938, and the State replaced it with cement at the same time that the other Route 114 bridge was built in the fall of 1939. During this construction, traffic was routed north via East and North Weare villages.

Fortunately, as soon as the hurricane blown trees and limbs were cut from the road, there was a way in and out of town to the south by way of the first road west of Riverdale and the bridge to Route 13 over the New Boston river, in which there had been high water, but no very destructive flooding.

The two narrow iron frame bridges over the brooks at the Tavern (Dearborn's), occasioned a disagreement between the town and the State as to whether they should be replaced by culverts or bridges, but in 1957 new type oval culverts were substituted for the bridges at a cost of $2,000 to the town.

Over the larger brooks such as the Peacock, the Otter or Cold Stream, and Meadow, are bridges built with plank flooring on steel I beams, guarded with iron pipe rails. On only one of these over the brooks mentioned was a plaque found in 1958. That one, over the Peacock, reads "1923 American Bridge Company, Builders", followed by the names of the 1923 selectmen.

One other bridge over the Peacock should be mentioned. That is the Perkins bridge and dam, built as a unit, of cement and steel, plank floored. The tablet on the railing on the pond side reads as follows: "1924 Presented to the Town of Weare by CHARLES G. PERKINS", and the names of the selectmen.

The proposed Everett dam will change the story of the bridges from Rockland down stream; the pretty Dudley Brook bridge, dated 1909, springs under the weight of snow plowing equipment. Bijah's now seems to have the longest life expectancy of all the old iron bridges in Weare.

Street Lights, etc.

Article 15, 1892: "To see if the town will vote to erect street lamps at the junction of the roads in the several villages in town, and to defray the expense of running the same." This must have been voted because there is no further mention of street lamps until the report of 1898 in which, under Incidentals, the cost of the following are listed: Step ladders, oil cans, oil, wicks, lamp posts, street lamps ($164.65), and labor for setting and lighting the lamps.

These street lights were kerosene lamps set in iron brackets on the tops of 8 foot posts, hence the need for step ladders. The lights were located at the street corners and near the stores and public buildings. The list of men paid to light the lamps each night and put them out each morning, shows that there were lights at the Center, South Weare,

the Tavern, Riverdale, and East Weare. There may also have been lights at Clinton Grove.

The voters living outside the villages, who received very little benefit from money spent, opposed the lights from the first, which perhaps explains the lapse of six years between the vote and the purchase.

This opposition is shown by Article 13 in 1899, the first town meeting after the installation, "To see what action the town will take in regard to discontinuing the use of the street lamps in the several parts of the town,". This article was not carried and in 1901 the ninth article sought to "extend the street lights from where they now are in North Weare Village to the foot of Baker's hill." Baker's is now called Paige's Hill. Any attempt to extend the lighted area was defeated, and although there was no article to discontinue the lamps, 1903 was the last year that the town paid for lighting.

For several years afterward, some citizens paid to have the lamps near their houses lighted, but eventually the posts rotted off and the street lamps disappeared.

In the early 1920s, the Riverdale Community Club raised money to pay for four electric street lights. Riverdale had electricity from Goffstown some years before the rest of the town. In 1930 the town assumed the expense of the lights at Riverdale and still pays for them.

The accounts, beginning in the report for 1919, for "Signal Lights", "Street Signals", and "Street Lights" were for traffic warning signals at dangerous corners, and sometimes construction warnings. These were either kerosene lights or lanterns, or bottle gas flashing signals. "Stop" signs did away with the need for the gas signal standards which were a traffic hazard in themselves.

Watering Troughs and the Wheel Law Abatement

Two other accounts related to highways were "Watering Troughs" and "Wheel Law Abatements."

Around 1900 the town was paying $3.00 a year each for the maintenance of about twenty watering troughs along the highways. These were usually large wooden boxlike troughs, or sometimes half barrels or hogsheads, set where water from a hillside spring could be piped to them. Maintenance consisted of cleaning out fallen leaves and keeping the trough sufficiently tight so that the water leaked out more slowly than it ran in. Ferns and mosses grew in the drip and overflow. Beside providing water for horses and oxen, there was usually a cup or glass on a stake beside the trough, and in the years when automobile radiators

often steamed and boiled, watering troughs were a great convenience to motorists. At a few places in town, the springs still run to the edge of the road. One of them on the road to Slab City from Paige's bridge, another on Route 149. Only three watering troughs were being maintained in 1937 and in 1938 the town voted to discontinue this time honored expense.

In the six years 1911 through 1916, the town granted Wheel Law abatements to several men who were drawing heavy loads with oxen or horses over town roads. $2.50 was the unit amount, probably per vehicle. The requirement was that the iron tire should be 4 inches or more in width. There is a difference of opinion, or memory, as to whether the abatement was made because the wide tire improved the dirt roads by its rolling action, or because the wider tire damaged the roads less.

The wide tire required a 4 inch felly, or wheel rim, so that it could not have been worth the abatement to change cart or "truck" wheels, or to use such heavy wheels in order to receive it. Perhaps that is why the Wheel Law Abatements were paid for such a short time.

Railings and Sidewalks

Railing and sidewalk accounts appeared through the years. For a long time railings were grouped with bridges because much of the railing was on bridge approaches. Miles of small iron pipe railing guarded "dangerous places" on the highways. When the Reservoir, Lake Horace, was built in 1913, the bill for railing the road beside it was $385.45.

Sidewalks were limited to small areas in the villages. There were short sections in North Weare and in 1914 in Riverdale.

1958

CHAPTER XXII

THE WEARE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The History of the Weare Volunteer Fire Department

There was very little fire protection in the town of Weare before 1926. What fire protection the citizens of Weare had, was the use of soda and acid extinguishers placed in various homes, places of business, such as stores and shops, located throughout the town.

At the town meeting in 1926 it was voted to purchase a fire truck that was to be housed at Weare Center. The hearse house adjacent to the town hall was remodeled into a fire station. A portable power pump with 500 feet of hose was purchased the next year, and after a few years, two more pumps were added. These pumps were housed at East Weare and South Weare. In 1933 a new chassis was purchased to carry the equipment that was on the old Model T. Truck.

The citizens of the town began to realize their fire protection was still very inadequate and there were many improvements to be made. There was no general alarm system; the truck driven by the first man to reach it; and as no one person was responsible for it, the gas tank might be full or nearly empty. The old but true saying prevailed that "What is everyone's business, is nobody's business", was well proven in this case.

In 1934 a pump and booster tank was purchased to be installed on the truck purchased in 1933. After the town had acquired the new equipment, the men in town began to realize the need of an organized fire company. This fault was remedied in 1934 when Charles F. Eastman, Gerald H. Hight, and Wilder D. Tenney as the leaders, gathered together a group of thirty-four men and organized the Weare Volunteer Fire Department. The officers were to be Chief, Deputy Chief, Clerk, and four companies of eight men each headed by a Captain and Lieutenant. Gerald Hight was elected Chief and is serving in this capacity at the time of this writing. Five fire wards were appointed to administer the fire department.

The equipment was located as follows: Weare Center Fire House housed a fire truck and the main equipment, namely, a large portable pump, 1850 feet of 1½ inch hose, a 135 gallon booster tank and power-take-off pump, ladders, shovels, backpumps and other tools. A siren was mounted on the library building. A small portable pump, 500 feet of hose and accessories was located at South and East Weare Stations.

The fire department has always held meetings once a month. Each company is required to hold several drills a year.

In 1933 as a relief measure, the State Forestry Department made an appropriation to towns for digging water holes for fire protection. At this time eight water holes were dug in Weare. The W.P.A. built four dams and dug twenty more water holes in 1936. This made twenty-eight water holes located throughout the town and gave much needed protection to many buildings, which lessened the fire hazard a great deal. Up to this time if a house caught fire, and there was no brook or pond nearby, the local well was all the water the firemen had available to work with.

The first fire of any size to be extinguished by the department was Slack's store in Chase Village in May of 1935. The following summer the men of the department built two trailers to carry the equipment which was stationed at South and East Weare. In 1937 these trailers were replaced by two second-hand trucks. The next year, 1938, these trucks were equipped with front-end mounted pumps. Each of these trucks had a booster tank connected to the pump and were fitted out with a load of 2½ inch hose. These trucks were housed, one in a barn and the other in a horse shed. The East Weare Fire Station was built in 1943. The lumber for this station was provided by Frank Clough, a long time resident of that village. A chimney was built on this station in 1948.

The department decided to build a new fire station at Weare Center in 1946, due to the fact that the old fire station near the town hall was very unsatisfactory. In April the firemen held a chopping bee on two different Sundays, to cut lumber for the building. The wives of the firemen served the men dinner on these days. The lumber cut for the station was sawed and stuck at the site of the present fire station in Weare Center. The next spring it was voted at town meeting to raise the sum of four hundred ($400.) for the purchase of cement blocks. The building of the station started in the fall of 1948. The equipment was housed in this new building the following spring. Much of the labor was donated by the firemen. The fire department at Reading, Massa-

chusetts gave the department the two front doors. The station is a building built of cement block construction two stories high, and has a recreation hall and a well furnished kitchen on the second floor. This hall is used for meetings by the fire department, auxiliary and other community groups.

A tank truck purchased in 1949 was housed in the new central station. This truck carried 800 gallons of water and was equipped with a front mounted pump. Several sets of buildings were saved from fire within the first few years of its operation. In 1950 the steam heating plant was installed in the station at the Center. Previous to this the station was being heated temporarily with stoves.

A plot of land at South Weare was given the department in 1951 by Arthur Bailey, a former resident of Weare, on which to build a fire station in that village. The lumber to build this station was cut on the town forest by the members of the department. The cement for the foundation and floor was donated by a company for whom one fireman worked. In 1952 the inside of this station was finished and heated with stoves. A portable lighting plant was purchased by the department and mounted on No. 1 truck this same year.

In 1953 the town purchased two new trucks, complete with 500 gallon water tanks. These trucks were stationed at South and East Weare, and permitted the carrying of a great deal more hose and equipment, thus providing the villages with greater protection. The insurance precinct was extended by the insurance underwriters to a two mile radius from the central fire station in 1953. At South and East Weare a one mile radius was established. The next year, in order to extend the insurance precinct at South and East Weare to a two mile radius, two new Class A pumps were purchased for the trucks and tested by the underwriters.

In 1954 each company of the department was increased from eight to ten men. Air compressors were installed in these stations and air-horns were mounted on the buildings to provide a better alarm system. Two Scott Air Pack breathing masks were purchased by the company in 1955 to be used for rescue work and when extinguishing smoky or gaseous fires. Engine No. 1 was equipped with a front-mounted pump.

Automatic oil-burning furnaces were installed in South and East Weare Stations in 1956 to replace the stoves previously used there. This same year, remote-controls for the air-horns were installed at various places in the villages to speed up giving out the fire alarms.

A larger air-horn was installed at the central station in 1957. This

was in anticipation of the changing over to dial phones, which eliminated the local operator who had always been the means of giving the alarms.

In 1958 radio equipment was purchased. The base radio at the central station and a mobile mounted set at each of the three stations was installed.

Also added at this time was an additional assistant chief. A rescue squad of fifteen men was organized. These men were selected from the department, and given training in first-aid and rescue work to take care of any emergencies that might arise in the town. The town for several years has had a resusitator purchased by the various organizations in the community. On several occasions this resusitator has been used. The department has purchased additional first-aid equipment and the American Red Cross has set up within the fire department an emergency first-aid station.

Through a continual building program the department's trucks were fully equipped with hose, helmets, coats, ladders, boots, miscellaneous tools and fittings.

In 1958 the Dial Telephone System was installed throughout the town and became effective in December of 1958. This necessitated putting in a fire line with so-called "red phones" at various places to receive calls for the fire department. These "red phones" and radio receivers placed in homes of members of the department took the place of the telephone operator, the dispatching system.

The summer of 1958 the town received a gift of a fire alarm system from the town of Ashland, Massachusetts. This alarm system provides for boxes to be located in the villages. When an alarm box is activated it blows the numbers on the box in the form of a code from the air-horn at the central station.

Five active members have served the fire company over twenty years: Malcolm Dearborn, 24 yrs.; George Dwinnells, 22 yrs.; Gerald Hight, 24 yrs.; Loren Powers, 23 yrs. and Gerald Purington, 24 yrs. Wilder D. Tenney Sr., was the first member to be taken by death while an active member of the department, in May 1958.

World War II called thirteen members of the Weare Fire Department into the Armed Services. They were as follows: Gilbert Bockus, Howard Bowen, Carol Burnham, Arthur Chase, Brennan Colburn, Malcolm Dearborn, Albert Farmer, Chester French Jr., Carroll Johnson, Wesley Johnson, Channing Rowell, Edward Sawyer and Arnold Shatney.

The department sends a group of men to the Annual Fire College

for training each year. These delegates are trained in the use of pumps, fog-nozzles, extinguishing of various types of fires, use of breathing masks, and rescue equipment.

In 1949 the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Weare Fire Department was formed and has been of great assistance to the fire department.

Interesting Incidents

For the past twenty-five years many of our brave firemen have told several comical and sad experiences they have had. Some are hard to believe, such as this one: One lady who lived in Riverdale on a back road leading to Barnard Hill, discovered she had a chimney fire. She had no neighbors and there was no telephone. Her husband was a cripple, so she didn't dare to leave him home alone long enough to go for help. She sat down and wrote a postcard to Charles F. Eastman telling him about it, then rushed to mail it. It was almost time for the mail carrier to come, and she knew in about fifteen minutes after leaving her corner he would be at Charles Eastman's. Luckily for her, Scott Eastman was out waiting for the carrier, so the card was read at once. In a few minutes the truck arrived. The chimney was hot but no damage had been done. The couple were very thankful for the prompt response of the fire department.

A peculiar incident happened in South Weare on the Barnard Hill road about a mile in from Route 114, near the Henry Eastman place. An elderly man started a fire in his kitchen stove and forgot to close the dampers before going to the barn to do chores. When he came in, the woodwork around the chimney was on fire. He rushed upstairs, found the place full of smoke, opened the two attic windows and tried to put out the fire which was just smoldering. Due to his age and the dense smoke he soon found out he needed help. He went to the barn, harnessed the horse, and drove to Mr. Eastman's where they telephoned for help. The fire truck was soon there, and the firemen were not long in extinguishing the blaze which had done only about $150.00 damage.

One very cold winter night a fire started in the kitchen of George Slack on Slack's Hill near Weare Center. The hill is very steep and with a lot of new snow on it, made it very hard for cars to go up even with chains. The fire truck was the first to reach the hill and got up without much trouble, but cars coming after it were all over the road and in the ditch. However, the truck reached the fire in time to get it under control. Very little damage was done. If only one car had been ahead on the hill, a very different story might have been the result.

In 1945, at a fire in Slab City so-called, about four o'clock one very cold winter morning, a house was saved by the firemen forming a bucket brigade from the kitchen sink to the tank on the fire truck. Every possible utensil that would hold water was used. You may be sure the man at the pump handle was plenty warm, but best of all the buildings were saved with little damage done. The boys said, "not a drop of water was spilled." Water was so scarce they didn't dare spill any.

The same winter of 1945, Legge's garage at East Weare caught on fire just before dawn. The temperature was twenty below zero and the snow was very deep. One man had to go ahead of the other firemen to make a path to get the portable pump down to the river. After getting it started the ice water stopped it at once. The only way it could be kept running was to pour hot water over it which the nearby housewives heated for them. The garage and tenement were lost, but they were able to save the surrounding houses.

About ten years after this when the Gilman buildings in East Weare Village burned, four other buildings in the village caught on fire. The equipment from Weare Center never reached the first fire they were called to, because that one was at the East end of the village. Upon entering the village a house was burning at the West end, and by the time that was under control there were three more on fire. All of these four fires were put out with very little damage done.

In 1934 there were seventeen fires. From 1940 to 1950 the average was between twenty and twenty-five a year. From 1950 to 1957 there have been about forty each year. The large area this town covers, at times the lack of water, and sometimes road conditions, have contributed to the loss of homes by fire.

In the spring of 1957, when the old Bartlett Homestead on the Mountain at South Weare caught fire from a brooder stove in the barn, they had to go two miles to a telephone. This happened on a clear Saturday night, at about nine o'clock. The blaze could be seen for miles around. The result was that hundreds of cars blocked the narrow mountain road. The police were soon there to help with the traffic, but the damage had been done. There was not enough water at the scene of the fire, so the fire tanks had to go back down the hill to fill up. The cars were everywhere and it took them a long time to get through. The result was that all the buildings were destroyed. If the public had not been so thoughtless that night the main house might have been saved.

The citizens of Weare have every reason to be proud of their Volunteer Fire Department.

CHAPTER XXIII

HOUSES OLD AND NEW

It is now two hundred and eight years since the first house was built in the town of Weare. Nathaniel Martin's log cabin, built on range one, lot twenty-six near the Piscataquog river, with the road leading to it just a winter logging path, is a far cry to one of the modern homes now being built in town, near state highways where hundreds of cars pass every day.

With the coming of the saw-mill, larger and better houses were built. Then came the large two-story and a half houses with the long ell sheds and barns. In the early part of 1900 the bungalow type homes were being built, the cape cod houses have always been popular, then in the 1950's the style changed to the ranch type homes with all the rooms on the ground floor, large picture windows, or most of the south side all glass.

In the past seventy years many houses in Weare have either been torn down or destroyed by fire, also many new ones have been built. Charles F. Eastman and the late George A. Waterman, have tried to bring you the record of these happenings to the best of their knowledge. If any house that you may know of has been omitted, please remember that seventy years is a long span to remember every detail in a town the size of Weare.

It is fitting that we begin with the houses in Riverdale, or what years ago was called Oil Mill, the village itself is in the gore lots one, two and three.

The B&M depot was torn down about 1938, the shoe shop about 1925, the grist mill was taken down around 1920, and a house was built on the site. On the west side of the river the first saw-mill in town went out in the flood of 1938. A new house has been built on the site. Jim Nichols built a house across the road from the depot. Simons store and barn burned in 1917, and Parker Wilson lost his life in the fire. Albert Archibald built a house on the north side of the road lead-

ing to the depot. The old Simons house was torn down and rebuilt by Woodrow Wilson. Harris Wilson built a house near the R.R. crossing. Edgar Sanford built a house near Herbert Wilson's and about 1935 John Thompson built near the river.

The Granville Bixby house burned and after a few years was rebuilt. John Brack burned out and rebuilt, R.I L.25. William Holt's burned and rebuilt 1954, R.I L.25. Spiro Chagrosulis burned and rebuilt about 1940.

Now on Route 114 going towards South Weare from Riverdale, a small house was built about 1954 just off 114 on the New Boston road. Arthur Blanchette built a house in 1938 near the center in the gore L.3. The Geo. Norris barn and the old Mudgett barn were torn down. The Emmerson house in the gore L.6, burned and around 1935 Professor Morse built on the site. Across the road from the Andrew Lull house in the gore L.5, Frank Bokman built a house in 1940 and in 1941 Leon Warren built side of the Lull house then tore it down. Leonard Mudge built on the site of the old Follansbee house, R.I L.30 in 1946. Alvin Warren built West of Otter brook about 1935. Alcony Rice built on the site of the old Worthley place in 1925, R.I L.33.

Horace Palmer built north of Rice's R.I L.33 around 1950. Chas. Palmer built a house about a ½ mile West of this around 1945. Geo. Selmer built West of Palmer's in 1955. Wilmar Pierson built at the top of the hill in 1941 and John Eastman built across the road from Pierson's in 1938. In 1951, Vincent Swanburg's buildings burned, this was the old Squire Eastman place. Rodman Wilson built on the site in 1953. In 1928 Frank Mitchell moved the ell of his house in the gore L.16, to the site of the Pine Tree Tavern on Route 114. About 1948 Jim Cudihee bought the house and built on a small store. In 1934 Geo. and Mildred Hall built a house just South of C. F. Eastman's. In 1953 the Frank L. Eastman house was moved back about 200 feet to make room for the improvement of Route 114. The barns burned in 1954. The South Weare store burned in 1937 and was rebuilt at once by the owner Arthur Eastman.

Now going South on the so-called Tavern road on Route 77, Charles Merrill and Leon Wilson each built a new house in 1947 at the foot of the meadow on the East side of the road R.I L.58. In 1957 Mr. Merrill sold his house to Edgar Rice, and bought a trailer which he set about ¼ of a mile North of his old house. Just South of the Rice home, Mrs. White has a trailer and a little South of her, Richard Merrill built in 1957. Geo. Merrill bought the old Gould house at the cr. R.I L.37,

and rebuilt the house. Below the Gould cr. on 77, the Jim Osborne house burned and the Dan Osborne house was torn down, these houses were in the gore L.13. About 1950, a small house was built North of the Osborne site.

On the road from the Tavern going West, Louis Rice Jr. built across the road from the old Collins house, about 1950. In 1925 E. Harry Dearborn built a house across the road from the F. Mitchell house, in the gore L.17. The Buxton school house was torn down in 1950. A ½ mile South of the old town farm which burned in 1917, the Cram house was torn down. The town farm barn was taken down by Denton Dearborn and rebuilt on his farm. On the road West of the town farm, the old Balch house was struck by lightning. On the road North the Waldow house was torn down. The Frank Gram house in the gore L.30 burned in 1952. The H. Cillins place was torn down, the Green house fell down and the E. Paige house burned. The J. Towns house fell down, and the Orrin Muzzey house was torn down R.I L.44. The Bailey house R.I L.46 was taken down, the J. Bartlett house burned in 1957, the Farmer buildings were struck by lightning in 1916, R.I L.46. At this cr. 3 small camps have been built, and on the road South about ½ mile a house was built in 1945, and ¼ mile beyond another house was built about 1930, at the next cr. the Lull house was torn down.

A house was built on the Pestle celler by F. L. Eastman, and the Barnard hill school house was moved and made into a house just beyond this one in 1935.

At the Gove cr. on Route 149, a small set of buildings was built in 1933 by Earl Dearborn, these are across from where the Gove house and mill stood, the house burned and the mill was torn down. On the road that turns left off Route 149 beyond the old Hodgdon place, the Oliver, Jim Wilson and Hugh Wilson houses are all gone. On Route 149 a mile West of the Hodgdon Place a new house was built by McLain in 1950.

At Fifields cr. Route 149 the house on the left side of the road going East was torn down around 1915. The house on the right hand side was burned and rebuilt. On the Dearborn road ½ mile South of this cr. at the foot of the hill, G. Dearborn built a house about 1950. The George Dearborn Buildings burned in 1924, Mr. Dearborn lost his life in this fire. His son Denton rebuilt the next year and these buildings burned in 1951 and his widow and son Donald are rebuilding. Just beyond this house on the opposite side of the road Mr. Whitford built in 1957. Going East from the Fifield cr. on the right side of

the road Wm. Cram built in 1948. At the cr. just West of the All Grant place R.I L.59 Wm. Stevens built about 1940. The old Philbrick house burned around 1900. Below the Josiah Dearborn home on the right side of the road going South, Vincent Swanburg built in 1952 R.I L.60. Just a little South of this house Cy Nichols built around 1910, his old house had burned a little way down on the other side of the road. Just above the Thorp house across the road a house was built in 1930.

Just below the South Weare school house the Osborne Memorial Hall was built in 1920. In 1926 the South Weare Garage and house burned, the garage was rebuilt. North of the South Weare store on the right side of the road, Arthur Eastman built a house in 1916. A little beyond Eastman's on the same side of the road, Bruyneel's built a new house about 1935 and they also built several large hen houses. The old Martin place at Mt. William was sold about 1922 to Henry Sherman of N.Y.C., who remodeled it. South of these buildings a small cottage was built about 1930 on the right side of the road. On the shore of Mt. William Pond, North of the Sherman home, 3 houses have been built since 1940. Mr. Taylor built a house R.3 L.50 near the cr. of Route 114 in 1934. Beginning on the road running from 114 to the Bailey cemetery, a little in from the cr. on the South side of the road, Dave Rice built about 1896, just above on the same side of the road, Thom. Wood built a house in 19?? and ¼ mile beyond this house on the North side of the road, Lloyd Wood, Sr. built on the old Osborn cellar in 1931. In 1941 Mrs. Cora Wood built a small house across there.

Beyond the Sam Osborne place on the left side of the road a cottage was built about 1940 and just beyond, another house was built in 1946. The old Hiram Philbrick house burned in 1948 and was rebuilt. Beginning at Mt. William Pond on 114, the house on the right side of the road partly burned and was rebuilt. The old house across the road was torn down. A little North of this house on the East side of the road, Mt. William Lodge and 3 small cottages were built around 1936. John Richards bought the blacksmith shop and built a house nearby in 1948. This was at Champagne cr.

Going East from the Center Store the Paige Memorial Library was built in 1926. It is between the Stone Building and the telephone office. Across the road from the Library and back in the field the new Grammar school was built in 1952. The Weare High School was built in 1925 and faces on 114 just South of the store. Across the road is the new Fire Station, built in 1946. In 1904 the Ed Hadlock house just East of the telephone office burned and was rebuilt. On the South side

of the road at the top of the hill Edgar Colburn built about 1945. The Geo. Gunn house burned and was rebuilt R.5 L.2.

On the road from the C. going to Clinton Grove on the North side of the road, a house was built about 1930, on the other side of the road R.4 L.28 Elsie Purington built about 1935. ½ mile beyond on the North side of the road R.4 L.28 the Averys built in 1950. Mr. Walwrath built a house on R.5 L.28 in 1950, it is back from the road at the Center just West of this house the Van Fleets built in 1950. The chapter on Clinton Grove tells of the houses in that section.

Beginning at the Center on 114, Ben Johnson's store burned in 1891, he at once rebuilt on the same site. The Albert Dow house burned in 1924, on the South side of Quaker road just off 114 at the C. W. Brennan built about 1948. Clifford Purington built a house East of the Purington home R.5 L.36. The North Quaker Church was torn down in 1956 and rebuilt into a house on the site of the old Ren Peaslee place R.7 L.74. The Marshall house partly burned in 1954 and was rebuilt. The old Leighton house was torn down. On the road to Clinton Grove from Chase V. Leighton, Drewry built on the North side of the road R.5 L.65. Ray Coval built on the East side of the road around 1935 across from Drewry's. The Phillip Sawyer house and shop was torn down.

Starting at Paige's Center going West the Drewry shop burned in 1936 and the house was washed away in the '38 flood. Across the road, Roy Bruce built about 1930. Joseph Turner built on the Northeast side of the road about '25. The Horace Chase buildings burned around 1932. On Pinnacle hill, at the foot of this hill, a house was built in 1950. Chester Colburn built a house West of the brook from his house in 1940. The house near Lake Horace burned about 1912. The No. 1 school house was rebuilt into a residence about 1945. The Eva Hutchings house across from Chase V. store was washed out in the 1938 flood, and the Red Cross built her a new house on the site. Chas. Bennett built on the South side of the road across from the Gove house, these buildings burned around 1930. Clement's shop burned in 1904, was rebuilt and was washed out in the flood as did the old Henry Wallace toy shop. Starting at Chase Center going East on 77, Scott Bailey built 2 houses on the North side of the road. The old Kelley house at Rockland was taken down and rebuilt at the top of Emmerson hill. The Woodbury carding and cider mills were torn down in 1938. The Fred Hanson shop was moved and built into a house near the Woodbury home. Geo. built across from the F. Flanders house in

1920. To the West of the D. P. Woodbury home, Chas. Gilbert built in 1942. Wallace Flanders built a house close to his shop in 1900. Also near the shop F. Church built a house and barber-shop just off 77 back of Simon's inn. The John Gove shop and dwelling washed out in the 1938 flood.

The Twiss mill at the foot of Paige's hill burned in 1919 or 1920. The old boarding house at the foot of this hill was taken down and the house across the road went out in the 1938 flood, as did Barrow's shop. The Nathan Paige place was torn down in 1950. The Baker's cider mill sold to Henry Ford and moved to Sudbury, Mass. On the Craney hill road, 3 sets of buildings burned. The old Wheeler place was torn down. The Peaslee house burned 1912, R.7 L.75. The John Collins place was torn down. In 1922 the house of Roy Bruce burned and was rebuilt three times.

Beginning at the Sawyer corner at the Center, North on 114 Harry Dow built a house and shop about 1945. Geo. Sawyer built a house on the East side of the road in 1949. Across the road a diner was built about 1953. Alden Colburn built on the East side of the road on 114 at the end of the old ball field about 1948. Geo. Emmerson built on the East side of 114 just above the Flander's house in 1925. On the West side of the road about ¼ of a mile above Chase V. Center, Percey Carter built a house and shop around 1940. Just beyond Carter's, John Reade built a house in 1954. Wm. Hammel built a cottage on the East side of the road a little beyond Reade's and a little beyond that another cottage was built in 1956. In 1902 Chas. Gillman built a house on the knoll just at the Henniker line.

On Barnard hill, the Otis Johnson place fell down; R. L. Geo. Hadley's fell down. Cottage built about 1948 South of the M. Sargent place.

When the railroad went through Weare there were often times fires started from sparks from the engine, damages were paid to the land owners by the railroad.

When the Horace Lake area was opened up people at once saw the opportunity it offered for good camp sites. Chester Colburn was one of the first to grasp this chance and he built a number of camps on his land at Colburn's Cove. This is on the West side of the lake. These proved very successful and he now has around 20 cottages. The cottage owners built their own roads into the lake. Gordon Russell built a house on Russell Point in 1957, also a road to it. Thomas Eastman has built a number of cottages on the Southeast end of the lake.

There are many more cottages on this lake that are owned by people from this town and neighboring towns, and even from out of state.

Sugar Hill Section

Mr. Fred Muzzey built a house at the top of the hill in 1930, R.5 L.6. Ray Gilman's house, R.5 L.100, burned and rebuilt about 1953. Dunbar house fell down and rebuilt. Hiram Felches buildings burned around 1930, not rebuilt. Brad Bowie's house burned. Hoyt barn burnt and rebuilt. Fred and Ed Straw's houses burned in 1942, one rebuilt. Seth Straw house burned in 1948 and rebuilt. J. Vitty house burned 1903. Walker house on Walker hill burned.

The Rockland school house was sold and made into a wood-working shop by Harold Hall. This shop burned and rebuilt and the Palmer cottage built just above the shop. On Route 77 going towards East Weare on the right side of the road, the John Wilson house burned and was rebuilt by Walter Keddy in 1950. John Wilson rebuilt at Peaslee's crossing. A little beyond the Keddy house, on the left side of the road, a small house was built in 1951.

At the corner by Rockland bridge a new house was built in 1950. The old boarding house at this corner burned. The Kelley house was torn down. The old cotton mill burned, the Boynton house torn down. South on the cross road from the Rockland bridge the Andrew Eastman and Buzzell buildings burned. Arthur Boliver built on rt. 77, r. 5 L5. Around 1900 Fessenden's built a number of small houses, West of the crossing, here two new houses were built and about 1900 Bert Little built.

At E. Weare V. two cottages were built around 1925. The Harlan Marshall buildings burned; the Frank Marshall house fell down. A house was built on the site of the Cluff place about 1900, the old store on the cr. in the village was torn down about 1910. Chandler house burned around 1930. The J. Fox house and shop washed out in the 1938 flood, the Emmons house rebuilt by the Red Cross. Adolph Pare's shop and tenement over shop burned in 1935. R. Clyde Legg built a store and filling station on the site. The top of the Hiram Felch house burned, and rebuilt. The toy shop and creamery washed away in the flood. The B.&M. depot torn down and built into a house at Weare C. On the Barnard Hill rd. F. Gilman built near the Laney place in 1936. The A. L. Garmon buildings washed out in the flood. On the hill the Eaton buildings torn down and rebuilt, as was the Willard Johnson House. About 1935 a house was built on the L. Barnard cr. The Abe Melvin house taken

down in 1935 and moved to E. Weare V. and used for a shop. A school house was built on Barnard hill in 1910 and in 1935 moved to So. Weare and made into a house. On the East Weare rd. on rt. 77 at the site of the old woolen mill, the boarding house and two or three old houses were taken down.

Raymond Eaton built a small house that can be moved when E. Weare V. is taken over for the Reservoir, R. 5 L. 98.

As you read these pages about so many houses that had burned or been taken down, you might have had the feeling that the town had lost most of its buildings, but this is not so, to be sure many of the shops have gone, but times have changed — there are not the small independent businesses that there used to be and the population has shifted from the back roads and mountain tops in near the main highways. The last few years have seen many new homes built along rts. 114, 77 and 149.

CHAPTER XXIV

CEMETERIES

No. 1 The Joshua Corliss Cemetery

Joshua Corliss, brother of Timothy Corliss, the fifth settler in Weare according to history, bought for 180 old tenor bills of credit lot 44 range 1 on the Weare Francestown line in 1760 and built a log cabin by the side of the road leading to Deering. Joshua Corliss' young wife was the first known person to die in town. Weare had only been settled 13 years, so it had no cemetery or minister. A grave was dug near the bereaved man's cabin, the services must have been brief, just the sympathic settlers following the rude coffin on its bier of rough poles cut for the occasion, to its last resting place. It was the custom on such occasions to have a dinner of pork, beans and Indian pudding, followed with a little ardent spirits to help drown their sorrows. In the time of our first settlers, a coffin cost only a dollar and the grave was dug by friends and neighbors wishing to lend a helping hand. Mr. Corliss made the grave-stones for his wife, using a hammer and chisel to cut the letters. The following inscription is still legible but worn:

Bured
Here Lvs Ye Body
Of Abigail Ye Wif
E Of Joshua Corl
Iss who Died Mar
ch Ye 15 in Ye 27
Year of Her Age
1763

The footstone is of harder rock than the headstone. On it are the initials A C and an hour glass, still clear and distinct after nearly 200 years. Near the grave of Mr. Corliss is that of a young person, and farther on that of an adult.

Mr. Corliss sold his place soon after the death of his wife, and

bought lot 73 range 2, he was the first to settle on this lot. After several years, Mr. Corliss sold this place to John Hodgdon and moved to Hampstead, where he spent the rest of his life. (O-H)

This is the story, as near as we can learn, of the first marked grave in town. The little cemetery lay hidden away covered by brush and juniper bushes, on what for many years has been an old back road in South Weare, though history tells us that in the early days, a spot very near this had been considered as the site of the capital of New Hampshire.

About 1950 Carlisle Dearborn, who since boyhood had hunted the woods in this section and for many years had watched the trees and plants slowly covering this spot, until to the casual eye it was not visible, decided that he would reclaim this historic spot from the woods. With the help of his son Malcolm and a nephew Earl Dearborn, the brush and trees were cleared away. While marking out the boundaries two small stones set in the ground were found and upon examination, proved definitely to be markers for a fourth grave, of which there was no record. The plot containing the four graves is about 20 feet square. Mr. Dearborn then talked with selectman Albert Farmer about corner posts, and a suitable marker. Mr. Farmer gave four matching stone corner posts and connecting cable was donated from various parts of the town. The task now was to find a stone suitable upon which to place the bronze plaque to be given by the town. Mr. Dearborn spent many weeks looking for one and at last his efforts were rewarded. He located a small boulder which was set solidly in the roadside, then the twenty inch plaque plainly lettered, telling part of the story, was placed upon it. Thus in 1953, Mr. Dearborn saw his work completed. As a final touch to the past, he planted two old fashioned rosebushes.

This is the history of Weare's first home cemetery, and how through the efforts of one interested citizen, it was restored to coming generations.

No. 2 The Worthley Cemetery

The grave of Elizabeth Yarrow Worthley, wife of the third settler Thomas Worthley, is at cold spring brook in South Weare where it still shows under a pine tree marked with pebbles. The town is at this time having a marker placed there.

No. 3 The Burbank Cemetery

Mrs. Burbank's grave is on lot 93, range I, near the Piscataquog. It is told that she died while Mr. Burbank, one winter when they first settled there, went down country for provisions. The neighbors buried

her near the river. In the spring, Mr. Burbank with a yoke of cattle, drew a large load of logs upon her grave and burned them. The charred brands lay there for more than fifty years.

No. 4 The South Weare Cemetery

The fourth cemetery in town is the one at South Weare, which was begun very nearly around 1765, the first burials were on the rangeway, which was four rods wide. It is not known who the first person buried there was, but Thomas Worthley, the third settler, aged one hundred and six years, was the oldest person buried in the yard. His grave is as yet unmarked. The early gravestones were of thick slate, many of the leading men among the first settlers of the town are buried here. The first white marble stone was erected at the grave of William Dustin in 1818 and is inscribed with this line: "The grave is the subterraneous road to bliss."

Josiah G. Dearborn has a handsome tomb in the old part of this cemetery in which his family is buried. This small cemetery was first enlarged in 1796 when Samuel Bailey gave Ichabod Eastman, Jesse Woodbury and Jabez Morrill, a deed of what is called the old cemetery, to their use and the use of their associates, provided they would keep up the wall and maintain two good gates and he reserved to himself and his heirs and assigns "forever the privilege of pasturing said burying place with sheep or spring calves and nothing besides." About four hundred persons have been buried in this old part. The yard was again enlarged in 1858, when Amos Bailey gave a deed of 48 square rods to Luther E. Gould and others. This was enclosed with a good fence, divided into lots and sold. Eighty-six persons have been buried in this part of the yard. On March 1, 1880, President Felch, the successor of Amos Bailey, sold to the Hillside Cemetery Association, four and one half acres as a further addition to the old cemetery. It has been divided into lots and many of them sold. Quite a few free lots were laid out for those not able to buy and about forty persons had been buried there up to 1887. The fences that enclosed the old parts of the cemetery have been removed, and the whole made into one large burying ground. This is enclosed with a good fence and wall, and the right to pasture sheep, and calves, has been purchased from Bailey's heirs and abolished.

At the Town Meeting in 1876, it was voted to consider the propriety of building a receiving tomb in each section of the town, the expense not to exceed $333.33 each. They were not built as there was trouble about the vote being legal. In 1885 the sum of $400 was voted to build

a tomb at the Hillside cemetery at South Weare. A handsome tomb was built costing $500. The town afterwards paid the additional $100.

This is the story of this cemetery up to 1887, since then there have been many bequests left for its upkeep and improvement. Mrs. Mary Lovejoy of New York, daughter of Jonathan Gould, in 1931 gave a sum of money to this yard to be used in setting out trees and shrubs, installing granite posts and a solid bronze gate at the entrance, also to build retaining walls where needed. The bronze plaque on the gate reads:

Hillside Cemetery
This entrance was erected in memory of
The Gould Family
of South Weare, New Hampshire
by
Mary Gould Lovejoy
1932

Guy Cram gave a strip of land forty feet wide along the entire length of the West side of the cemetery.

About 1954, Leon Grant collected money to improve the Southeast slope. In 1957, Dr. Irving Eastman gave $5,000 to be used at once in filling in and seeding where needed, also for improvement in general, also a well was dug. The road through the yard was black-topped in 1958.

No. 5 The Oil Mill Cemetery

This cemetery is in the valley of the Piscataquog, about a mile above what is now Riverdale, and was very early laid out. The oldest stone is that of Joseph Webster, who died in 1810 at the age of eighty-six. Jacob Carr, the Revolutionary soldier, is also buried here. John Priest who died in 1826, was carried from the village to his grave on a bier. The coffin was covered with a heavy black pall and carried by sixteen bearers who relieved each other at short intervals. Most of the old settlers of that section of the town are buried in this cemetery and the widow of James Emerson, Lydia Hoit Emerson, is the oldest person buried there. She died at the age of ninety-seven. There have been about two hundred interments in the yard.

No. 6 The Sugar Hill Cemetery

This cemetery was established about 1779. It was part of Ithamar Eaton's farm and he and his brother, Obadiah, walled in about half an acre for their own use and gave their neighbors leave to bury when-

ever they had occasion. It has always remained free to all who chose to use it. Many were brought from Hopkinton and a few from Dunbarton to be buried here. One of the oldest marked graves is that of Abigail Eaton, she died when ten days old in 1781.

There are a number of elderly people buried here, the oldest being Mary Collins Hoit, who died at the age of one hundred and three years. There are many soldiers buried here, the first perhaps being Lieut. Samuel Caldwell's son, John, of the Revolution who died in 1780, aged twenty years. One thing especially noticeable is the large number of children's graves, most without marked headstones.

About 1870, Lewis and Sidney Felch made an addition to the grounds and lots have been sold in this section.

No. 7 The Friends' South Cemetery

The Friends' South Cemetery was begun about 1780. It is just back of their South meeting-house on lot 92, range 4, and contains about half an acre. The graves after the Quaker style, are marked with rude boulders, with no names or dates on them. There are very few headstones and no monuments.

No. 8 The Friends' North Cemetery

The Friends' North Cemetery was also commenced about 1780 on the farm once owned by Jedediah Dow, and is near the Friends' North meeting-house. Several hundred persons have been buried here, Nathan G. Chase, aged ninety-four and Hannah Peaslee, one hundred and one, are the oldest. The first grave-stone erected in the yard was that of Samuel Brackenbury.

No. 9 The Muzzey Cemetery

The Muzzey Cemetery is near Emery brook on lot 74, range 7, by the road to Craney hill. The first burial was made here about 1782. The first rude head-stone was erected in 1790, at the grave of Miriam Jones. Susannah Emery, aged 95, is the oldest person buried in this yard and there were about forty interments here in 1888.

No. 10 The East Weare Cemetery

The East Weare yard is on lot 98, range 5, just north of the Piscataquog river. It was first occupied about 1788. Benjamin Collins had bought this land of Thomas Davis and he soon conveyed about two acres to Edmund Johnson, Benjamin Cilley and Joseph Huse to be used as a graveyard. In 1852, Col. Edmund Johnson bought an acre of the John Peaslee farm on the East side of the yard and sold lots.

The oldest marked grave is that of Jenny Cilley who died in 1789. A large number of the graves have no marker. The oldest person to be buried in this yard is Fanny Morse, who died in 1869, aged one hundred years and nine months. This is the largest yard in town, nearly seven hundred having been buried here.

There are ten monuments, the two largest being at the graves of Moses Johnson and Timothy Hovey. Horace P. Marshall and many others have fine well kept lots. The yard is well cared for and was neatly and durably fenced by the subscription of interested parties in 1879.

About 1915, Perry Eaton added another strip of land to the West end of this yard and on it facing the road, built a mausoleum large enough for six people. The large stones for this were brought from Manchester on freight cars, then drawn by horses to the cemetery.

Harvey Boynton also bought a small strip of land back of Mr. Eaton's. These are the only additions that have been made to this cemetery. As this yard will have to be moved in a year or two when the flood control dam is built, there have not been many burials here recently. The fence that was built around this yard in 1879 is still in good condition.

No. 11 The Center Square Cemetery

Center Square was reserved by the Robiestown proprietors for several purposes, one of which was for a public burying ground. The boundaries of the yard were established by the selectmen in 1794 and the Friends were assigned a part.

In 1860, Solomon O. Hanson enlarged the yard on the South and East sides and sold a few lots. He sold his farm to John Whittle, who made a further addition and also sold lots. The oldest marked gravestone is that of Shuea Philbrick, who died in 1786, aged thirty-three years. The oldest person buried here is Abigail (Hodgdon) Peaslee, who died in 1844, aged ninety-five years. Many of Weare's most prominent men are buried here. For many years the Friends deemed it wrong to erect marked head-stones, therefore there are many unmarked graves.

More than four hundred have been buried in this yard.

No. 12 The Buxton and Philbrick Cemetery

The Buxton and Philbrick Cemetery was first used about 1806. Henry Tuxbury who fell dead from his horse, was buried here in that year.

Sarah Buxton, aged ninety-four, was the oldest person buried in the yard which is on the line of the Philbrick and Buxton farms. Each

family was buried on their own land and the heirs own the yard to this day.

No. 13 The Philbrick Cemetery

The Philbrick Cemetery is on the side of Mine hill, a mile and a half Westerly of the South Weare meetinghouse. Capt. Samuel Philbrick was the first to be buried there in 1806. His son-in-law, David H. Bailey, aged eighty-five, is the oldest person interned here. The yard well-walled in, is in a dense pine woods between two roads.

No. 14 The Elijah Gove Cemetery

The Elijah Gove Cemetery is on the road to the mountain West of the Peacock and was first used in 1814 when Mr. Gove's wife, Sarah, was buried there.

Samuel Gove, aged ninety, is the oldest person interned there. Nancy (Gove) Cram, his daughter and once a preacher, is also buried in this yard. The yard is nicely fenced and well preserved.

No. 15 The Benjamin Perkins Cemetery

The Benjamin Perkins Cemetery is a small yard on the farm of the late Andrew Philbrick, near Mt. Odiorne and was first used about 1818. Joseph Perkins was the first one buried there and his son, Benjamin, aged ninety-eight, is the oldest there.

No. 16 The Hadley Cemetery

The Hadley Cemetery contains a tomb all of hammered stone, built about 1820 in which are deposited the remains of Capt. George Hadley and those of his mother and wife. Elder David Harriman and wife, Cleora Philbrick, daughter of Hon. Joseph Philbrick, are buried here.

No. 17 The Whittaker Cemetery

The Whittaker Cemetery founded in 1825, is on the northern slope of Mt. Dearborn and Asa Whittaker, aged eighty-one, a Revolutionary pensioner, was the first buried in it.

Mary Sanders who died in 1844, at the age of one hundred years, is the oldest person in the yard. Elder Jessie Whittaker is also buried here.

No. 18 The Collins Cemetery

The Collins Cemetery, near the Putney place on Putney brook on the road to Craney hill, was begun in 1834. William Collins was the first buried in it.

Elisha Brown and wife, each aged about ninety-two, are the oldest persons in the yard. When the bronze gates were placed at the South Weare cemetery, the iron ones that had been there were given to this yard.

No. 19 The Tobie Cemetery

The Tobie Yard Cemetery is on the summit of Toby Hill. Samuel Brooks Tobie was the first person buried here in 1836. He was eighty-six. His wife, aged ninety-nine, was buried beside him. Capt. Moses Mudgett and wife are also buried here, she being an heir to the Tobey estate.

No. 20 The Poor Farm Cemetery

The Poor Farm Cemetery was begun in 1838, it is at the town farm. Many very old people have been buried in it, but there are no grave-stones to tell their names or age. John Philbrick and John Gale, pensioners and old soldiers of the war of 1812 are well remembered. The cemetery has a good stone wall around it and is kept free from bushes. In it is a lettered monument of the rudest pattern.

No. 21 The Elijah Dow Cemetery

The Elijah Dow Cemetery is near the West line of the town, by the road from Clinton Grove to Deering, it is not far from Dudley brook. Elijah Dow, who died in 1840, was the first buried there and Judith Dow, who died at the age of ninety-nine, is the oldest.

No. 22 The Tristram Johnson Cemetery

The Tristram Johnson Cemetery is on Barnard hill, lot 64, range 3. Edmund Johnson was buried here about 1840. His father, Tristram Johnson, and his sister Judith, are interred beside him. Moses Hadley is also here, he had been washing sheep in the Piscataquog and died of drinking too much apple-brandy. John Boynton and several of his family are buried in this yard.

No. 23 The Dow-Peaslee Cemetery

The Dow-Peaslee burying-ground in North Weare village, was begun in 1840. It was formed from portions of the Dow and Peaslee farms, lots 44 and 45, range 6. Winthrop Dow had the west end and was the first person buried there. Caleb Peaslee had the east end. Sarah Dow, aged eighty-nine, was the first person buried in the yard. The whole number of interments is fifty-two.

This is a small yard and it is well kept. Some new graves have been added in the last seventy years.

No. 24 The Worthley Cemetery

The Worthley burying-ground was first taken up in 1849. It is on the west line of the Worthley farm, on the road north from Oil Mill. The oldest person buried in the yard was James Worthley, aged eighty-eight, he was the son of Jonathan Worthley, a Revolutionary soldier.

No. 25 The Friends' New South Cemetery

The Friends' New South Cemetery is one fourth mile from the Old South yard. It was begun in 1850, Elvira Gove was the first to be buried in it.

In 1958 there are over one hundred buried in this yard, it has a high bank wall on the side facing the road. The Flander's monument is the largest and there are a number of others that are quite large. The yard is well kept.

No. 26 The Samuel Osborne, Sr. Cemetery

The Samuel Osborne, Sr. Cemetery is on the south slope of Mt. Wallingford, lot 52, range 3. Mr. Osborne was buried in it in 1850. His wife Elizabeth, aged seventy-nine, is the oldest person interned there. There are eight persons buried in this yard.

No. 27 The Luther Lock Cemetery

The Luther Lock burial-ground is situated west of the Peacock on the old road from the Hodgdon place to Deering. It was first occupied in 1850.

Luther Lock, who was a soldier and pensioner in the war of 1812, died in 1875, aged eighty years, is the oldest person buried there. At his death he weighed three hundred pounds. Nine persons are interned here.

No. 28 The Joseph Wilson Tomb

The Joseph Wilson Tomb was built in 1850 by Amos J. Wilson. It is on the hill a mile west of Oil Mill village. The remains of Joseph and Rebecca Wilson, father and mother of Amos, also the wife of James Cram, and their son James, are buried there.

No. 29 The Wells Currier Cemetery

The Wells Currier lot is beside the road to the mountain district. Mr. Currier was buried here in 1853, his son Samuel G. is the only other person in the lot.

No. 30 The Mount Pleasant Cemetery

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is on the south side of the road from the old cemetery at East Weare and was established in 1858. Moses Johnson sold the land to a committee for the proprietors, then afterwards it was deeded to Albert B. Johnson. In 1888 there had been about fifteen interments made.

This yard was owned by the Johnson family until about 1945, when it was taken over by the town. There are over seventy persons buried here, but like the cemetery across the road it will have to be moved, therefore there have not been any new lots sold the past few years. There are four large stones in this yard and many smaller nice looking ones also.

No. 31 The David Buxton Cemetery

The David Buxton burying-ground is situated on the farm owned by George W. Colby, in the valley of the Peacock, lot 52, range 1. The first and oldest person buried there was David Buxton, aged eighty-eight who died in 1863. His wife, Dorothy, and a few others sleep in this yard.

No. 32 The New Cemetery

The New Cemetery at the Center was begun about 1868. The land was taken from the John Robie farm, lot 40, range 5. It is near the Center Square. There are about twenty-five internments.

In the last fifty years this yard has sold many lots, the old Center cemetery is about all taken up, so citizens have been getting lots in this new yard. There are many beautiful stones and many of the lots have perpetual care. There are a number of large pine trees in and around this yard, which help to make this a very beautiful spot.

No. 33 The John Gillet Cemetery

John Gillet sleeps alone in his own little cemetery at North Weare, the yard is heavily walled in.

No. 34 The Mudgett Cemetery

The Mudgett burying-ground, on lot 56, range 1, is well walled in. It is one half mile west of Dearborn's tavern, and a mile south of the cemetery at South Weare. William Mudgett's first wife and son and perhaps Mr. Mudgett's father are buried there. There are no gravestones, only a rough boulder at the head of each grave.

No. 35 The Cram Cemetery

The Cram burying-ground, by Moses Cram's, in the south-west part of town, contains but two graves, those of Mr. Cram's father and mother.

No. 36 The Bean Cemetery

The Bean yard on Burnt hill, is near the old pest-house. The young daughter of Samuel Beane and perhaps a few others are buried there.

No. 37 The Benjamin Felch Tomb

The Benjamin Felch tomb is on lot 23, range 6, it was built by Mr. Felch about 1840. He and his wife and their son, Joseph, are buried there.

No. 38 The Green Cemetery

This is the Green lot and is not recorded in the OH, but is on lot 42, range 1. There are three graves in this yard, Ezra Green died 1886, his wife died 1865 and their daughter Merniva, died 1852.

In the olden times the cemeteries were not as well cared for as now, especially the private or home cemeteries as they were called. The main reason for this was that the relatives of the deceased had moved away, or the family had died out.

In 1888 the people were mostly buried in the large yard in their section of the town, here it was much easier to keep the lots nicely trimmed. Many handsome monuments have been erected and the yards are well fenced, or walled in.

In 1958 all of the central cemeteries have endowment funds left for their upkeep and the town sees to it that these funds are used to good advantage in keeping the yards green, head-stones in place and the bushes cut away.

The town used to appropriate money each year for the decoration of the soldiers' graves, the last few years the Legion has taken over this service as their part in the Memorial Day program.

There is a growing respect for the old settlers who felled the trees and cleared the broad acres. It is remembered that —

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield;
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"

And that now —

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

All honor to the fathers and mothers of New England! May their deeds never want appreciation, and may their memory be forever green in the hearts of their descendants.

CHAPTER XXV

MISCELLANEOUS

Garages

The first garage in town was opened at South Weare in June 1919, by Maurice Grant, it was a Ford garage. Mr. Grant showed much foresight and courage in starting the business at this time, as most everyone put their cars up for the winter. The roads were not ploughed then, just rolled for the use of sleighs and sleds. Antifreeze was a thing unheard of. The brave motorist then had to fill his radiator each time he took his car out, be sure to blanket the radiator when he stopped and on returning home the radiator must be drained again. As always when any new business starts up, there were those predicting its failure, they said there were not enough cars in Weare to keep a garage busy anyway.

This Garage was opened up in what was then called the old Nichol's Grist Mill. The first winter the garage closed down, but the next year, although business was slow it stayed open. Then came the ploughing of the roads, the discovery of antifreeze, and with the increase in the number of autos, the garage was soon doing a thriving business, not only with the townspeople, but many came from neighboring towns.

On October 2, 1926, this garage burned down and at once the contract was let to build a new modern brick building on the same site. This building was opened the following March. It is the largest and most modern garage in town. Several men are kept busy in the repair shop and two carry on the sales business.

In 1920 Mr. Grant's brother Leon, came into the business with him and on May 9, 1945, Leon took over as manager and not long after, Maurice became the owner of the State Motors Company in Manchester.

Roy Johnson of East Weare opened a garage there in 1929. This is a small garage but has proved very helpful to that section of the town. Mr. Johnson still owns and operates this business.

In June 1935, Henry Nichols opened a small garage at Weare Center. Mr. Nichols still owns and operates this garage.

There are two other shops in Weare that carry auto supplies and do light repair work and sell gasoline. The stations are Brown's at Weare center, and Henry Rice's, a mile north of South Weare on Route 114 near Mt. William Pond.

The Weare Telephone Company

As the records of this Company are not available to us at this time, the following is from what the citizens remember of the first phones in Weare.

In 1900 the New England Telephone Company installed telephones in all the stores in town. In 1904 the Weare company was formed, this was a private business owned by the people of Weare. Shares were issued and over one hundred people bought them and lines were put up all along the main roads. The first central office at the Center was in the house next to Mr. Hadley's and owned by him. Mr. Fred Herbert was the first manager, the next one was Mr. Bradshaw, then Arthur Winslow. When Mr. Winslow was manager the company had bought the Dr. Whittle residence at the Center, this was around 1915, the central office was moved to this house and it has been the home of the telephone company ever since. In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. John Tirreny bought out many of the shareholders, thus they became not only the managers, but the owners of the company as they owned the controlling shares. Mr. and Mrs. Tirreny sold the business in 1943 to Mr. and Mrs. Wilder Tenney. At this time the number of phones in town had greatly increased, practically every house in town had one, or could have if they wished.

Keeping the lines in working order for a rural community like Weare was always quite a task, as there are many instances where the lines had to be strung through pastures and woods to reach the next house. This meant hard work for the linemen in the winter when an ice storm caused many lines to break.

In 1956 the Chester Telephone company bought out Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, this is a small company independent of the New England company which owns most of the phones in the state.

As it is cheaper to operate a dial system after it is once installed, the Chester company is now installing one in town. Most of the neighboring communities have this system, so the townspeople were willing to sign up for this type of service. The new central plant is being built

at the Center, between the High School and the Center Store. The new poles are set and it is expected the dial system will be in operation before 1959. When the people dial their own numbers they will miss hearing the cheerful voices of Mrs. Iola Tenney, Mrs. Eva Purington and Mrs. Etta Rhodenhizer, but they will remember that progress means a step forward and some of the old ways have to go.

Hotels and Summer Boarding Houses

Before the railroad came to Weare in 1850, there had been at least four locations where, at various times, taverns or inns served the public which then traveled by horse or ox drawn vehicle, on horseback, or on foot. There were two at the Center, Purington's (H. 1, L. 38, R. 5) and Whittle's (H. 2, L. 26, R. 4), one at South Weare, William Hutchins', (S. 1, L. 64, R. 2) and one at the Tavern, William Dustin's (H. 2, L. 37, R. 1).

When the Old History was written, no reference was made to the hotels then in business, but in D. H. Hurd and Co.'s Atlas of New Hampshire, published in 1892, two hotels are shown, one at East Weare, kept by Henry J. Tyrell at H. 1, L. 97, R. 5 and one at North Weare, Benjamin E. Hollis, owner, at H. 1, L. 46, R. 6. Travel in 1892 was largely by railroad and there were stations at East and North Weare.

In 1855 a gazeteer of New Hampshire mentioned two hotels in town but did not identify them.

Since contemporary hotels were omitted in the Old History, the following about the six sites listed above carries their story somewhat back of 1888.

On pages 308 through 313 of the O. H. is an account of "A Round Trip to Salem." This describes the inns and taverns of the period from the time the town was settled to 1850 and in it are mentioned Purington's, Whittle's, Dustin's, and William Hutchins', a very early tavern on an old road south of Mt. William pond. The chapter tells of the customs and travelers of the period.

How many of the four Elijah Puringtons kept an inn at the Center does not appear in the story, but when O. D. Sawyer bought the house after his store and house burned in 1888, it was a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer took summer boarders there for some twenty years, and after them, Mr. and Mrs. Bert O. Sawyer continued for another few summers.

William Whittle's tavern, which is further described on page 421 of the O. H., was a big square house which stood across the road from the Center store on the site of the house which is now the home of

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Sawyer. Nathan Bailey was the tavern keeper when the building burned on July 21, 1848. The original part of the present house was built on the site in 1851 for John Whittle, William's son, who had also run the tavern before Mr. Bailey. The new house, complete with woodshed and backhouse, lathed and plastered, cost $900.

In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Waldo Allen lived there. Mrs. Allen later took summer boarders. Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Philbrick enlarged the house to its present size, and were operating it as a hotel, calling it the Mt. William house, in 1906. After Mrs. Philbrick died, it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Colburn in 1929. They farmed and ran the hotel for a few years. The present owners converted the house into apartments.

The tavern at the village named for it, the Tavern, was on the road south to Amherst, N. H., the shire town, and to Salem, Mass., the nearest large trading center. Until after the Revolution the only overland road to Boston from the north crossed the Charles River at Cambridge, but then went south to Roxbury to go around the great marshes and bays which are now filled and called Back Bay.

Manchester in 1810 was a little village called Derryfield, less than a quarter the size of Weare. Manchester's population was 615, Weare's 2,634. That year the Amoskeag Cotton and Wool Manufactory was established on the falls of the Merrimack, and in 1820 the census showed 3,234. The Amoskeag dam, which provided the vast power that resulted in the industral development of the city, was built in 1837. In 1844 Manchester's population was 6,036.

The effect on Weare of the building of the dams on the Merrimack and of the railroads to the west is described in the story of Fessendens.

In early days the tavern was operated by William Dustin, in 1884 by J. P. Dearborn, in 1898 by David Tewksbury from New Boston, who ran dances there and, it is said, sold cider. By 1906, the proprietor was E. Harry Dearborn.

The house as it is now constructed externally is of the architectural style of the 1820 to 1840 period, and probably either replaced the early inn or was a remodeling of it in the days of its prosperity when the road to New Boston from South Weare village, now Route 77, was the main route south from Weare, the towns to the north and west, and even parts of Vermont.

The building of the railroad in 1850 changed the route of travel and the needs of the traveling public. While the droviers continued to drive cattle north to summer pastures or south to milk farms or market

over the road, even until well after 1900, the patronage of the inns at the Center and the Tavern decreased.

However, the railroad created a need for hotels at East Weare and North Weare.

The farm at East Weare, once known as the Peaslee Stand, may have been a tavern long before 1850. In 1884, Henry J. Terrill or Tyrell, ran a hotel there. John C. Holt was the hotel keeper in 1891 and 1906, when the area was known as Holt's corner. This place was later called the Robie Farm.

The hotel at North Weare was the old Chase Purington farm. This is the three story building across the street from the I. O. O. F. Hall. The Weare Woolen Mills probably used it as a rooming house before Abner P. Collins, the owner in 1884, changed it to a hotel. Sometime after 1888, he sold it to Benjamin E. Hollis who called it the Hollis House. Mr. Hollis' advertisement in 1891 read: "Hollis House, B. E. Hollis, Prop., North Weare N. H. Board by the Day or Week. Good Stable Connected. Parties traveling with their own teams are well accommodated. Terms moderate."

About 1897 George L. Hooper bought the hotel, renaming it the Granite House. It was Mr. Hooper who, in 1902, enlarged the pitch roofed farm house by building a full third floor with a flat roof. Mr. Hooper also built a hall over the carriage sheds in 1904, with a "dedication" on May 18, "15 couples present."

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ethridge took over the Granite House May 1, 1908, and ran it as a hotel and summer boarding house until 1919 when the hotel was closed and the contents sold at auction.

During the years when most people traveled by railroad, the hotel at North Weare was so situated that the salesmen and other businessmen arriving by train put up there and hired horses from the livery stable connected with it to drive about town.

Just as the hotel became prosperous when the railroad was built, its day was over when salesmen and everyone else began to travel by automobile, and did not have to stay at country hotels without plumbing, electricity or central heat.

But in 1927 electric power came to Weare, and in the spring of 1928 Mr. and Mrs. Minot Simons opened Simons' Inn at North Weare, equipped with the conveniences that electricity made possible. A note written by an elderly lady on July 31, 1928 said, "We took supper at Simons' Inn and found it very nice." Mrs. Simons ran the Inn through the depression and the flood of 1938, but closed it in June 1941.

Summer boarding houses were usually large farms, often far from the villages, which offered good food, quiet, and country air at moderate prices.

These farms had no electricity, no bathrooms, no running water, no sports and no entertainment except as the boarders entertained themselves. The boarders usually came by train and were met at the station with a horse and wagon or carryall.

Yet in the years of their popularity, perhaps 1880 to 1920, people from cities came year after year, expected and accepted the inconveniences and were happy to play croquet or cards, go to the village in a farm wagon to attend the weekly baseball games and dances, go on picnics, go fishing, to walk, or to drive, help with the farm chores, or just sit on a porch and rock.

Rates were about $4 a week in 1890, and $6 to $8 in 1911. Dr. Ferguson, who took invalids and convalescents, charged $9 to $12.

The people who came to the summer boarding houses recommended them to their friends so that the same group or type of people came year after year. The guests at Apple Tree Inn, run by Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, were largely teachers, business women, and widows from Fall River, Mass. and Providence, R. I., while Mr. and Mrs. Horace O. Chase, at their Pinnacle Hill Farm (H. 1, L. 19, R. 6), entertained family groups, often from the Salem, Mass., area.

Transients were not accommodated except at the hotels.

In the period between 1900 and 1915, at least twenty farms "took summer boarders."

They, in their turn, lost popularity in the years when automobiles became more generally owned. Vacationers no longer wanted to spend their summers on a country farm.

Whittle's Tavern

William Whittle's tavern stood in the southeast corner of the four corners at the Center. It was a square, center chimney house with an addition to the east with a second chimney. There was an entry and stairway in the center of the south side of the main house, a parlor in the southwest corner. Toward the road and the store, also owned by Mr. Whittle, was another entry, and in the northwest corner was the "ostlers' room."

Ladies entered by the west entry and turned to the right into the parlor, in which there was a fireplace.

On the north side of the house was a porch with a door into the main room of the tavern. This was the bar room, with the ostlers' room

opening into it on the west end, a big fireplace in the center of the south side, and the bar built into the northeast corner. Back of the bar, in the northeast corner of the main house, was the teamsters' wash room or lavatory. This room was equipped with a pump and sink and also opened on the east into the kitchen in the addition. The dining room was the southeast corner room of the main house. This also had a fireplace. A second staircase was located between the dining room and the teamsters' wash room.

The addition, about half the size of the original house, contained the kitchen with a big boiler built into the chimney beside the fireplace, and there was another fireplace in the small room on the south side of the chimney which was a bedroom for "grandma." Along the east end of the addition were the pantry and two small bedrooms.

The teamsters were a social step above the ostlers, or hostlers, who took care of the horses when the teamsters put up for the night. The horse barns were on the north side of the east road, where the Stone building and Library now stand. Seventy-five to a hundred horses could be stabled there at once. Any one who wondered why the water on that side of the road is polluted can understand the reason.

Whittle's tavern was being run by Nathan Bailey in 1848. In a letter written many years later by Mary P. Whittle Prescott, b. 1833, she described the circumstances of the fire that destroyed the tavern on July 21st. Her brother Will was five at the time. Her description follows: "We then lived where the Herbert's now do. (H. 1, L. 27, R. 4). All the folks in the neighborhood were at the north Quaker meeting-house at a funeral. That is, not all. Father (John Whittle) was home lying down. Will was taking care of himself, had on father's boots, saw 'lots of rats' running on the tavern roof, made what haste he could in the boots to get up stairs and tell father the wonder. Father got up, looked out and called the rats 'Smoke!', hastened to find someone to give the alarm.

"The tavern was all gone when we, those who went to the funeral on foot, got home. I remember of someone coming into the meeting-house and speaking to Mr. Baily — Tavern keeper. He and his wife went out. They were among the mourners up front, so all saw and knew something had happened."

Fessenden's and Economic Trends

Old Jock Quimby, who farmed in Hopkinton a hundred years ago, used to say, "Every time they built another railroad west, the profit went out of something we raised in New Hampshire."

This was true. Beef, sheep and grain could all be raised and shipped east from the fertile prairie land and the great plains more cheaply than they could be raised on the hilly and rocky soil of New Hampshire.

The population of Weare was around 2,800 in 1820, but declined sharply after 1850. The gazeteer, New Hampshire As It Is, published in 1855, gave the following statistics for Weare: Population 2,436; sheep 3,680; neat stock (this included cows and oxen), 2,225 and horses 332.

O. D. Sawyer said that when wood was the only available fuel, before 1850, so much of the land in Weare was under cultivation in crops, hay fields and pastures, there was not enough wood to cut to supply the demand. Wood for fuel was brought into town by ox sled, probably from Deering.

In the middle 1800s, American engineering skill not only built railroads across the country, but dammed the larger rivers for power, two factors contributing to the decline in population. Small farms could not compete with the unlimited open acres of the central states, so families moved west. Small textile mills, powered by the undependable flow of small streams, could not match the low operating cost of the great mills at Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence, so the mill hands went to the cities.

The hill pastures grew up with pines, and the industrious farmers turned to milk and farm products which had to be raised locally to be fresh for the Manchester or Boston markets. Pines require about forty years to grow to maturity. By 1895 millions of board feet of pine were at their prime.

The "shiftless" farmers whose pastures had grown up to pine had a valuable crop to sell. It was said that some of them made more in one sale that the good farmers made in ten years.

A cooperage company from Townsend, Mass., B. and A. D. Fessenden, were buying pine lots in 1899 and built a mill and railroad siding at Black's Crossing, or Boston, west of East Weare, in 1899 or 1900. The Fessenden's bought pine everywhere within reach of their mill. A letter from North Weare in 1906 said, "Such a slaughter of trees you never saw!"

The better lumber was shipped by rail, and the poorer, among other uses, was cut into "kit stock", the bottoms, lids, and side staves of small wooden pails called kits.

The operation a Fessenden's, or Fessendenville, continued for twenty-two or three years. Many families came to Weare to work there, and others moved to East Weare to be near the mill. Fessenden's was a busy little village.

In 1920 there were rumors that Fessenden's would close. There had been a fire which destroyed some of the buildings. These were only partly rebuilt. The pines had been cut, and the country was in a depression when, on Aug. 31, 1922, Fessenden's closed.

The population of Weare in 1930 was down to 1287. The farming picture had changed again. Today there are said to be less than a dozen farmers shipping milk. Apples are the only crop raised on a large scale. The egg and poultry business is now the chief farming operation, as is shown by the 1957 schedule of taxable property which listed 279 cows, oxen and neat stock, 23 horses, asses and mules, 225 sheep and goats, and 61,836 fowls.

Physicians — 1888-1958

Dr. James P. Whittle, Dr. Frank Eaton and possibly Dr. Roscoe O. Wood were the physicians in Weare in 1888.

Dr. Whittle was born in Weare in 1836 (see the old and new genealogies), attended Weare schools, and was graduated from Castleton Medical College at Castleton, Vt., in 1859. In 1864 he returned to Weare Center where he practiced until a few months before his death in December 1899. His practice included all of the surrounding towns as well as the Weares.

Dr. Eaton bought Dr. Dearborn's practice in Weare sometime after 1876, the year he was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College. He was born in Auburn, N. H., and died at Lake Winnipesaukee, while fishing, in 1926. Dr. Eaton lived and had his office at East Weare, with a large practice in Dunbarton as well as all of Weare and neighboring towns.

Dr. Wood was in Weare for a comparatively short time apparently, and little is remembered about him.

Both Dr. Eaton and Dr. Whittle represented Weare in the State Legislature. Both doctors were fishermen. Dr. Whittle had a little camp which is still standing at Mount William Pond to which he could retreat for rest and fishing.

When Frank T. Woodbury, of North Weare (see genealogies), received his degree from Harvard Medical School in June 1896, he returned to Weare for a few months. During the summer and fall of '96 he took care of Dr. Eaton's and Dr. Whittle's practices while each took a vacation, the only one the latter ever had. Dr. Woodbury opened his office in Wakefield, Mass., in October 1896.

Samuel T. Ferguson, M.D., practiced in Weare from the fall of 1897 until November 1923 when he moved to Goffstown, N. H., where

he died in 1933. Dr. Ferguson came to Weare from Manchester, N. H.

In addition to his practice, he, with Mrs. Ferguson, who was a nurse, conducted a summer boarding house at their home, The Pines, at North Weare. (Lot 46, Range 6, House 20, now Borden's Guest House). Many of the boarders at The Pines were convalescents or invalids.

Dr. Eaton and Dr. Ferguson practiced first in horse and buggy days and later with automobiles, although in their time roads in Weare were not plowed in winter. Three items from the Weare Sentinel, published in Hillsborough, in the hard winter of 1920 give some idea of the doctors' problems in transportation in a year when the snow was deep.

March 4. "Dr. Eaton has had all that he could do and then some as he is making from ten to thirty calls a day and it is impossible for him to get around with so much sickness and the bad going."

March 4. "Dr. Eaton is using Geo. Daniels horse for a while as the doctor had so much territory to cover he had to have more horses."

March 18. "Mr. and Mrs. Leon Reade are rejoicing over the birth of a 9½ lb. son, Albert Locke, born Sunday the 7th. Owing to the drifts and terrible traveling Dr. Ferguson experienced considerable difficulty in making the trip. Friends were kind enough to offer to toboggan him there but he made the trip on snowshoes."

On Article 17, the 1925 Town Meeting voted that it be left with the Selectmen to offer inducements to have a doctor come to Weare. No money was appropriated, and the reports do not show whether or not Dr. Arthur Maynard came to town as a result of this vote.

Dr. Maynard opened his office in Weare Center in the spring of 1926, just before Dr. Eaton died, and remained there into 1928 when he removed to Franklin, N. H. After Dr. Eaton's death, he was appointed to act as Health Department for the remainder of 1926 and was Board of Health for 1927.

In the 1928 town warrant was an article to appropriate a sum of money for "its resident physician", not to exceed $1,000. This article was not carried.

An attempt was made again in 1932 to have the town appropriate money for a resident physician. Edward T. Breed offered a resolution to offer Dr. Whitcomb of Contoocook $50 a month in advance, $500 for the balance of the year, if he would locate in Weare. The resolution was rejected, but for a time in 1929 Dr. Whitcomb had office hours at Simons' Inn at North Weare.

The next attempt to induce a physician to locate in Weare was made in 1946. Erwin W. Gillander, M.D., moved to North Weare from Henniker and remained there about a year and a half, for which he received $1,500 by the vote of the town in March 1946 and in 1947. Dr. Gillander then returned to Henniker.

The issue of raising $5,000 to engage Dr. Brown of Henniker to locate in Weare was discussed at length in the 1948 town meeting and the motion was carried, with a rising vote of thanks to the committee who proposed it. What happened to the proposal is not clear, but in 1949 the unexpended $5,000 "Doctor's appropriation" was re-allocated to the use of the Fire Department.

Weare has had no resident physician since 1947.

The Weare Mutual Fire Insurance Company

The Weare Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was chartered July 12, 1856, the company was organized September 27, and William B. Gove was the first secretary.

The first policy was issued to Jesse Clement of Weare Center, January 15, 1857. The policy was for $1,500 for six years.

All who were insured paid one per cent down on the amount of their premium note and fifty cents for the policy, this was to pay for doing the business of the company. If there were no fires all it would cost to be insured for six years would be $1.40, a very cheap insurance. After ten years it was found one per cent on the premium note was not enough and in 1867 it was raised to two per cent for every five years.

In 1886 there were 1,337 policies and they amounted to about $7,000,000.

The past seventy years have been prosperous ones for this company, the value of the property insured has remained about the same.

Frank Peaslee was secretary of this company for a number of years and at his death Gordon Russell was chosen. Mr. Russell is still the secretary in 1958.

Insurance in this company has always been very reasonable, much cheaper than it could possibly be obtained in outside companies. It is now doing a very successful business.

The Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir

Following the disastrous floods of 1936 and 1938, which wrought such havoc in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the building of a flood control project became a vital subject for discussion. In 1940 the

Corps of Engineers gave a definite project report for the Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir. This would control the water in the Merrimack River Basin. It would require the taking of land and buildings in Henniker, Hopkinton, Dunbarton and Weare. The state of Massachusetts was willing to pay 70% of the loss of taxes to the communities involved.

The plan of development is to construct a dam at Everett Station in East Weare on the Piscataquog River, then another dam at West Hopkinton a ¼ mile upstream from the village on the Contoocook River, the two reservoirs formed by these dams would be connected by a diversion canal, also four dykes will be required for the purpose of confining the storage to the smallest feasible area. The largest storage capacity is to be in the Everett Reservoir, and the greater flood volume originates on the Contoocook River. It is anticipated that the Hopkinton Reservoir will be filled perhaps every two or three years and it is likely that the flow from this one will cause some to be stored every five to ten years in the Everett Reservoir.

In the summer of 1957 the work began in earnest on this project, as the government expects to have to spend over 20 million dollars on this work in the next three years, there has to be many weeks of work spent in just surveying for the new roads, drilling to find the ledges, etc.

In Weare it is the East section of the town that will be effected, between fifty and sixty houses will have to be moved, many of these are in the village, while a few are farms. The Baptist church and the Episcopal Church, and the Grange hall are also in this area. The two cemeteries will have to be relocated, the one on the north side of the road contains about one thousand graves while the one across the road has about two hundred. It is understood that the government would move the village of East Weare to the Sugar hill section and build a new village there if the majority of the citizens wished, but at this time in 1958 the idea seems to be that the people had rather build or buy wherever they wish. It is hoped that at least seventy per cent will want to stay in town. There will be a new road to Concord which will start near the North Weare depot, bypass Walker hill and come out on Sugar hill, then straight on to Paige's corner. This new road will create many new building sites. There is also to be a new road built from around Peaslee's crossing over to Barnard hill, then on down to the River road that connects with Route 114 at Riverdale.

The Clough State Park is under the direction of the N.H. Forestry and Recreation Commission, it has 459 acres and is on the Piscataquog river. It was partly developed by the CCC forces to provide picnicking

areas, a camp ground and an "old swimming hole." These facilities are almost exactly on the site of the proposed Everett dam. The cost to the state to maintain this park has averaged less than five hundred a year. In comparison to its total acreage, the area used for recreational purposes is small, perhaps a stillpool can be developed in this general locality, if so, facilities for camping, bathing, boating, picnicking and wilderness camping would warrant development for which public use would be assured.

The Toy Shop in East Weare village and the box shop just outside the village to the west, will have to be moved. At this time there are no schools in East Weare as the children are all carried to the Center.

It is not expected that the wild life will feel any effect from the reservoir in the Weare section, as it will be just a few weeks in the spring that much of the land will be under water. The timber on the farms has been mostly cut in the last few years and what is left after the dam is built will not be easy to reach.

The town of Weare will lose about 5% of its productive land. A test was made of soil within the reservoir site, and it is found that only a small percent of it, is what is termed good soil. Therefore from the standpoint of land good for agriculture, this town will not be affected too much.

The removal of people from their homes has always been a very disturbing process and can not be measured in monetary terms, alone.

We are sure that the government regrets that this has to be done, but we realize that they have to think in terms of the greatest good to the largest number of people and perhaps in the years to come this may save the homes of many from the dreadful effect of a flood, for then they have no time to pick a new home and move in an orderly fashion. So to you good citizens of East Weare, the rest of the town sympathizes with you in this your move to help insure the safety of others, and may the "Lord" prosper you and we hope many of you will remain with us.

Plans for the New Co-Op High School

Before the School Meeting in the spring of 1958, the P.T.A. was talking about the idea of having a Co-Op H.S. with Goffstown and New Boston. These two towns were having the same trouble as we were, namely, more scholars than the present buildings could accommodate, this in turn meant overworked teachers and not enough equipment to function properly. As it would be very expensive for the towns

to provide the needed space for the very fast growing school population, it was found after careful study that if the three towns joined together and built a H.S. centrally located, it would be less expensive over a period of years than for them to each build their own additions, also the larger school could offer much more from an educational point of view. The Co-Op school would have an adequate teaching staff and could also offer a wider range of subjects.

The P.T.A. appointed eight of their members to work on this committee as follows: Wendell Colburn, William Lahey, Lyhl Perrigo, Elsie Purington, Marion Russell, Leslie Knox, William Bushby and Joseph Millimet. The town appointed a committee of four: George Sawyer, Charles Todd, Florence Flanders and Helen Dearborn. These two committees were to work with the members of the school board: Raymond Rogers, Charles Chagrasulis and Howard Ineson. Wendell Colburn was chosen chairman of the joint committees. The other two towns had like committees and the three groups have been having meetings for the last five months. Now in October 1958, committees on building needs, finance, education, transportation, etc., have been chosen, one or more from each town to work together and bring in a report as to what each one will require. These subjects need careful study as each town will hold a public meeting to which all voters will be asked to come and the problems and needs for the new school talked over and explained.

After these meetings it will then be necessary for each town to have a special school meeting to vote whether or not they will join the Co-Op. If the three towns vote favorably, then the towns will have a joint school meeting, at which time the new Co-Op school committee will be elected.

The site for this building has not yet been selected, but due to transportation problems it will without doubt be as near Goffstown village as suitable land can be found.

It is only a little over thirty years since Weare so proudly built her first High School, but we all realize the impossibility of trying to hold classes of from thirty to forty pupils in rooms built to accommodate twenty. If the Co-Op idea goes through then the H.S. building will be used for the Junior High.

The trend all over the country is for Co-Op schools and the people of Weare surely want to give the citizens of tomorrow the best in education that they can.

Automobiles

The automobile and electricity have done more to change our way

of life in the last fifty years than any of our other wonderful inventions. With the modern car people of moderate means can travel not only all over New England, but all over the United States.

The first car in town was bought by Ernest Paige of North Weare in 1905. At that time the autos were shipped into town by freight and the proud owner drew his prize from the depot to his home with horses, after which he was on his own.

What a time they must have had out in the back field learning to back, haw! and gee! the new gas buggy. Mr. Paige's car was a four passenger 10 h.p. single cylinder machine costing about $1,000. It had no top or windshield and the driver wore goggles to protect his eyes. There were no doors for the front seat, the back door was entered from the rear and had a single seat on each side. The car had two oil lamps, across the face of which the registration number was painted.

Tires cost about three times what they do today and gave about one third the mileage. Gas cost 13 cents and it was bought by the barrel. As there were no regular filling stations, you were out of luck if you ran out of gas on a trip.

The only head light was a spot light on the center of the dash, this with the horn was bought separately. A forty or fifty mile trip was considered quite an event as the average speed was twenty miles an hour, and you had to slow down and even stop when you met a team, as most of the horses became very frightened upon meeting one of these noisy and smelly objects. Also in dry weather the dust could be quite a nuisance if you met another automobile.

In spite of all these handicaps, the owner and his family probably enjoyed their trips as much as we do today, when we go two or three hundred miles on a day's outing.

After 1905, Herman Smith, Frank Simons, Loring Clement and at South Weare, Ralph Kendrick, Forrest Dearborn and Henry Eastman soon had one and from then on the number of automobiles have increased every year. In 1958 nearly every family has two or more cars, as soon as the boys reach the age of sixteen it seems to be the first thing they want.

From what can be gathered on the subject it seems that as early as 1903 a number of autos would be seen passing through the town in the late spring and summer months. As the horses were afraid of them they would either bolt or often refused to pass a car even when it stopped. It was quite a common sight to see a man leading the frightened animal past the car, perhaps the horse realized that this new in-

vention would in a few years do away with the "good old horse and buggy days." Of course there were quite a few accidents the first few years and when the ladies were out driving it was always wise to stop and listen every little while to see if an automobile could be heard and if so drive off the road if possible. The writer remembers when as a young girl in another part of the state she was out alone and forgot to listen until it was too late, therefore she had a ride that far exceeded the speed of the automobile.

In 1958 a horse and wagon on the road is a rare sight. There are a few work horses in town and a few kept for riding purposes, the trucks, tractors and beautiful pleasure cars fill all our requirements today, what will the next seventy years bring? In 1888 automobiles and planes were not heard of, perhaps in 2028 they too, will be obsolete.

Addenda

To the list of those celebrating their Golden Wedding in town should be added the names of Daniel P. and Abbie M. Woodbury, also that of their son Dr. Frank T. and Mary H. Woodbury. Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury came from their home in Wakefield, Mass., to the Woodbury home in North Weare to celebrate their anniversary with their friends in the town where they were married.

On Oct. 26, 1958, Ralph and Venena Paige celebrated their 50th anniversary at their home in Goffstown.

To the history of the North Weare Church it should be added that in 1898 the church was raised and a vestry built under it.

The following should have been added to the chapter on the Masons in Weare. Franklin Flanders in 1951 was the Illustrious Potentate of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord, and holds honorary life membership in twenty-five Shrine Temples in North America. As a member of all Masonic Bodies he has held many offices. He is a charter member and a director of the Acacia Fraternity at the University of New Hampshire. At Pittsburgh in 1958, he was singularly honored by being elected to receive the 33rd degree at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1959.

In the chapter on bridges the old railroad bridge near East Weare, back around 1910 was a covered bridge and in 1902 the bridge at Everett's station burned. Also in 1910 they just escaped having a serious accident on the North Weare bridge, when six oxen were drawing the stone crusher over the bridge and the stringers on the south side gave way. As luck would have it, the heavy part of the crusher stuck on the

abutment and held there. If they had been two feet further along, without doubt the crusher, oxen and men would have gone into the river a distance of thirty feet or more. As it was, no one was hurt and in a few hours the crusher was jacked up and on solid land.

CHAPTER XXVI

GENEALOGY

When the History Committee started planning for this book it was by unanimous agreement that the book be kept to around five hundred pages and that the genealogies deal with the people living in the town in 1958. Most of the citizens recorded in the Old History have passed on or moved away from Weare. If they have descendants living in town, or neighboring towns, or ones who still own the old homestead, their names are in this book and are marked (OH) with the number of the page in that history. There are many families who have been here for generations and by giving the page their ancestors are recorded on it should not be difficult for anyone wishing to trace back to do so, as there is always an OH in the Library.

The information for these genealogies was gathered by going from house to house. The writer hopes no one has been omitted and that the dates have been copied correctly.

Over the period of seventy years there have been many families move into Weare, some have stayed just a few years, while others were here quite some time, but it would have been almost impossible to have named them all here.

These records may seem brief to some of you, but this book would have had to be twice this size if we had given the individual history of the towns leading citizens, but we have tried to give the most pertinent facts.

Abbreviations: The map is laid out in lots and ranges, the houses being given the R. and L. they are in. V. is for village and C. the Center, b. born, m. married, ch. children, d. died, res. where they live, rem. moved away, or into town.

ADAMS, William J. came to No. Weare in 1938, res R1, L46; m Marion E. Knights Herrick. Ch Harry B. b July 6, 1947; Meredith E. b Dec. 11, 1950.

ALEXANDER, John P. & Mary A. came to No. Weare in 1956 from Mass. Mr. Alexander is a retired insurance man. Res R6, L42. They have one child, John B., he is a Master Sgt. in the Air Force. Mrs. Alexander's cousin, William F. Welch, res with them.

ALLEN, Charles 1874-1923, m Katherine A. Blackstaffe of Providence, R. I. Ch Edith M. b Dec. 6, 1903, m Louis Turner; Lena G. b June 12, 1909, m Lawrence Akerman of Alexander; Althea C. b Jan. 30, 1912, m Donald L. Drew, res Mass.; Charles F. b May 25, 1919, he is married and is now a mail clerk in Newport, Kentucky.

ANDREWS, Gail H. & Frances J. came to So. Weare from New Boston in 1942, building on the site of the old Colburn place in the Tavern V. Ch b in New Boston. Dorothy M. b Nov. 24, 1932 m James Raymond. They have 2 ch Donald J. b 1954; William G. b 1956, res Goffstown; Walter P. b Nov. 17, 1937.

ANNIS, Harold b Dec. 5, 1890 in Colebrook, came to Weare around 1911. m Marion J. Flanders, she d 1917, they had 1 ch Robert F. b Oct. 13, 1913, m Jessie Peavey of Bradford, they res in Pembroke & have 3 ch, Marion J.; Linda L. & Michael S.

ARCHIBALD, Shirley b Sept. 13, 1900, 1st wife Linnie Nichols of Weare, ch Ruth E. b 1919 m Frank Bolton, only child of 1st wife to be born in Weare. Mr. Archibald moved back to Riverdale around 1950, m Marjory Chambers in 1957.

ASTON, James & Lucy moved to South Weare from Cambridge in 1929. Lucy M. d in May 1943, James d in Oct. 1954. Ch E. Vera, b Cambridge, m Leon M. Wilson 1947; James G. b Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 19, 1927, m Luceille Davis of Candia, N. H., ch Bruce A. b June 21, 1951. All living in Weare.

AVERY, Clarence G. & Hazel J. came to Weare C. from Concord in 1946. They built a house on R4, L28. Ch Joseph J. Mr. Avery is a carpenter, Hazel is a hairdresser.

BAILEY, Albert E. & Ruth D. moved to So. Weare from Brookfield, Mass, in 1954. Ch Ruth D., Albert E. Jr., Carrol J. & Judith P.

BAILEY, Scott W. b in Weare, June 19, 1842 (OH 724). m Ella M. Hedding. He was a farmer and lumber dealer and resided in North Weare, R6, L46. He d March 17, 1921. Mrs. Bailey d December 30, 1954 at the age of 96. Ch (1) Arthur D. b May 2, 1882 m Edith Horne. Mr. Bailey now resides in Manchester and is one of the largest lumber dealers in the state. They have one son, Robert E. b in 1912, res Manchester. (2) Ethel b July 11, 1885 m Charles F. Eastman. (3) Helen R. b Jan. 7, 1890 m Earl Emerson.

BALCH, Henry H. son of Wm. P. & Sarah Balch. Res R1, L44 (OH 726) 1847-1933, So. Weare. m Maria R. Emery 1845-1927. Ch Eva L. b 1873, m Mr. Bowles; Myrtie W. b 1875, m Carliste Dearborn.

BANCKER, Edward D. came to Weare about 1920. m Esther Leeds, ch Joyce L. b Dec. 8, 1929; Marilyn L. b Feb. 21, 1932 m Donald Thomson. Mr. Bancker res in E. Weare V. & is a bro. to Howard Bancker.

BANCKER, Howard came to Weare around 1920. Res No. Weare V. m Emma Humphrey.

BANKS, Annie moved to E. Weare on Sugar hill in 1947 from Wilmington, Mass. Ch Raymond E., Edith M., Louis G., Mary J., Nancy C., Marlene A., Thomas M. all b in Mass; James R. b in Weare Apr. 13, 1949. Mrs. Banks d 1958.

BARNARD, Edmund B. 1862-1940. Son of Paige & Mary Barnard (OH 727) m Alice M. Hodgdon, she d 1938. Ch Florence M. b Nov. 14, 1893 m Earle Boutwelle of Concord; Roland A. b Jan. 5, 1898 m Dorothy N. Philbrick, ch Richard I. b Oct. 19, 1928; Mary E. b Mar. 11, 1932; Beverly A. b Mar. 30, 1933; Robert P. b Oct. 15, 1941. The family then moved to Goffstown & E. Douglas was b there Mar. 15, 1945. Mr. Barnard served this town as tax collector & on the school board.

BARTLETT, Eben B. 1845-1911, son of John & Lurena Bartlett (OH 732) m 1st Maria L. Gove, ch Ella F, 1874-1896, m Will Buxton. 2nd wife Mary E. Jones of New Boston, she d 1919, ch John 1881, m Jennie M. Stevens of Bow, ch Marian B. b Nov. 22, 1906, she d 1957, m George Barnes, ch Beverly J. b Dec. 28, 1927

moved to Exeter. John S. b June 15, 1908, m Elva Thurber, they res in New Jersey. Eben B. b 1885 m Verna L. Jenks of Goffstown. Mr. Eben Bartlett was employed at Amoskeag National Bank for many years, he is now serving the town of Goffstown as tax collector.

BARTLETT, George F., 1863-1945, son of Franklin & Diantha Bartlett (OH 731) rem to Goffstown m Mary B. Hoit. Their ch were all b in Goffstown, Celia H. m William Eaton; Sherman A. m Catherine Greer, res Grasmere; Mary E. m Clark Jones.

BASSETT, Marshall came to So. Weare in 1952. R2, L58.

BATCHELDER, Leona M. came to Weare in 1921. Taught school in the Weare schools about 35 years.

BEAN, Charles & Ellen moved to So. Weare from Goffstown about 1916. R2, L3. Ch C. Archie m Louise Fobbs. He died in 1920.

BEAN, Lorenzo F. m Beatrice Gilman 1910-1956. Ch Lorenzo b 1944. Mr. Bean is a poultryman. Res E. Weare, R4, L93.

BEAN, Sidney m Louise Bean. Ch Beatrice F. b 1922; Ellen S. b 1924 m Harold La Bier of Henniker.

BEAN, Sidney is an oil dealer and farmer. Res E. Weare, R6, L14. Mr. Bean d 1958.

BELGROVE, Fred E. b in Tilton, Listershire, England June 29, 1880, moved to So. Weare from Salem, N. H. in 1937. m Aline M. Anderson of Manchester, Mar. 31, 1928.

BENNETT, Charles F. Bennett b July 4, 1877 at Holderness, N. H. m Eva M. Ethridge b Nov. 12, 1877, at Farmington, N. H., d Oct. 30, 1916. Mr. Bennett was an employee of the town, but now retired. Res No. Weare, R6, L42. Mr. Bennett d 1957.

BERRY, Archie W. Jr. & Irene R. moved to E. Weare, R7, L87, from Penn. in 1957. Ch Cathy Lee b 1955; Faith Anne b 1956.

BILLOTTE, Elmer J. b in Penn., 1912 moved from Manchester to So. Weare on 114 in 1954. m Marion Johnson of Manchester b 1926 ch Myrna N. b 1938. Child by first wife, Roberta L. b 1947.

BILODEAU, Ernest M. came to East Weare in 1950 & built a small box shop which he owns & operates himself. Mr. Billodeau built his shop back from the rd. east of Fessenden's crossing.

BIRON, Arthur G. b Berlin N. H., 1910. Moved to Riverdale, 1947. m Patricia M. Boisvert of Dunbarton, N. H. Ch Suzanne J. b in Manchester, Feb. 7, 1943.

BLACK, Robert M. & Dora S. moved to E. Weare on R4, L10, in 1956 from Manchester. Ch Donna L. Mrs. Black's sister, Verna E. Jameson, lives with them.

BLAKE, Arthur came to E. Weare in 1932. m Doris H. Le Heureux. Res R7, L87.

BLAISDELL, Jennie V. b in New Boston 1882, moved to N. Weare in 1947. R7, L24. Archie Sanderson is boarding with her at present.

BLANCHETTE, Arthur came to Riverdale about 1920. In 1938, built a house L3 in the gore. His bro. Lavelle, lives with him at this time, he m Mammie Strong. She d 1947. Ch Doris, m Arthur Houghton res New Boston.

BLANCHETTE, Henry I. & Evelyn came to Riverdale from Goffstown around 1948. Henry d 1956. Ch Verna M. m John Gillman of Manchester; Robert A. m Alice Gobin of Manchester.

BLY, Kenneth M. & Lillian C. moved to E. Weare from Milford. Res R5, L98 in 1951. Ch Kenneth M. Jr., b in Newport 1940; Rodney H. b 1944 in Nashua; Gene H. b 1945 in Nashua.

BOCKUS, Forest Gilbert & Beatrice came to Weare from Lynn, Mass., in 1936. Ch Fred L. b Dec. 19, 1936; Gilbert A. b June 9, 1940. Mrs. Bockus is the school nurse.

BOISVERT, Roger F. & Edith H. came to Riverdale from Goffstown in 1951. Ch William H. b Oct. 30, 1945; Donald C. b May 15, 1947; Bonnie C. b May 15, 1949 & Nancy A. b May 12, 1951.

BOKMAN, Frank & wife Margarett moved to So. Weare, 1941, from Brockton, Mass. They built a home in So. Weare opposite the Andrew Lull place on rt. 114, R1, L30.

BOLIO, George, res in E. Weare about 1880 m Clara Wilson, ch Nathan, b Sept. 6, 1883.

BOLIVAR, Arthur O. & Phebie A. moved to E. Weare on rt 77, R2, L5, from Gardner, Mass. In 1904, Phebie d. Ch Lola V. m S. Roland Sadler; Arthur J. living in Watertown, Mass.; Elsie M. m Robert Beckler of N. Y.; Willis A. b 1906 in Weare, now living in Mass.; Mildred A. b 1908 in Weare m O. Halloran of Mass.

BOLTON, Frank A. & Margaret P. moved to Riverdale in 1946. Ch Frank A. Jr. b July 13, 1939; Nancy L. b Feb. 16, 1942; Diane P. b June 23, 1948 and Heide R. b April 4, 1951. Frank A. Jr. m Lorain Mudge 1956, ch Aaron D. b May 20, 1957. Res Manchester.

BONHOTAL, Charles came to So. Weare in 1954 from Manchester, res R1, L33.

BORDEN, Perry C. & Edna B. came to No. Weare in 1954 from Mass., buying the Morgan homestead. Their son Burnell P. & his wife Mary A. & ch Randell P. b in Mass. & Barry W. b Nov. 16, 1956 are living with them, also their dau Beverly A. Mr. & Mrs. Borden run a guest house. Beverly A. m 1958 Norman Coleman.

BORING, Norman M. & Mary C. came to So. Weare in 1957 from Chicago. They bought the old Dearborn place on Mt. Dearborn. Ch Sue Ellen b 1948; N. Michael b 1949; Martha B. b 1950; Jean Ann b 1952; Jacalyn M. b 1954; Mary K. b 1958 in Weare. Mr. Boring is an air pilot for United Air-Lines.

BOUCHARD, Harold came to So. Weare from Henniker in 1917. m Beatrice Boynton. Ch Sylvia J. b Aug. 13, 1941 & David A. b Mar. 3, 1943. Res R1, L24.

BOWIE, Bradford brother of Joseph, b at Bowdoin, Me., Jan. 7, 1846 m Melissa Chase. He was a blacksmith at E. Weare several yrs. Res R7, L90. 7 Ch, Elmer B. b July 24, 1868; Alfred E. b Feb. 7, 1880; Wilford b Mar. 3, 1881 m Bernice C. Phelps 1908, ch (1) Barbara M. 1910-1927; (2) Deborah J. b Sept. 20, 1912 m Earle Gove of Claremont; (3) Howard A. b Mar. 17, 1917 m Margaret Kimball of Westport, ch Howard A. Jr. b Feb. 14, 1948; (4) Bradford I. b Mar. 7, 1915 d Sept. 4, 1915; (5) Mittie L. b Feb. 25, 1919; (6) James B. b May 15, 1921 m Doris Fanthrop of England, ch Carol b in England, Mar. 31, 1944, Phillip J. b Dec. 4, 1947 in Weare, Ralph A. b Jan. 3, 1949, Roland W. b Jan. 17, 1950, Doris B. b Jan. 31, 1954, Jamie B. b Oct. 10, 1955 rem to Mass.; (7) Alice H. b Dec. 29, 1925; (8) Stanley E. b Dec. 14, 1928 m Jeane Murray, res Concord.

BOWIE, Joseph V. b Feb. 10, 1834, at Bowdoin, Me. (OH 736). m Susan M. Chase b Apr. 3, 1841 at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Bowie served 3 yrs. in the 14th N. H. vol., holding the office of sergeant. He res at Weare C. V. Ch Phillip C. b Aug. 17, 1861 m Ella J. Lord; Joseph A. b Jan. 5, 1863 m Emma L. Tebbeets; Derwin W. b May 1866, res N. J.; Bertha R. b Oct. 8, 1871 m George Brown, res Maine; Blanch E. b Aug. 29, 1882 m Bernard Gunn.

BOYNTON, Harvey G. son of John & Lovill Boynton (OH 738) 1864-1933, res R4, L10. m Jennie Weed of Dunbarton. Ch (1) Guy H. b 1890 m Leona Morse of Vt., ch Lawrence L. b 1916, res Penacook; Beatrice b 1919 m Harold Bouchard; Jennie L. b 1922 m William Hamel. (2) John b 1892 m 1st Mary Nichols, ch Helen b 1913 m Wilbur Rainey of Dover. 2nd wife, Ruby Boynton, ch Shirley R. b Nov. 17, 1917 m Alice Maxfield, res Concord. Dorothy L. b Apr. 13, 1920 m Carrol Johnson; Wilmar M. b Apr. 6, 1921 res Suncook; Russell b Jan. 21, 1924. (3) Una Mae b 1894 m Frank Durgin of Henniker. (4) Harley J. 1895-1933. (5) Ernest W. b 1896 m Hazel Pettengill of Mich. (6) Lester L. b 1897 d. (7) Jesse G. b 1898 m Marguerite Drees; ch Robert J. b Dec. 1, 1924, Charles b June 28, 1927. (8) Homer b 1900 d inf. (9) Hazel L. b July 14, 1903 m Frank A. Philbrick. (10) Marjory R. b Nov. 7, 1906 m Elvin Coleman of Henniker.

BRENNAN, Joseph P. came to Weare C. in 1938. m Virginia Dow. Ch Arthur D. b Dec. 25, 1946; Jean D. b Mar. 17, 1948; Joan M. b Jan. 31, 1950. Mr. Brennan is a dairy farmer. He built a house R5, L38, in 1945.

BROWN, Charles W. & Barbara E. moved to Weare C. from Hopkinton in 1938. Mr. Brown is a farmer. Res R4, L14. Ch (1) Shirley E m Milton Elliott of New Boston; (2) Doris A. res in Hingham, Mass.; (3) Gordon C.; (4) Charles W. Jr., m Sylvia Hight, ch Jan R. b 1954, Jean L. b 1955; Jeffrey b 1956 & James L. b July 11, 1958; (5) Burton E. m Janet Heino, ch Richard A. b Aug. 19, 1958; (6) Bruce A. now in the Marines; (7) C.

Jane, m Robert G. Monro, res New Boston; (8) Barbara E. & (9) Susan J.

BROWN, Joseph A. came to So. Weare from Milford in 1953. m Leila Buxton. Res R3, L49. Mr. Brown is a dental assistant in Concord.

BRUNETTE, Wilfred T. & Rita L. came to E. Weare, R6, L48, from Manchester in 1953. Ch Delores T. b 1951; Theodore A. b 1953; Dennis W. b 1954 & Diane Y. b 1956.

BRUYNEEL, Casimer & Theresa M. came to So. Weare, R2, L164, from Manchester in 1932. Casimer d 1947. Ch August C. m Hilda H. Engleheart of Goffstown; ch Sylvia L. b Sept. 1, 1938 m Donald Wood of Deering, res Rowley, Mass.; Stephen C. b Nov. 25, 1944. August C. built a house near his father in 1941. Mr. Bruyneel is a poultryman.

BUCKLEY, Joseph m Florence E. Breed 1884-1934. They had 3 ch (1) Frank b Mar. 8, 1904 m Arlene Colburn, ch Raymond b June 24, 1926; Marilyn b Mar. 3, 1928; Richard b June 7, 1930; Arnold b Jan. 17, 1934; Barbara b Aug. 11, 1935. The family then moved to Derry & 4 more ch were b in that town, Lois b Nov. 18, 1937; Shirley b April 7, 1939; Gail b May 21, 1943 & Thomas b June 21, 1947. (2) Fred 1905-1906; (3) Francis b Jan. 11, 1915 m Violet Williams, res Grasmere.

BURBECK, Lindley V. & Nina I. came to E. Weare, R5, L6, about 1925. Lindley d 1956. In 1958, Nina m Samuel Bussell.

BURNHAM, Carroll came to E. Weare about 1940, m Virginia Ilsley, ch Barbara A. b 1946 & Susan J. b 1953.

BURNETT, Douglas J. Jr., son of Adriana Dodge by her first husband, came to Weare C. in 1939. Now living in Troy, N. Y.

BUSHBY, William T. & Mary Jane came to So. Weare from N. Y. in 1952, L18 in the gore. Ch all born in N. Y., Mary Jane b 1942; William N. b 1944; Fred R. b 1946; Philip A. b 1949. Mr. Bushby is a buyer for the Consolidated Rendering Co., Mrs. Bushby is a head nurse at the Moore Hospital.

BUSSELL, Samuel R. b May 5, 1893 in Manchester, came to Weare in 1894. m 1st Isadore Damon, she d 1954; 2nd Nina Burbeck 1958. Res R6, L24.

BUTLER, Bertha came to So. Weare from Mass., around 1943. R1, L37. Francis Gill boards at her house.

BUTZ, Lloyd came to So. Weare about 1940.

BUXTON, David son of Timothy & Alice Buxton (OH 753) m 1. Eliza B. Eastman; 2. Miriam S. Eastman. Ch 1. Mary E. b 1842; 2. Charles W. 1846-1923, res R2, L63, m Josie K. Carter of Hillsboro, d 1930. 1 ch Elliott E. 1874-1938 m Flora Smith, d 1936. Ch Harold E. 1906-1951 m Leila C. Slack, ch George E. b Mar. 14, 1926, m Joan L. Brown of New Boston; Donald H. b Nov. 13, 1928 m Beverly Hall, they res in Goffstown. Geraldine, 1912-1931, m Stanley Spooner of Bedford; 3. Eliza b 1849; 4. Alice, 1851-1918; 5. Willis D. 1857-1925, res R2, L6, m Ella F. Bartlett, d 1896.

CAMPBELL, George W. & Laura B. came to No. Weare, R7, L75, in 1941 from Boston. Their son George W. Jr. & wife Jeannette came to live with them in 1942. Ch Jane b 1944 in Boston; Catherine b 1950; George W. Jr. d 1953, his widow & children now reside in Manchester.

CARTER, Carroll came to Weare about 1900. m Ellie Peaslee. Ch Mildred E. b Oct. 3, 1906 m 1st Raymond Thomson ch Beatrice A. m Joseph Johenett of Bedford, 2nd Edward J. London.

CHAGROSULIS, Spiros & Bessie came to Riverdale in 1917. Ch Charles S. b 1917 m Opal Stafford of Tenn., ch Charles T. b 1947; Robert W. b 1950; Rebecca b 1953; Nicholas Lee b 1955; Angie S. b 1919 m Charlie Katsekas, res Manchester; Helen S. b 1920 m Louie Veziris of Manchester; Jennie S. b 1922 m Oscar Senechal of Manchester; Steve S. b 1923 is now serving in the Air Force in Texas; Starvros b 1925 m Joan Sawyer & bought the Geo. Dodge farm 1958, ch Gary S. b Mar. 22, 1952; Mark A. b Apr. 6, 1953; David B. b July 28, 1955.

CHANDLER, Harold came to E. Weare about 1906. m Carrie Hodgman, R6, L14. Ch Evelyn B. m Wesley Sweeney of Hillsboro; Edith M. m Walter Warriner of Dunbarton; Ruth A. m Dwight Stevens of Webster, Mass.; Harold m Reta Sullivan of Bath, Me., ch Timothy H., Beverly J., Eva M. m George Cluche of Milford, Winnifred C. m Allen Isley, Helen J. m Daniel Eaton.

CHAPIN, Alonzo B. b Aug. 10, 1896 son of Loronzo B. & Katherine Chapin (OH 758). m Margaret A. Rutledge of Hillsboro b in Brandon, Vermont 1871-1951. Ch Dorothy A. b in Henniker; Bernard L., Eleanor & Gertrude born in Somerville, Mass. Mr. Chapin's sister Mary A. b in Boston 1861-1942, lived several years in Weare. Mr. Chapin worked many years for the Whiting Milk Co. of Boston, in later life he & Mrs. Chapin returned to the old home which he owned in No. Weare, R6, L48.

CHASE, Everett D. 1861-1914 son of Jonathan & Adaline Chase (OH 765) res R4, L89. m Susie Flanders 1872-1955. Ch Norman E. b Jan. 8, 1899 m Mildred George, ch (1) Everett S. b Sept. 21, 1922 m Betty Sauers of Colorado, ch Dale E. b Nov. 6, 1948; Sandra L. b May 28, 1952; Terry M. b Dec. 15, 1954; Norman H. b Nov. 13, 1956; Thomas A. b Apr. 13, 1958. (2) Mary Lou b Mar. 7, 1927 m 1st, Price Freeman of N. J., ch Leslie J. b Oct. 2, 1946, 2nd, Phillip Edwards of Vermont.

CHASE, Fred D. b May 1, 1889. m Marion A. Silver b 1901 in Biddeford, Me. Ch (1) b in Rochester d inf; Charles F. b Dec. 13. 1928 m Donna Bralndle, ch Dennis A. b Apr. 27, 1956; Kevin P. b July 2, 1957, res Manchester. (2) Erma Mae b June 5, 1932 m David Wilbur, res N. C., ch Karen Sue b 1953; David R. b 1954; Kirsten K. & Kirk D. b 1957.

CHASE, Horace O. 1852-1943, son of Eli & Hannah Chase (OH 766). m Ida L. King 1858-1947. Mr. Chase operated one of the largest farms in the town at No. Weare, R6, L21. With the help of his wife he devoted much time to the interests of his native town, serving as selectman for many years, also as representative to the Gen. Court. Ch Florence L. b May 5, 1885 m Dana B. Gove; Mildred R. b Feb. 20, 1888 m Arthur Reade.

CHASE, Samuel D. son of Henry W. & Ada Collins (OH 764) b June 7, 1886. m Louise C. Lafond, ch Dorothy L. b April 14, 1909 m Harold Mallock. They have 3 ch, res Reading, Mass, Arthur S. b Nov. 28, 1911 m Olive Morey, they have 1 son, res Wilmot Flat; Freda B. b July 27, 1914 m Theron Morgrage, they have 3 ch. res Goffstown; Howard L. b July 29, 1918 & Melvin D. b July 20, 1926. Mr. Chase is now serving as selectman, an office which he has held for several terms.

CLARK, Grace R., b 1889, daughter of Frank P. & Mary J. Clark. Res with Mrs. Fred Jones in East Weare.

CLARK, Harry W. & Martha L. came to No. Weare from Virginia in 1939. Mr. Clark's maternal grandfather was Otis Chase (OH 762). Res R6, L43, No. Weare.

CLEMENT, Moses H. 1839- son of Jonathan D. & Cynthia Hanson (OH 776). m (2) Eliza C. Dow, ch Loren D. 1865-1934 m Belle Simpson. Mr. Clement operated a wood-turning shop at No. Weare. Ch Moses H. b March 27, 1894 m (1) Della Carter of Concord, d 1954, ch Richard b Oct. 23, 1919 d in action in Europe in 1945; Robert L. b July 20, 1923 m Eleanor Hadley, ch Richard D. b July 20, 1947; Robert L. b June 7, 1948; Priscilla M. b May 12, 1949; Eleanor Lee b Mar. 17, 1954. Moses H. Clement m (2) Bertha Galfetti of Concord. Mr. Clement operates a wood-turning shop at No. Weare. (3) Orison 1867-1868. (4) Archie W. b Jan. 31, 1870 m Ellis Colby of Warner, res Bradford. (5) Fred D. 1877-1950 m Lillian Rogers of Concord, d 1936. Ch Winifred E. b Sept. 3, 1905 m Harold Wood; Althea E. b Aug. 9, 1912 m Arthur Lahey, Jr. (6) Bertha L. b July 10, 1887 m Charles C. Gregg.

CLEVELAND, Frederick E. moved to Riverdale from Mass., about 1925, d 1943. m Carrie E. Welch, July 5, 1930. Ch Frederick E. Jr. b June 17, 1932 m Sylvia Hand 1945, ch Frederick W. b Nov. 29, 1957.

CLOUGH, George F. 1863-1940. m Lucy Eaton, she d 1949. They had 1 dau. Doris b Aug. 26, 1898 m George Dixon of Manchester.

COLBURN, Chester W. son of Fred & Annie Colburn (OH 779) b 1904. m Margarett Grover from Mass. Ch Shirley M. b Apr. 26, 1934 m Walter W. Weeden Jr. of Rochester, N. H.; Chester A. b May 8, 1937 m Beverly Heino, they have 1 ch Jill b Aug. 18, 1958.

COLBURN, Clinton H. b 1880, son of Charles & Lydia Colburn (OH 779) m Lillian Nichols, she d 1926. They had 1 ch Arlene, b July 14, 1906 m Frank Buckley. Mr. Colubrn m 2nd Mary Silver.

COLBURN, Frank E. & Grace D. came to Weare C. from Hillsboro in 1929. They bought the Mt. William House. Frank E. d in 1943, Grace D. d 1948. Ch all born in Hillsboro. (1) Harold E. 1898-1955 m

Marjorie Ford, res Concord. (2) Edgar F. b Aug. 18, 1900 m Marjorie A. Ellison of Plymouth, Vt., came to Weare C. to live in 1938, res R5, L40. Ch Lavina A. b Feb. 12, 1931 m George Dearborn; Sylvia G. b May 28, 1936 m Vernon Smith; Charles E. b Apr. 1, 1934; Marian L. b May 1, 1936 m James Wilson, res Deering; Floyd M. b Sept. 4, 1937; Dana Carlton Coolidge b May 14, 1941; Stanley E. b July 10, 1948. (3) Charlotte b 1906 m Myron Quimby, res Cornish. (4) Eunice b Aug. 23, 1907 m Leighton Drewry. (5) Wendell C. b Jan. 25, 1911 m Rosamond E. Dow, ch Diana R. b Apr. 14, 1932 m Vernon Duval, res N. Y.; Marvin W. b Dec. 25, 1934; Spencer R. b July 27, 1938. Wendell C. is a merchant & partner with his bro. Brennan in the Colburn Bros. Store at No. Weare. (6) Alden D. b 1914 m Elizabeth Prescott, ch John A. b July 11, 1942; Martha J. b Sept. 28, 1946; Hugh W. b June 10, 1950. (7) Brennan b Dec. 22, 1917 m Doris E. Cram, ch Nancy L. b Nov. 7, 1939; Richard B. b Apr. 23, 1942; Frank H. b May 7, 1948; Marie D. b Apr. 17, 1951.

COLBURN, Mark (OH 779). m Caltha Lufkin. Res R1, L58. Ch (1) Cyrus L. 1848-1923 m Henreetta Putney, ch Alfretta 1873-1955 m Lewellyn Livingston of Antrim. (2) Edson H. 1862-1929 m Eliza Stollery of Charlestown, Mass, she d 1955; Mark E. b Sept. 21, 1894 m Ella Davis, res Calif.; Marion M. b Jan. 21, 1896 m Albert Lander, res Goffstown.

COLBURN, Marjorie A. b May 12, 1939 m Lawrence W. Gordon Jr. Ch Kirk L. W. b Oct. 24, 1956.

COLBURN, Robert E. & Irene J. Colburn moved to No. Weare from W. Lebanon, Me. in 1949. They bought the McGlenen house across from Fred Whitneys. Ch Roberta I. b 1943 Rochester, N. H.

COLBY, Floyd E. & Marjorie G. came to So. Weare from Hollis in 1957. Ch Vicki A. b 1950, Rebecca E. b 1952. Rhonda A. b 1953, all b in Manchester. Lane O. b in Nashua 1956, Clair L. b 1958.

COLBY, William E. & Evelyn came to Riverdale, R2, L12, in 1949. Ch Edward L. b 1948; Donna G. b 1949. Mrs. Colby's son, James F. Gibbon, lives with them.

COLLINS, Horatio J. 1938- . m 1st, Abbie Philbrick, she d 1880. Ch John E. 1866-1942 m Emily Cayes, ch Abbie M. b 1890 m Carl Peterson, res Amherst. When Mrs. Cayes m Mr. Collins, her daus. came to Weare to live, Mary N. m John H. Meyers, he d 1902, she d 1942, ch Elizabeth b 1894, res Goffstown; Annie W. m William Goerschel of Mass.; Emily m John Collins; Carrie M. m Fred Waldo; Henrietta R. m Gilbert Spooner.

COVILL, Raymond Covill came to No. Weare in 1925. m Ruth M. Patenaude. Ch Daniel L. b Sept. 11, 1930; R. Wade b Aug. 2, 1935; William G. b Oct. 27, 1938 now living in Bedford.

CRAM, Frank P. adopted son of Moses Cram (OH 803) R1, L30. b Mar. 1, 1854 m Carrie Seeley, d 1930. Ch Sarah B. b 1878 m Bert Buxton of New Boston; Guy M. 1884-1944 m Mariam Gale of Salem, ch Helen I. b July 24, 1919 m Richard Rutherford of Plymouth; William F. b Dec. 18, 1920 m Roberta E. Friedrich of New Boston, ch Neal R. b Jan. 23, 1950; Donna L. b Nov. 6, 1956, res R1, L.

CROSBY, George W. & Lena M. came to No. Weare from Hillsboro in 1949, buying the store at Chase V. from Harold Wood. Mr. Crosby is now serving the town as tax collector. Ch Robert G. is a machinist mechanic.

CUDDIHEE, James W. b in Greenfield, N. H., Nov. 29, 1904. m Emma C. Buxton of New Boston 1931. Moved to So. Weare in 1946. Operates a store on site of Old Pine Tree Tavern on 114, also operates a lumber business. Ch Mildred L. b Oct. 23, 1937 in Northfield, N. H., m 1st, William Hartleb of Weare, ch Linda Mae b Oct. 17, 1952; m 2nd, John Rice.

CURRIER, Levi, son of Levi & Nancy Currier (OH 807). m Philena Philbrick. Ch Nancy J. 1845-1930; Emeline 1847-1924 m George F. Eastman; Sarah F. 1851-1906; Frank P. 1853-1912; Philena 1855-1930.

DAVIS, Charles Freeman b Sept. 25, 1890, res R2, L1, m 1st Edna Cotton, she d 1922. Ch (1) Ernest W. b Nov. 3, 1914 m Esther Downing, ch Glenn E. b Mar. 11, 1938; Edna b June 29, 1939; Robert F. b Apr. 13, 1945. (2) Virginia m Louis Gallin, res Derry, m 2nd Elizabeth Shatney, ch Marilyn L. b Oct. 4, 1946; Susan I. b Mar. 28, 1949; Arthur A. b May 24, 1950. Ch of Elizabeth Shatney, Lois M. b Sept. 29, 1939 m Calvin Williams, res Henniker; Beverley A. b Dec. 8, 1941; Doris M. b July 11, 1942; Arnold M. b Feb. 1, 1945.

DAVIS, Frank E., son of Freeman and Bessie Davis b Lynn, Mass. Dec. 6, 1884 moved to Weare June 24, 1887 m. Bessie E. Downing May 27, 1906. ch Burnham A. b Dec. 9, 1909, Frank K. b Dec. 14, 1911, Barbara L. b April 24, 1913, Beatrice D. b July 26, 1914, in Amherst, N. H., Marion E. b Dec. 10, 1917, Frank E. b Nov. 12, 1922. Burnham Davis m Reita Nelson, 1930, ch Lepha b June 17, 1931 m Robert Hutchinson of Milford Oct. 12, 1948, Alberto N. b Sept. 23, 1935, George A. b June 30, 1940. Frank R. m Edith Gardner and moved to Plymouth. Barbara L. m Cecil Strong of New Boston. Beatrice D. m Maurice Dwinnells, Marion E. d Jan. 4, 1918, Frank E. m Audrey Hurd Dec. 24, 1942. Ch Betty Ann b April 13, 1945.

DAVIS, George F. & Ellen K. came to Riverdale in 1951 from Mass. They have 1 dau. Dora A. m Phillip Sparrow res. Conn. Mr. Davis is a retired Maj. of the U. S. Army.

DAVIS, Harry N. & Pauline, came to Rockland, R6, L24, from Goffstown in 1928. They had 1 ch Doris m Edmund Moineau. Mr. Davis d 1958.

DEARBORN, Elbridge Harry, 1863-1955 son of Elbridge & Elvira Dearborn (OH 813) m Julia Wyman of No. Conway.

DEARBORN, Peter son of Josiah & Susannah Dearborn (OH 813) m 2nd Hannah Gould, ch George W. b 1839 d 1924, Luther G. b 1846, m Eliza J. Toomoth, of N. Y., they rem to Somerville, Mass. had 1 ch Luther G. 1876-1955, who was a Dr., he came to Goffstown around 1915. George W. was a farmer, he served the town as representative m Abbie H. Smith, she d 1889, ch (1) Mabel 1864-1937 m William Eastman. (2) Harlan d young. (3) Forrest 1870-1946, m Rose Bailey, he was a lumberman & served as selectman & had 2 ch Abbie b Dec. 9, 1911, m Harold F. Rowell of Manchester. Forrest Jr. b Sept. 13, 1918, m Sylvia Wall of England, they have 3 ch Jillian Sanna, b Nov. 3, 1950, Jack Lee b Apr. 27, 1952, Jeffrey Forrest, b Jan. 18, 1955. (4) Benton, 1872-1945, he served as Post Master at So. Weare & was a partner in the Eastman-Dearborn store, m Helen E. Nichols, one ch Donald George, b May 16, 1926. (5) Carlisle b June 29, 1875, he served on the school board & was road agent, m Mertie Balch, she d 1946, they had 3 ch Doris b Nov. 18, 1903, m Henry Nichols; Roland B. b Jan. 27, 1906, he is on the executive board of the Eastern States Grain Co. in Springfield, Mass.; Malcolm C. b Nov. 28, 1910. (6) Roscoe m Mar. 6, 1886, m Belle Davis, she d 1936, ch Earle R. b Sept. 8, 1910; Curtis H. b June 15, 1912; Doris Dearborn of Sanbornton, they have 5 ch & he is in Alaska working for the Gov. Agr. experiment station. Grace I. b May 28, 1920, m Donald Henderson of Texas, they have 1 ch Debra. George W. b Jan. 12, 1924, m Lavina Colburn, ch Mark I. b Dec. 27, 1948; Randall K. b Apr. 15, 1951; Stacey I. b Dec. 27, 1952; Brian L. b Sept. 18, 1958.

DEE, Jeremiah & Janet came to So. Weare in 1923 from Mass. They bought a house on R1, L53 for a summer home. Mr. Dee d in 1936, she d in 1955. The home is still kept as a summer place by their ch.

DEMERS, J. Maurice & Elsie L. moved to Riverdale from Laconia in 1951. Ch Richard M. b 1933 in Manchester, David E. b 1939 in Manchester.

DERBYSHIRE, James & Christina came to Riverdale from N. Y. in 1947. Mrs. Derbyshire's sisters are now living with her, Hattie Lum & Daisy Badolati. The three sisters opened the Falls Restaurant in 1958.

DODGE, George E. b June 21, 1884 in Malden, Mass., d Dec. 4, 1955, m 1st Nellie D. Gregg, she d 1945, ch Kenneth F. b 1909. m 2nd Rose Bunten, ch Peter G. b Oct. 23, 1940; Beverly L. b Mar. 16, 1945; Laurie A. b May 27, 1947. 2nd ch of Geo. Ruth L. b 1918, m Franklin Black of Vt. Geo. m 2nd Adriana M. Burnett.

DOW, Fred C. (OH 822) b 1865 m Nellie Rogers. Ch Archie C m Maud Elliott, res R6, L44. Erma B. d young, Mabel A. m Grover Gove, res Mass. Levi J b. 1899 m Florence Mace of Goffstown, they res in Goffstown.

DOW, Harry L. b Aug. 21, 1886, son of Nelson L. & Lizzie J. Dow (OH 822) res R5, L38 m Gladys L. White; ch Rosamond E. b May 11, 1914; m Wendell Colburn. Rebecca O. b. June 14, 1918 m Lorenzo Moore, res. Georgia. Virginia M. b May 1, 1920, m Joseph Brennan. Harry Dow was an antique dealer. He d 1958.

DOW, Milton W. & Madeline M. came to No. Weare from Burlington, Vt. in 1951. Mr. Dow is a retired meteorologist.

DOWNING, Allan H. & June F. came to E. Weare V., res R5, L99, from Plymouth in 1954. Mr. Downing works for the Vault Company. Ch Linda M. b 1946; Sharon L. b 1950; Nancy J. b 1951; Patricia A. b 1954; John A. b 1955; Brenda J. b 1957.

DOWNING, Fred O. 1852-1910. m Emma L. Dow 1857-1948 (OH 824). Res No. Weare. Ch Herbert A. b 1880, Bessie E. b 1883 m Frank Davis, Elsie I. b 1887 m Henry Smith, Frank b 1889 m Sadie Chase, ch Frances E. b 1912 m Joe Gaffney, Esther L. b 1914 m Ernest Davis.

DREWRY, Richard P. 1857-1939, & Emily J. 1887-1925, came to No. Weare from England in 1897. Their ch were b in England but came here with them, Philip, 1883-1949, m. Inez Leighton, she d 1941, ch Reginald P. b Feb. 27, 1908, m Helen S Reade, they have 3 ch Arthur P b Aug. 20, 1945, Sharon F. b Aug 7, 1947, Lou Jean, b. Jan. 31, 1954. 2nd son of Philip C. Leighton, b Sept. 15, 1910, m Eunice Colburn, they have 6 ch Glendon P. b Apr. 16, 1932, m Beverly Cook, 1 ch Michael P. b Aug. 13, 1957. Alida Lee, b Jan. 21, 1935, m Scott Ferguson res Mass. Una Joyce b Jan. 21, 1938, Grace D. b Nov. 24, 1941, Ruby L. b Dec. 30, 1945, Brenda G. b June 9, 1950. Mr. Drewry operates a grain store. 3rd son of Philip, Fred b May 15, 1923. 2nd ch of Richard, Fred b 1885, res. St. Petersburg, Fla. 3rd Charles Austin 1887-1937, m Ruth Alison Barrows, 1894-1948, they had 2 ch Charles Austin Jr. 1921-1937 & Ruth Ina b 1915 m Wilfred E. Lahey. 4. John 1893-1956, m Christina Marland, ch John N. b 1927, Constance E. b 1932. C. Austin & Fred Drewry started the Drewry Bro's woodworking shop at No. Weare about 1905, they purchased the shop from Chas. Thorndike, after 10 yrs, Fred left the business on account of illness & Austin carried it on till 1933, when he became ill & moved his family to the Damon Hedding farm at Slab City. Mrs. Drewry carried on the business for a short time, the shop burned in 1938.

DU BOIS, Victor & Mildred bought a house R5, L99, in E. Weare, they live in Melrose, Mass., and spend their summers here.

DUMM, Rev. Benjamin Ph.D. b Aug. 31, 1867, at Salisbury, Maryland. Congregational minister, Asst. Secretary, World Conference on Faith & Order 1926-1927. m Nellie Jameson b Apr. 11, 1869 in Penn., she d 1950. Ch Paul J. b Aug. 13, 1896 in Md. m Emily F. Clark of Derry, b May 11, 1901, she is a descendent of one of the Chase bros. after whom "Chase V" was named. Ch Dorothy C., Richard S., Warren B., Richard was made an Ensign in 1951 & in 1953 was promoted to Lieutenant j.g. m Arlene M. Marston. Warren served in the Navy in W.W.II.

DUXBURY, Herbert L. and Belle J. came from R. I. to No. Weare in 1927. Res R7, L24. ch Herbert L. Jr., m Isabell Reade, res Merrimack. Arthur Rice, son of Mrs. Duxbury by first husband lives with them.

DWINNELLS, Frank P. & Emily H came to Weare from Hopkinton in 1894, ch Carrie b 1897, m and resides in Maine. Florence b 1899 married and resides in Mass. Frank b 1902 resides in Manchester. Edith b 1903 in Warner m John Richards. Frank P. m 2nd Ina E. Hadley c (1) George H. b 1905 m Hilda O. George of Bedford, res R5, L37; (2) John D. b July 25, 1906 m Edna L. Peaslee, res R7, L86, ch Donna J. b Mar. 17, 1944; John D. b July 24, 1945; Janice E. b July 17, 1952. (3) Chester 1908-1924. (5) Etta b 1912 m Chester Rhodenizer. (4) Maurice E. b 1910 m Beatrice Davis, res Weare C. (6) Gladys 1915-1933. Frank P. m 3rd wife Priscilla Swift of Vermont, ch Gladys J. b Mar. 6, 1943, res So. Weare.

EASTMAN, Ezra C. 1834-1903 (OH 828) m 1st wife Armena Dearborn, 1834-1872, res R2, L1. 2nd wife Laura Wilson, ch by 1st wife (1) Marcia A. b 1857 m Martin Luther Farmer. (2) Charles H. 1859-1928 m Addie L. Currier 1863-1946, res So. Weare L1. (3) James H. 1862-1936 m Isora M. Colby of Bradford, ch Armena J. b May 23, 1890 m J. Lewis Hills, ch Marian b Nov. 17, 1914, they now res in Nashua. Ruby B. b Mar. 17, 1896 m Thomas J. Eastman. Millard Harvey 1903-1910. (4) Lucy Anne 1864-1924 m Leon E. Annis. Lived at Hillsboro, later moving to Nashua.

EASTMAN, Francis, son of Thomas & Asenath Eastman (OH 827) b May 13, 1820, m Abbie Tewksbury 1827-1911, res R1, L3. Ch (1) Willie T. b 1952, d young. (2) Lizzie, 1854-1916 she m Samuel Holman of Hillsboro. (3) Frank L. 1957-1942 m L. Fannie Dodge of Antrim, she d 1918. Mr. Eastman was one of the largest dairy farmers in town, and he served as selectman and Representative. They had 1 ch Charles F. b May 22, 1882, m Ethel

Bailey. Chas. served the town as Representative in 1923 & in the N. H. Senate in 1937, ch Scott F. b Apr. 24, 1907, he is now serving as Representative, being the third generation to serve in this capacity. Mildred H. b June 11, 1909, m George E. Hall. John P. 4th ch of Francis Eastman 1860-1898, m Belle Rogers of Loudon 1873-1893, they had 1 ch Thomas J. b Aug. 12, 1893, m Ruby B. Eastman res R2, L3, ch (1) John H. b Sept. 5, 1915, m Margaret A. Miller of Goffstown, they have 4 ch Evelyn R. b May 14, 1940; Davideen b Aug. 18, 1945; Thomas J. b Sept. 13, 1947; John H. b Aug. 31, 1955. (2) Wilma M. b Mar. 4, 1918, m Bror Pierson. (3) Jean b Nov. 17, 1923, m Wallace W. Wood. (5) George H. 1865-1938, m 1st Elsie L. Smith of New Boston, she d 1892. m 2nd Myrtie M. Atwood of New Boston 1869-1949, ch Arthur M. b May 30, 1894, d inf. Mr. Eastman served in several town offices & as Representative, res R1, L35.

EASTMAN, George F. son of Samuel C. & Fidelia Eastman (OH 827) b Sept. 17, 1846, d Oct. 28, 1935. m Emiline Currier, b May 8, 1847, d Oct. 24, 1924. Ch Eugene S. 1871-1954. Res. Boston, he was a physician. Irving A. b Apr. 30, 1874 m Mae Foster of Boston, res Boston, he is a dentist. Luther G. b Feb. 3, 1879, res Auburndale, he is a physician. Byron L. b Apr. 3, 1882-Aug. 1907, Byron was a dentist in Boston. Nettie V. b Jan. 1, 1886, d Sept. 1948. Miss Eastman taught in the Somerville High School. Oliver B. b July 30, 1891 d Sept. 1909. Mr. George F. Eastman operated a large farm in So. Weare R1, L20, also served as Representative and selectman.

EASTMAN, William L. 1864-1924 son of Squires G. & Frances A. (OH 828) m Mabel Dearborn 1864-1937. Mr. Eastman was a partner in the Eastman, Dearborn Store for several years, he also served as selectman, res R2, L2. Ch (1) Arthur b May 11, 1892 m Hazel J. Bailey of New Boston, ch Howard T. b Apr. 21, 1918, res in Manchester, m Marion Felch, ch Linda L. b Sept. 14, 1944 teaches at Hesser's Business School; Robert A. b July 4, 1922, res Farmington, Conn. m Ann Buxton of Manchester, ch Deborah A. b June 22, 1950, Bruce W. b Sept. 24, 1958 works in electronics; Burns B. b Sept. 30, 1925, d Oct. 8, 1925; Roger O. b July 4, 1929, m Alice Babotas of Goffstown, res Burlington, Mass. ch Sandra L. b Sept. 1, 1953, Stephen R. b Mar. 25, 1956 works in electronics. (2) Elsie, 1893-1894. (3) Dorothy, b Sept. 8, 1895.

EATON, Arthur & Alice moved to E. Weare on Sugar Hill, R7, L92, about 1890, ch Frank E. 1884-1955; Charles D. 1891-1953 m Eva Andrews of New Boston, ch Leslie F. b 1924 m Dorothy Barry of Hopkinton, res Hopkinton; Daniel I. b 1926 m June Chandler, ch Daniel I. b Nov. 27, 1950; Lawrence R. b 1928 m Diane Hamel; Audrey J. b 1930 m Russell Boynton; Stella C. b 1932 m Walter Turner; Ethel b 1934 m Joseph Keegan of Derry.

EATON, Charles Edwin, 1866-1936, son of Pillsbury & Elvira Eaton (OH 832) m 1st Hattie W. Merriam of Jaffrey, ch Harold M. b Feb. 9, 1891, m Jessie Townes, rem to Concord where he is a P.O. Clerk. Guy E. b June 6, 1895, he has been a Rural Mail Carrier in East Weare since 1920. m Dorris Dudley of West Newbury, Mass. ch Winburn E. 1921-1952, m Beverly Phelps, they had (1) ch Muriel D. b Mar. 5, 1947, rem to Grasmere. (2) Ruth Merriam b July 13, 1922, m Walter D. Hodgman. (3) David D. b Jan. 23, 1925, m Marjorie Rice, ch David V. 1950-1956, Bary E. b in Manchester, June 5, 1954, Jeffrey A. b May 13, 1957. (4) Raymond T. b Dec. 19, 1931 m June T. Gordon, ch Raymond T. Jr. b June 15, 1957, Guy L. b May 17, 1958.

EATON, Roger G. M. b 1892 son of Henry E. & Nellie M. Eaton (OH 832). Res E. Weare, R7, L90. m Madeline Donough. Ch Henry b Mar. 20, 1919, d Dec. 26, 1942, killed in action in European section. Walter F. b Apr. 18, 1920, m Martha Bate, res Portsmouth. Robert G. b June 25, 1921, m Grace Hammell, res Portsmouth. Margaret V. b June 30, 1922 m Henry Mozaeko of Brookline, N. Y., res Conn. William J. b Dec. 19, 1924, d Apr. 31, 1925. Sydney A. b Mar. 20, 1929. Frances T. b Sept. 15, 1937. All of Mr. Eaton's children who lived to maturity served in the armed forces. Mr. Eaton is a machinist.

EATON, William G. & Louise G. of Hull, Mass. bought a house, R3, L66, on Barnard Hill in 1955. They live here summers; ch Wm. G. 3rd, Marjorie S., Michel F., Donald J.

EBOL, John & Joan M. came to Weare from Manchester in 1951, res in the gore, L5, ch Anthony P.

EDMISTON, Arthur came to East Weare V. m Vitella A. Ilsley, ch Arthur J. Jr., b 1942, Vitella A. b 1945, Linda M. b 1947, Ronald L. b 1950. Michael D. b 1956, Cherry L. b 1957.

EDMUNDS, Ralph W. b Mar. 3, 1870 in Chichester, N. H. m Lizzie F. Osborne b Aug. 23, 1883, ch Albert W. b Oct. 28, 1901, m Jennie Williams, d 1941. Beatrice H. b June 14, 1910 m Lester Moody. Ralph Le Roy b May 6, 1913 m Alice Weatherbee 1933, ch Ralph L. b Jan. 22, 1940. Doris E. b Oct. 6, 1924 m Franklin Ackerman of Derry in 1941.

ELLSWORTH, Cleaves G. b Jan. 26, 1870 in Deering, N. H., moved to Weare about 1895 d 1940. m Vilona A. Chase of Weare, Nov. 21, 1895, she d 1945. Ch John Roscoe b Mar. 26, 1903, he d Oct. 20, 1958.

EMERSON, John son of Rodney W. & Mary J. Emerson (OH 838) 1863-1948, res No. Weare V. He was engaged in farming, real estate & lumbering. m Mary E. Chase 1864-1945, ch (1) Rodney D. b Aug. 28, 1891 m Lucy Lawrence of Claremont, & rem to Claremont. (2) Earle Melvin b Oct. 20, 1892, m Helen Bailey, res No. Weare V., ch Evelyn, b Jan. 5, 1918, m Arthur Rice. Doris H. b Nov. 2, 1923, m Ivan Grover, res Me. (3) Thomas C. b Feb. 71, 1894 m Ruth Cavanaugh, she d 1951, ch Margaret M. b Oct. 8, 1920, m Raymond Dickie, res Milford. Gertrude b Jan. 6, 1922 m Fred P. Whittier of Weare. Rodney T. b Feb. 9, 1923. (4) George H. b. July 13, 1896, m Grace Morgan, lived in Weare then rem to Me., ch John M. b June 12, 1921, Francis G. b Nov. 6, 1931. (5) Florence A. b Dec. 22, 1900, m Franklin Flanders.

ENO, George L. & Shirley A. came to So. Weare from Melrose, Mass. in 1957, buying the Marshall French home at Mt. William pond. Mr. Eno is a tile mechanic. Ch Michael P. b 1946 in Melrose; Donald E. b 1951 in Portsmouth; Robert E. b 1955 in Melrose; Richard S. b 1957.

EVANS, Charles C. & Ruth came to Weare C. on Gove hill, R4, L30, from Long Island in 1947. Mr. Evans is a retired lawyer, he has served the town as selectman.

FARLEY, John Wells & Eliot of Boston bought the Philbrick Bailey farm as it is called, R2, L58, around 1932. The Farley bros. restored the house and used it as their hunting lodge in the fall. About five yrs. ago Eliot passed away, also Mr. Richard Townsend of Boston who always came here with them. Mrs. John Wells Farley's dau. Louise of N.Y.C. spends her summers here.

FARMER, Albert S. son of Luther & Marcia Farmer (OH 843) 1876-1942 res So. Weare, L50, a carpenter by trade, also served the town as tax collector and road agent. m Theresa A. Stumpf of Brooklyn, N. Y. Ch Dorothea E. b Sept. 14, 1904 m Gerald Hight; Vivian M. b Jan. 21, 1908 m Harold M. Martin of Hopkinton; Lucy A. b Jan. 4, 1911 m Vernon Hampson of Lebanon; Albert S. Jr., b April 4, 1914 m Reta Smith, ch Robie S. b June 17, 1937, Phyllis T. b Jan. 1, 1941, Frank A. b Feb. 10, 1943, Norman G. b April 29, 1947. Albert Farmer, Jr. is a carpenter, also served as selectman, res L64, So. Weare.

FARWELL, Kenneth & Barbara came to Weare around 1950. ch Cindy J. b 1952, Judy G. b 1956, res R6, L44.

FAUSTINI, Louis P. & Lillian A. came to E. Weare from Mass in 1953. R4, L26. Mr. Faustini is a lawyer. Ch Paul G. b 1947, Meredith A. b 1952, Louise S. b 1957.

FAVOR, John P. 3rd son of George & Anna Hadley Favor (OH 844). Res R2, L7. m Millie C. Waldo of New Boston. John d Jan. 5, 1934. Millie d May 11, 1942. Ch Leon W. b Jan. 13, 1891, Mattie M. b Jan. 16, 1893 d Jan. 6, 1955.

FELCH, Asa E. son of Hiram & Maria Felch (OH 847) 1865-1946 m Jennie E. Black, she d 1950. Ch (1) Hazel M. b May 15, 1888 m Charles Stafford. (2) Harold W. b Dec. 31, 1895 m Marion Hodgman, they had 1 ch Mildred H. b 1916 m Howard Eastman, res Manchester. (3) Dorothy E. b Dec. 9, 1908 m Haven E. Moody. Mr. Felch lived in E. Weare & at one time was the largest dairyman in that section.

FISHER, Floyd O. came to E. Weare from Mass. about 1920. m Hazel Church in 1946. Mr. Fisher is a wood-worker. Res R5, L1,

FISHER, Henry H. & Henrietta M. came to No. Weare in 1946 from Roslindale, Mass. Mr. Fisher is a retired Boston police officer, res R6, L45.

FISK, Harold H. b Nov. 24, 1890 at Waitsfield, Vt. m Edith E. Croline 1895-1952. Mr. & Mrs. Fisk came to Weare in 1924, with 3 ch Robert H. b Aug. 29, 1919 at Waitsfield, Vt.; William E. b June 8, 1921, at Rowley, Mass.; Ruth E. b Nov. 24, 1923, at Montpelier, Vt. The other ch b in Weare, Mary E. b Mar. 30, 1926, Dorothy I. b Oct. 11, 1929, Jane E. b Mar. 26, 1933 m George Munro. Mr. Fiske res R6, L45 in No. Weare V.

FITZPATRICK, James J. Jr. & Conner M. came to E. Weare in 1950, they own & operate the Toy shop. ch John P. b 1946, Sharon L. b 1948 in Salem, Mass. Peter J. b 1954 & Maureen H. b in Weare.

FLANDERS, Alfred A. b December 9, 1886, at Hillsboro m Nettie B. Richardson b May 21, 1886 at Hillsboro. Moved to Weare from Manchester in 1937, bought the old William Flander's place; moved to Kenderic place in Tavern Village in 1914. Alfred A. worked at Public Service Hydro station, Manchester, N. H. d April 16, 1951 at So. Weare.

FLANDERS, Charles E. b Dec. 10, 1893 in Henniker, grandson of Elizah Flanders (OH 851) m Alice Veronica Sullivan of Milford, ch Dorothy Alice b Feb. 24, 1924 at Riverdale in house just over the line in New Boston, moved to Henniker in 1927; Dorothy A. m Dana F. Greenly of Henniker.

FLANDERS, William came from Warner (OH 852) m Julia A. Locke res Clinton Grove. Ch (1) Edward 1869-1946, m Josephine Cram, she d 1936. (2) William Wallace 1870-1922 m Mabel A. Thurston 1873-1948, they had 4 ch Theodore W. 1892-1952, m Lena C. Annis of Colebrook, they had 2 ch E. Arlene b May 21, 1907, m George M. Chase of Henniker, they have 1 ch Gary M. b Aug. 16, 1946. Emmy Lou b Mar. 14, 1914, m Robert Stark of Goffstown, they have 3 ch Elizabeth A. b Dec. 17, 1943, Rodney L. b Aug. 3, 1946, Marilyn F. b Sept. 14, 1950. 2nd ch of Wallace, Marion J. 1896-1917, m Harold Annis, they had 1 ch Robert F. b Oct. 13, 1913. (3) Russell B. b July 10, 1899, m Geneva Stafford, she d 1948, they had 3 ch Russell B. Jr. b May 10, 1924, m & lives in Silver Spring, Md. Robert B. b Jan. 7, 1935, m & serving in the U.S. Army. Bruce S. b Apr. 13, 1948 in Henniker. Mr. Russell Flanders moved to Henniker around 1940, after his 1st wife d he m Pheobe Richardson. 4th ch of W. Wallace, Isadore R. b Feb. 25, 1903, m Deane H. Morrison of Henniker. Mr. Wallace Flanders first started a wood-turning business in Clinton Grove, after fire destroyed his shop he moved for a short time to Mass., he then returned to No. Weare & in 1895 bought a wood-turning business off David Chase, this was moved to the old Woolen Mill in No. Weare and here the Flanders Hardware Co. was in operation till 1922, when Mr. Flanders died. He was an ardent sportsman, served the town as Representative, he also was in the Senate. His sons Theodore & Russell continued the business till 1926, when they sold to Dean Morrison. 3rd ch of William Flanders, Susie Belle, 1872-1955, m Everett Chase 4th ch Bert J. 1874-1923, m Adalaide Ryan of Manchester, they res at Clinton Grove for a few yrs then rem to Manchester. Mr. Flanders was a cabinet-maker & was at one time a representative to the N.H. General Court. ch b in Weare, (1) John A. 1896-1942; (2) Isabel b May 2, 1898 d inf.; (3) Harold V. b Dec. 27, 1900, m Irene Lowe. Mr. Flanders has been an egg-broker, ch Ruth I. b Jan. 10, 1925, m Roger Hight, 2 ch Harold C. b Nov. 19, 1952, Marilee Jo, b June 6, 1957, res Ohio. 2nd ch Harold F. 1926-1946; Dorothy C., b 1928 d inf. (4) Jane A. b June 28, 1936 m Daniel Jenkins, res. Penn. (4) Franklin, b Aug. 23, 1902, in Manchester, m Florence A. Emerson, ch Mary A. b Sept. 14, 1930; m Richard L. Sykes, of Virginia, now res in Brattleboro, Vt. ch 2 Rebecca L. b Oct. 11, 1955, Katherine C. b Nov. 24, 1956. 2nd ch of Franklin, Stephen F. b Oct. 9, 1939. Franklin Flanders served on the Governor's Council in 1947 & 48, he was elected as an alternate-delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1944, he is now serving as Chairman of the State Liquor Comm. Mr. Flanders was the first broker in hatching eggs in New England & was in this business for nearly 25 yrs. He has served as a trustee of the U. of N. H. & of the New Eng. College, also served on the board of Trustees of the N. H. State Prison. Mrs. Flanders is a reg. nurse & is a member of the board of trustees of the Concord Hospital, she also served the town as a member of the school board.

FOLSOM, Alfred D. b in Henniker in 1841, d in Weare. m Louise Clark (OH 854) ch Ida A. b 1870-1902. m George Griffin. Ch Lillian I. b 1888, m J. Alfred Marcott, ch Margarite L. b June 29, 1907,

d 1909; Dorothy V. b Sept. 25, 1909; Alfred E. b Nov. 8, 1913 in Hillsboro; Robert 1919-1945. Lillian m 2nd Leroy E. Whittemore. 2. Cora L. b 1880-1956 m George La Bonta.

FOOTE, Leonard b in Francestown 1878 came to Weare C. in 1902. m 1st Grace Hadley, 2nd wife Ellie Carter. Ch by 1st wife Ezra L., now res in Georgia.

FOSHER, Gordon C. & Madelin I. came to So. Weare from Bedford in 1946, res R1, L56. ch (1) Gordon C. Jr. b 1939 in Bedford, m Priscilla A. Lahey, ch Pamela J. b Feb. 16, 1958. (2) Patricia J. b 1941 in Bedford. (3) Allen R. 1943-1951. Francis E. b 1951.

FOTTLER, Lorraine E. moved to E. Weare from Winthrop, Mass. in 1921. m Elizabeth Jones 1932, ch Fred L. b Aug. 10, 1935; Lorraine E. Jr. b Nov. 26, 1936; Fred Lorraine adopted 1935 at age 11 weeks. Lorraine's father & mother, Robert S. & Louise B. in 1921 bought the house in E. Weare opposite the Lufkin place, they moved to Contoocook in 1949 where Mrs. Fottler d 1950. Mr. Fottler then moved back with his son Lorraine on Sugar Hill, L17.

FRENCH, Chester W. & Grace B. came to Weare C. from Peterborough in 1931. Mr. French was b in North Hampton, Mass., Mar. 12, 1877, d Mar. 12, 1953. Mrs. French was b in New Hampton, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1876. Mr. French served the town as Representative and Tax Collector for over 20 years. He was a dairyman and local milk distributor. Ch Chester W. Jr. b Aug. 15, 1912 in So. Vernon, Vt.

FRENCH, Harry E. & Edith M. French moved to Weare Center in 1926 from Rochester. Ch Iola b 1908 m Wilder D. Tenny; Elton b 1911; Phyllis b 1920 m Raymond L. Rogers; Donald b 1922 m Frances B. Redden, ch Michael J. b 1955, now living in Goffstown.

FULLER, Arthur A. & Martha C. came to Weare C. from Ariz. in 1956, ch Robert L. res Fla. Richard A. res Ariz. Jean M. b 1946.

FULLER, John F. & Ada R. came to No. Weare about 1917, res R6, L44. Mr. Fuller is a poultryman. Ch John A. b 1916 in Concord m Muriel Forrest of Goffstown, ch Judith S. b July 31, 1939; Sarah Lee b July 10, 1943; Deborah A. b Aug. 15, 1946.

GAFFNEY, Joseph E. came to No. Weare in 1938 from Mass. m Frances Downing, ch Peter F. b July 7, 1940; Joseph E. b Jan. 22, 1943; Mary M. b Jan. 28, 1944; Barbara J. b July 2, 1945; John D. b Oct. 13, 1946; Catherine b May 28, 1954. Mr. Gaffney is a wood-worker, res R6, L24.

GALLAGHER, William H. came to No. Weare about 1910 from Deering, m Bernice Clark. Ch Edward F. b 1926 m Marjorie Dunn, res Concord.

GATHERCOLE, James G. came to No. Weare V. from Concord in 1958, m Joanne Coleman, they have 1 ch Joanne b 1958.

GELINAS, Peter & Margaret came to Clinton Grove about 1912. Ch Margaret M. b 1913 m Hamilton Yardley, res Fla.; Florence M. b 1914 res N.Y.C.; Arline b 1918 m John Baumann, res Mass.; Esther b 1920 m Anthony Turgeon, res Calif. Peter d 1955.

GEORGE, Stanford W. 1868-1941, son of Harvey H. & Laura George (OH 860). Res Weare C. R5, L1. m Carrie Buxton of New Boston, 1834-1917. Ch Mildred L. b Apr. 12, 1901, m Norman Chase; Hazel M. b Mar. 14, 1902, m Robert Patch of Henniker; Mabel F. b Aug. 7, 1907, m 1st, Stanley Breed, 2nd Stedman Fottler. 2nd son of Harvey H., Elwin T. 1873-1950. m Frances Eaton, res E. Weare R4, L95.

GIBB, James J. & Annie L. came to So. Weare from N. J. in 1954, res R1, L61. Mr. Gibb is a retired lawyer, he is also the oldest citizen in town at this time being 95, and the holder of the Gold Headed Cane. Died 1958.

GILBERT, Thomas F. came to Weare from Mich. around 1885, m Lizzie Rogers Dow, ch Charles C. b 1900 m Bessie Lafond. Thomas d 1907, Lizzie d 1917. Chas. res R6, L45.

GILMAN, Irving R. & Martha A. came to E. Weare V. in 1911, Martha d 1931, ch Frank, 1903-1948, m Hazel Hodgman, res E. Weare R3, L68, ch Frances E. b 1919 m Frederick Hall, res Manchester. Frank E. b 1924 m Norma Bailey, ch Carol A. b Dec. 7, 1955, Brenda L. b Apr. 5, 1957, they built a house on the Marshall place in 1955. Gerald I. b 1927 m Dolores Brown of Pittsfield. Harry A. b 1930. Roger A. b 1932 m Marline Patten of Goffstown, res Goffstown. Lois E. b

1934 m Richard Keniston of Concord, Lester E. b 1935. 2nd ch of Irving, Beatrice G. b 1910 m Lorenzo Bean; Kenneth E. m Alice Hoyt, ch Sylvia F. b July 12, 1941, Leon R. b Dec. 31, 1950. (4) William A. b June 12, 1917 m Mary F. Hoyt, ch Jimmie R. b Mar. 20, 1953; Stephen E. b Sept. 2, 1955 res R6, L15.

GILMAN, Perley L. bro. of Irving Gilman, was b in Francestown, came to E. Weare V. around 1911. m Alice Paige of New Boston, she d 1940. Ch Leo E. b 1914; Harold A. b 1918, d 1919; Eunice b 1923 m George Harradon of Goffstown, they have 1 ch Alden G. b 1951.

GOBIN, Robert E. Gobin b 1919 in Newport, N. H., moved to Riverdale on 114 in 1947. m Esther Sorento of Sunapee, N. H. 1941 b 1925. Ch Robert E. Jr. b 1945 in Claremont; Roger C. b 1947 in Manchester; Garry R. b 1949 in Grasmere.

GOERSCHEL, Wiliam P. & Annie W. moved to Riverdale from Roslindale, Mass. in 1919. William P. d Aug. 30, 1944. Ch Eleanor C. m Chauncey Demary of New Boston.

GORDON, Lawrence W. & Thelma L. came to E. Weare from New London in 1948, res R3, L68. Ch (1) June T. b 1936 m Raymond Eaton. (2) Lawrence W. b 1937 m Marjory Colburn, ch Kirk L. b Oct. 24, 1956. (3) Beverly M. b 1938. (4) Grace R. b 1942 m Kenneth Gregg, Robert W. b 1946, Ellen M. b 1952.

GOULD, Jesse N. son of John & Ruth Gould (OH 863) m 2nd Ellen A. Haynes of Me., they had 1 ch Emma I. b Jan. 6, 1870, she d 1946. m Allen W. Sawyer.

GOUDY, William & Belle came to So. Weare around 1932, from Chicago, res R1, L31. Belle d 1956.

GOVE, Jesse M. son of Dana B. & Susan Morse Gove, b Dec. 11, 1852 in No. Weare, (OH 877). d in Boston, Mar. 11, 1924, m Agnes E. Ballantyne, she died in Hillsboro, Aug. 20, 1928. Ch Dana B., b Nov. 27, 1883 in Boston, m Florence Irene Chase of Weare, June 24, 1908. Ch Jessie H., b Dec. 24, 1909, m Margaret S. Oakes of Newton Highlands, Mass. Oct. 3, 1936. Ch Barbara Ann, b July 24, 1937; Jesse H. now living in Kansas City, Mo., auditor and supervisor for an insurance company. Florence Gove taught school and music, was postmistress ot N. Weare 1917-1935. Dana B. was postmaster at No. Weare from 1909-1917, then was associated with the Am. Agi. Co., moved to Boston in 1935.

GRANT, Hiram E. 1873-1935, son of Isaac & Miriam Grant (OH 884) m Jessie Hood, Mr. Grant served as selectman. Ch Maurice J. b 1896 m 1st Lillian Brown of Antrim. They adopted two children, Stanley & Eleanor. 2nd wife, Neva Zane. Mr. Grant res in Manchester & is an automobile dealer. (2) Leon H. b 1899 m Mildred Hamel of New Boston, ch Hazel J. b Apr. 14, 1918 m Murray Wood; Verna L. b Apr. 20, 1919 m Robert Martin of Concord. Mr. Leon Grant is an automobile dealer & owner of So. Weare Garage, R2, L3. (3) Rose b Oct. 20, 1901 m Robert Taylor.

GREGG, Charles C. b in Warner July 22, 1894, came to No. Weare about 1912, m Bertha L. Clement, ch Olive J. b Sept. 18, 1923, m John Reade. Mr. Gregg is a woodworker, res R6, L42.

GREGG, Guy, came to Weare about 1915, 1st wife Gladys E. Hadlock, she d 1917, they had one ch Barbara M. b 1917 m Henry Brown. Guy m 2nd Hazel Chase, ch Marjory L. b 1922 m Paul Philbrick, res Mass. Leon F. b 1924 m Clara Robertson. Ruth M. b 1925 m 1st Bob Corliss, 2nd Wesley Johnson, res Albany, N. Y. Helen b 1927 m Louis Rice, Verna H. b 1929 m Herbert Elliott, res New Boston, Donald L. b 1930 m Doris Rush, Phillip E. b 1931 m Cynthia Strickland, res Hancock, Norman A. b 1933 m Edith Raplan, Arline M. b 1934 m Richard Fletcher, res Goffstown, Beverly L. b 1938 m John Sovcool, res N.Y.C. Kenneth G. b 1940 m Grace Gordon, Judith S. b 1944.

GUNN, Bernard & Mary moved to E. Weare from Penacook around 1891, he d 1916, she d 1936. Ch that came to Weare with them, James T. b 1776 m Clara Fox, they had 3 dau. Clara M. b 1898, Margaret E. b 1900, Lydia G. b 1902. (2) Bernard b in Penacook, Aug. 15, 1878, d in Weare, 1957, m Blanche Bowie, she d 1955, ch Amelia E. b 1910 m Alden Leeds, J. Louis b Nov. 13, 1907, he is m & has 4 ch & is superintendent of schools in Groton, Mass., Pauline E. b Jan. 6, 1917 m Howard E. Heath, they have 2 sons, res Seattle, Wash. (3) George M. b July 11, 1885 in Penacook, came to Weare in 1891 m Hazel F. Tilton, ch Muriel A. b Sept. 14, 1908 m Joseph Sowle of Dunbarton; Arline F. b July 18, 1911 m Linwood Huntington of Henniker; Helen L. b Jan. 13, 1914 m Robert Sanders of No. Hampton, Mass.; George B. b June 26,

1916 m Barbara Thorp, res Concord; Hazel M. b Jan. 24, 1921 m Robert Milligan of Manchester; Clayton H. b Nov. 7, 1924 m Edith Munro, ch Catherine A. b Feb. 17, 1950, Carroll L. b Dec. 25, 1952, Richard A. Oct. 5, 1956.

HADLEY, George Frank, the son of John R. & Roxanna Hadley (OH 893) b 1854-1939 m Dora Balch, 1855-1944. Ch Emma B. b 1881 m Chauncey L. Hight of Mass., ch Gerald H. & Phyllis J. born in Mass. Virginia B., Robert G., Richard G. & Carol, b in N. J.

HADLEY, Harry A. 1856-1931 res R6, L44, son of John R. & Roxanna Mudgett Hadley (OH 893) m 1st Lillian E. Gool who died 1882, one child Grace M. b 1882 m Leonard Foote. Married 2nd wife Lucy A. Hedding 1859-1954. Ch (1) Leon D. b 1890-1954 m Nettie K. Currier of Hopkinton. Ch Robert C. b July 8, 1921 m Esther M. Townes of New Boston, ch Roxanne C. b Oct. 2, 1946; Sherry M. b Oct. 9, 1950; Harry R. b Dec. 16, 1951; Harlan L. b Nov. 9, 1956. (2) R. Norma b May 15, 1923 m John Herrick of Hillsboro. (3) Eleanor b Feb. 16, 1925 m Robert Clement. (4) June A. b July 8, 1928 m Lloyd Davis of Goffstown. (5) Nancy J. b June 22, 1947. 2. Ruth H. b July 10, 1894 m Ralph Hazen.

HADLEY, William R. 1869-1938, son of John & Roxanna (OH 893) m Minnie E. Peaslee of Weare 1866-1958. Mrs. Hadley held the Gold Headed Cane at the time of her death. Ch Earle R. b 1893 m Vera Watt, they have 1 ch Raymond res Manchester. Elliott N. 1894-1898. Edward W. b 1897 m Elsie Staples of Boston they res in Chelmsford, Mass. Ruby E. b 1900 m Harold Thomson of Weare. Bertram E. b 1902 m Doris Harder of Lynn, ch Paul b Oct. 27, 1937 in Swampscott, Mass. Craig A. b Jan. 21, 1944.

HADLOCK, Edward W. b 1866-1936, son of Alvin & Elvira Hadlock (OH 894) m Mary Davis, who came to Weare in 1894 with her family who in 1885 had left Nevada to come to N. E. Ch Gladys E. b Nov. 25, 1900 m Guy H. Gregg, res Nashua; ch Barbara M. b 1917, when her mother d 1917 she came to live with Mr. & Mrs. Hadlock, she m Henry Brown, ch Ronald C., Maurice E., Ray H. res Weare. Eleanor Hadlock b 1921 m M. Joseph Beede of Hampton, ch Gilbert E., Milton J. Mrs. May Hadlock now lives in Hillsboro. Mr. Hadlock was a blacksmith at Weare C.

HAINES, Lewis D. & Mildred M. came to No. Weare V. in 1931. Mr. Haines first ran a garage, then he had a wood-working shop. Mrs. Haines is the dau. of Charles & Maria Osborne, & her mother lived with her a number of yrs. before she passed away at the age of 101 yrs.

HALL, Clarence C. came to Weare around 1900 m Goldie M. Purington 1885-1954. Ch Pauline L. b June 18, 1902 m Harry Davis of Goffstown; Mildred G. b Oct. 23, 1905 m Gerald Jesseman; Marion E. b May 21, 1907 m Fred Hayes of Goffstown; George E. b Apr. 24, 1910 m Mildred Eastman. The family then rem to Bradford & 2 more ch were b Clarence R. b June 15, 1913 m 1st Muriel Green, ch Roger, & twins Rebecca & Robert. Richard rem to Henniker m 2nd Louise Watson. Harold b Feb. 1, 1916 m Elizabeth Legg, Harold has a wood-working shop at Rockland. Mr. Clarence C. Hall m 2nd Alice Gibson.

HALL, Leonard D. & Lucy Hall moved to Riverdale from Goffstown in 1935. Ch Sara K. b July 12, 1955; Mary T. b Nov. 23, 1956.

HALL, Wilford S. came to Weare in 1921 from Colebrook. m Vivien I. Breed. Ch Winona D. b Aug. 22, 1924 m Donald B. Hall res Goffstown; Doris A. b June 2, 1927 m Edward Mosher res Fla.; Natalie b Sept. 3, 1931 m B. Hodgon of Wilton; Beverly M. b Sept. 6, 1934 m Donald Buxton res Goffstown.

HAMEL, Alvin J. & Olive R. came to Weare Center in 1935, on R4, L36 they built a small camp. Ch Alvin J. Jr. b 1935 m Joan Abbott of Concord; Evelyn L. b 1937 m Richard Colby of Penacook; Frederick G. b 1939; Nancy C. b 1943; Olive R. b 1946; Walter J. b 1950; Raymond B. b 1957.

HAMEL, William & Della F. came to No. Weare from New Boston in 1940 building a small house on 114, R7, L81. Della d 1957. William married second wife Jennie Boynton.

HAMILTON, John & Doris S. came to Riverdale V. in 1957.

HAMPTON, Dr. Aubrey O. & Marian G. Hampton bought the Old Philbrick place in So. Weare, June 17, 1940. They came from Boston, Mass. Ch Aubry O. Jr. went to K.U.A. & to Virginia Tec. & served in Korea, is now living in Durham. Their home was built in 1763 by

Jonathan Philbrick, and was passed down from son to son till bought by the Hamptons. Dr. Hampton d July 17, 1955.

HAND, Walter & Mildred P. moved to Riverdale from Alton in 1940, their dau. Sylvia Ann came with them. She m Frederick E. Cleveland. Mr. Hand bought the Simon's house.

HANSON, Bernice L. dau. of James & Melinda Hanson (OH 896) b June 12, 1874. d Aug. 1, 1957, res No. Weare L43.

HARVEY, William D. & Lillian M. came to Clinton Grove, R3, L84 in 1958 from Henniker.

HAZEN, George H. 1854-1929 son of Daniel & Rebecca Hazen (OH 899) m Mary A. Thorp 1860-1929. Ch Florence M. 1883-1923, Ralph E. b 1888 m Ruth H. Hadley, res No. Weare V. Mr. Hazen is a member of the Weare Band & supervisor of the check list.

HEINO, August & Lena came to E. Weare, R2, L12, from Henniker about 1935, ch that came with them, William m Dorothy Lewis, ch Lena A. b Apr. 18, 1946; Lucile E. b June 3, 1947; Linda E. b Nov. 14, 1948; June D. b Apr. 9, 1950; William Jr. b Feb. 25, 1953; Ruth A. b Aug. 10, 1954; Carol L. b Aug. 15, 1956. Elmer, Howard & Otto now in Calif. Minnie m res Conn. Elizabeth m res Conn. Olga m res Calif. Mae m res Conn. Elaine m res Ohio. Their son David & his wife Elizabeth came to Weare in 1943, ch Helen m William Brown res Fla. They have 1 ch William 2nd, b Apr. 1, 1958. Janet m Burton Brown, Beverly m Chester Colburn, Cynthia, David Jr., Wayne b Oct. 18, 1947, Mark b May 12, 1955, Jeffrey b Nov. 30, 1957.

HESSELDEN, Walter, came to So. Weare about 1905, he d 1942.

HESSLEIN, George I. & Eva M. came to Weare C. from Newton Center, Mass. in 1941. Res R4, L28. Their dau. S. Jane came with them. Mr. & Mrs. Hesslein come here week-ends the yr. round, their dau. lives here.

HEWITT, Stephen & Anna E. came to So. Weare from Ohio in 1957, their son Stephen b 1945, came with them. Res R1, L37.

HIGHT, Gerald H. came to Weare to live in 19—. m Dorothea Farmer, ch Janet b July 13, 1934 m Winston Purington; Sylvia b Aug. 26, 1935 m Charles W. Brown, Jr.; Theresa b Dec. 29, 1937 m Robert L. Kennedy of New Boston; Carolyn b Apr. 22, 1940. Dorothea Hight d 1943. Mr. Hight m 2nd Esther Mary Todd of New Boston, ch Eleanor b July 6, 1946. Mrs. Hight is a teacher & Mr. Hight is Fire Control Assistant to the State Forester.

HILL, Maynard P. & Barbara E. came to E. Weare on R77, L6, from Brockton, Mass. in 1951. Ch Jeane A., Lynda C., Frances E., Stephen B.

HITCHEN, Harry S. & Marguerite E. came to So. Weare in 1946 from Mass. Res R2, L7. Ch H. Warren m Lilly Helma, res Auburn.

HODGMAN, Harry m Ella Boynton. Ella d 1955, ch Hazel m Frank Gilman; George, not living, Mabel m Ray Keeler res Canada. Donald, d 1948 m Laura Prescott, 2nd wife Marian Bushwell, ch Donald R. Jr. b July 15, 1944, Helen m Arthur C. Chandler res Lebanon, Walter D. b Sept. 10, 1921 m Ruth Eaton, ch Janet C. b Dec. 28, 1954.

HOECKELE, William A. & Judith came to So. Weare, R1, L53, in 1957 from Providence, R. I. ch Roberta L. b Nov. 25, 1957. Mr. Hoeckele is a toolmaker.

HOFFMAN, Anton & Anna moved to Weare C., R. L, from Providence, R. I. in Sept. 1956. Ch Rose Marie b Dec. 12, 1938; Rosalie b Mar. 14, 1945.

HOLLIS, Reginald G. came to Weare from London, England in 1912 m Esther Hooper, res R5, 138. Ch (1) George Lester b Aug. 31, 1921 m Mary Hathers of Hillsboro, ch Mark H. b Sept. 14, 1954; Lester a commercial artist. (2) Katherine M. b May 7, 1923 m Charles Philbrick, res Goffstown. (3) Patricia Ivy b Sept. 15, 1926 m Fred Nolan, res Mass. (4) Rose M. b Sept. 17, 1928 m Angie Ranfos, res Manchester.

HOLMES, Roy A. b Ashby, Mass., Feb. 16, 1919 m Annette B. Chouinard in 1946. Annette B. b Feb. 12, 1910 at Fall River, Mass. Moved to Weare 1946, R4, L26. Ch Richard L. Holmes b Dec. 17, 1943 at Fitchburg, Mass.; David L. b Jan. 28, 1944 at Leominster, Mass. Adopted by Roy Holmes, children of Annette by former husband. All residing in Weare.

HOLT, William & Rachel came to Riverdale in 1948. Ch Rachel L. b 1945 in Goffstown, Hazel I. b 1953. Mr. Holt

in 1957 was appointed Chief of Police in Hillsboro but they still keep their home here R1, L26.

HOOD, Andrew J. son of Joseph & Dorothy Hood (OH 904) m Sarah F. Burnham. Ch (1) George G. 1867-1942 m Fronie E. Brown of Francestown, she d 1942, ch Mabel b Nov. 23, 1896 m Joseph Tremblay; Edith M. b Aug. 15, 1899 m Roger Purington; Vernice E. b Nov. 22, 1902 m John Dwinnels of Hopkinton; Ruth M. b May 18, 1905 m Harold Smart of Hopkinton. (2) Henry b 1871 m Emma Putman rem to Francestown. (3) Nellie W. b 1873 m Edgar Cilley of Francestown. (4) Frank P. b 1875 m Ina Ames of Goffstown, res Goffstown. (5) Ida W. b 1877 m Frank Philbrick. (6) Jessie E. b 1879 m 1st Hiram Grant, 2nd Peter Hooper. (7) Joseph K. 1882-1883.

HOOKER, Alonzo E. & Lucy G. bought the Bart Clough homestead on Barnard Hill in 1953. They live in Mass. winters. R3, L65.

HOOPER, Peter I & Catherine H. came to So. Weare, R L from Manchester in 1909. Peter d 1912, Catherine d 1936, ch that came to Weare with them: Peter I. Jr. b Nov. 2, 1891 m Jessie E. Grant; Esther P. b June 9, 1902 m Reginald Hollis. Mr. Hooper is one of the town supervisors.

HUMPHREY, Charlotte H. res E. Weare, she owns the old Elwin George home. R4, L95.

HUNT, Robert A. & Jeane A. came to No. Weare R5. L71, from Long Island in 1956. Mr. Hunt works in electronics at Manchester, ch all born in N. Y.: Robert J. b 1941; Peter K. b 1944; Walter F. b 1946; Richard B. b 1948; Patricia A. b 1949.

HUNTLEY, Quentin W. & Frances L. came to Cilinton Grove from Alstead in 1958, R4, L92, ch Dana L. b Mar. 7, 1950; Paul H. b Oct. 16, 1951; Sara F. b Nov. 7, 1952.

ILSLEY, Lewis C. came to Weare from Errol, N. H. m Mildred B. Cram. Ch Alberta L. b 1918 m Jack Walter, res Mass.; Virginia M. b 1920 m Carroll Burnham; Vitella A. b 1922 m Arthur Edmiston; Phyllis M. b 1924 m Robert Dulude, of No. Andover, Mass.; Allen L. b 1926 m Winifred Chandler, ch Judith A. b 1932 m Robert A. Maxwell res Goffstown, Harris G. b 1930, Eleanor M. b 1935. Mr. Ilsley is a dairy farmer. Ch David A. b Feb. 29, 1948; Lewis C. b Mar 11, 1950, d Apr. 24, 1950; Beverly J. b Feb. 24, 1951 d Apr. 12, 1951; Harold T. b July 24, 1952; Richard L. b Feb. 11, 1956.

INESON, Charles & Jessie, came to E. Weare, R6, L16, from England about 1922. Charles d 1950. Their son Howard, came from Boston to live with them in 1922 m Dorothy Wilkins of Manchester. Ch Donna L. b Mar. 12, 1946; Howard L. b Mar. 10, 1951; Joanne K. b Apr. 29, 1957. Mr. Ineson is now serving on the school board.

INESON, John H. & Edith I. came to Sugar Hill, E. Weare, R6, L17, in 1904. John d 1938, Edith d 1952. Ch Elsie M. b in Concord m Vernon Wood; Ralph P. b 1904, res Mass.; Marian E. b 1906-1945 m Alexander Johnson of Mass.; Edith M. b 1907 m Leroy Edmunds of New London; Mary E. b 1912 m Howard Stevens of Hopkinton; Martha E. b 1917 m Conrad Noljo of Mass.; John Henry b 1918-1947; Lucille V. 1919-1920.

IRVINE, Orville G. & Laura came to No. Weare from Somerville, Mass. in 1946, buying the Danforth place on Rockland Rd., R6, L24.

JACOBS, Charles A. & Alice M. came to So. Weare, R1, L58, from Boston in 1922. Charles d 1925, Alice d 1948. Ch Arline m Gordon Porter, Mabel C. came to Weare with her parents. Mabel has served on the school board.

JESSEMAN, Gerold S. came to Weare from Sugar Hill, N. H., m Mildred Hall, ch Glenna L. b Aug. 8, 1932 m Clarence Daniels of Wilton. The Jessemans have rem to Mass.

JOHNSON, Albert B. Jr., son of Albert B. & Harriett A. (OH 921) 1879-1933. Albert S. son of Albert Jr., moved with his wife, Laura M. from Deering to Riverdale in 1954 (L6). Ch Allan R., Mary Ellen, Gary B., Harry E., George W., Jerry D.

JOHNSON, George E. & Janet T. moved to E. Weare from Mass. in 1946. They bought the Dr. Eaton place & in 1949 Mr. Johnson went into partnership with Mr. Lowe in the store at E. Weare.

JOHNSON, Horace & Helen came to So. Weare, R1, L55, in 1950 from N. Y. Mr. Johnson was b Oct. 5, 1893, his grandfather Horace Johnson built the

school at Pine & Pearl Sts. in Manchester. Mrs. Johnson was b in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Johnson's father was b in Manchester & the family is buried in Pine Grove Cemetery.

JOHNSON, Roy W. came to E. Weare in 1913. m Gladys Lufkin. Ch (1) Harold W. b Dec. 18, 1918 m Ruth Gregg, res Albany, N. Y. (2) Carroll R. b May 18, 1919 m Dorothy Boynton. (3) Ray G. b in Vt. Dec. 31, 1921 m Dulcie Osborne of England, ch V. Merle b Sept. 27, 1945 in Eng.; Ray G. b June 16, 1952. (4) Virginia F. b Feb. 8, 1932 m James Kennedy, res Wyoming. (5) Claire M. b Apr. 21, 1936. (6) Robert L. b Feb. 14, 1938 m Christine Lee of Bow, res Concord.

JONES, Fred, from Northfield, N. H. bought the Page & Cote store in E. Weare in 1915. d Feb. 8, 1951. Mr. Jones operated the store at E. Weare 32 years. Ch Elizabeth, m Lorraine Fottler 1932. Second wife Ella B. Tilton.

KEDDY, Walter A. came to Weare in 1916, m Mary Nichols, she d in 1940. 2nd wife Marion Forsaith. Res R5, L2.

KENDRICK, George G. 1842-1927. Res R1, L50. Son of Gorham P. & Eliza Kendrick (OH 928) m Ida M. Fox of New Boston. Ch Ralph b Dec. 22, 1886 m Shirley Mitchell, ch M. Elizabeth b July 21, 1912; Eva A. 1913-1944; Rachel b Apr. 11, 1915 m Vern Colby, res Concord; Jane b Sept. 29, 1920 m John Walsh; George G. b Feb. 22, 1927 m Priscilla Moss of Goffstown, ch Deborah, b Jan. 13, 1951; Stewart G. b Sept. 15, 1952; Rebecca M. b Sept. 14, 1954; Victoria b Nov. 16, 1956; Mahala b July 17, 1958.

KIMBALL, Robert W. & Edith M. came to No. Weare from Derry in 1958. Ch Robert W. b 1952, William H. b 1953, Patricia Ann b 1954.

KNOX, Walter B. Sr. & Florence E. came to E. Weare from Canada in 1938. They built a house R6, L19 in 1951. Ch Walter B. Jr. m Joanna Provest, ch Ruth A. b 1939; Walter B. 3rd b 1942; Paula L. b 1943. 2nd wife Joan Zuchelle, ch Barbara J. b 1952 in S. C., they are all in England at present. 2. Robert L. m Barbara Tozer of England, ch R. John b in Eng., 1945; Paul b 1950. Robert L. is a dairy farmer, res R6, L18, E. Weare, not only is he the best farmer at this time in Weare, but is classed as one of the best modern-day pioneers in farming in the U.S.

LABIER, Harold & Ellen came to E. Weare from Henniker in 1950. Res. E. Weare, R6, L14. Ch Mary E. b Jan. 1, 1949; Susan L. b Nov. 22, 1950; Sydney J. b Oct. 21, 1954.

LABONTA, George B. son of Isarel & Delia (OH 931) 1867-1932 m Cora Folsom 1880-1955. They had 1 ch Pearl m Mr. Lambert, res Manchester.

LAFOND, William E. 1883-1955, m Nellie M. Parker b 1888. Ch Stephen A. b Nov. 10, 1904, m res Manchester; William E. Jr. b Aug. 2, 1906, m res Mass.; Pearl E. b July 17, 1909, m res Deering; Amos W. b Sept. 12, 1911, m res Grasmere; Eursla b Sept. 27, 1912, d inf.; Bessie P. b May 28, 1915, m Chas Gilbert; Herman W. b Aug. 18, 1918, m res Fla.; Nellie b Aug. 12, 1922, m res Me.; George W. b May 4, 1920, m res Portsmouth; Douglas F. 1926-1954; Natalie M. b Dec. 7, 1928, m res Me.; Lucia E. b Dec. 17, 1930, m res Deering.

LAHEY, Arthur 1882-1938, m Mary B. Clement, ch Albert W. 1928-1929; Arthur J. b 1912 m Althea Clement, ch Ronald F. b 1942, Barry B. b 1946, res No. Weare. (3) Louis E. 1914, killed in action in World War II, 1944. (4) Wilfred E. b 1915 m Ruth Drewry, ch Priscilla A. b Apr. 18, 1941 m Gordon C. Fosher Jr.; Carol Ann b Oct. 20, 1943; Mary J. b Mar. 25, 1946; Wilfred A. b Jan. 19, 1953. (5) Anna Belle b 1918, d 1940; Georgia b 1920 m, res Texas; Alberta b 1922 m, res Manchester; Walter T. b 1924, in the U.S.A.; Bertha b 1926 m, res Manchester; James b 1934 res Manchester. Arthur J. Lahey is an electrician & Wilfred E. is a contractor & real estate dealer.

LAPALME, Honore came to Weare from Canada about 1890, d 1955, m Mary F. Rice d 1958. Res R1, L5.

LAROCHE, Edward came to live on Rockland Hill Rd., R7, L99, No. Weare in 1948.

LAVOIE, Alphee came to Weare C. in 1956. Ch Arline, Muriel, Diane, Ronald, Evelyn.

L'HEUREUX, Leo F. b in E. Weare, Apr. 2, 1926 m Thelma C. Hoyt, May 27, 1950. Ch Sally Ann, b July 4, 1951; Dennis R. b July 23, 1954; Donald F. b Oct. 24, 1956. Res R7, L87.

LEACH, Henry H. b May 27, 1878, res on Sugar Hill. m Ethel L. Richardson

1880-1948. Ch Francis A. m Theodore Priest of Nelson, N. H., ch Hazel L.

LEAVITT, John H. & Dorothy M. came to Weare C. from Mass. in 1952. Mr. Leavitt is a designer for the interior of stores. Their daughter Gloria S. res with them.

LEEDS, Clarence Ernest, 1879-1956, m Jessie Whipple of Goffstown, she d 1957. Res E. Weare, R4, L9. Ch (1) Alde W. b July 1, 1905 m Amelia Gunn, ch Gardner G. 1936-1938; Corinne N. b in Mass., May 13, 1943; Wanda H. b May 28, 1950. (2) Esther M. b 1907 m Edward Bancker. (3) Milton F. b 1912 m Florence Moody, res Manchester, N. H. (4) Myrtle L. b 1920 m Edward Currier, res Pembroke. (5) Norman E. b 1924 m Gertrude Jacques, res Manchester, N. H.

LEGGE, J. Hardy & Cora moved to E. Weare from Mass. in 1899. Cora d Oct. 15, 1947. Ch L. Evelyn 1898-1918, m Harold Eaton; Marion by 1899 m 1st Mr. Forseith, 2nd Walter Keddy; R. Clyde b June 2, 1905; Elizabeth b Feb. 18, 1915 m Harold Hall. Mr. Legge served as selectman.

LESSARD, Arthur & Evelina Lessard moved to So. Weare, R1, L37 from Manchester in 1947. Ch Richard A. adopted b June 13, 1944 in Manchester, N. H.

LEWIS, Donald & Anne came to So. Weare from Antrim in 1948. Res R1, L30. Ch Donald R. b Sept. 6, 1937, in Boston; Barbara Anne b Jan. 19, 1941, in Boston; Thomas V. b Apr. 7, 1947, in Peterboro. 3 ch board with the Lewises, Stuart Martin b 1942 in Manchester, Roland b 1944 & Pauline Gelinas b 1942 in Manchester.

LIVINGSTON, Lewellyn & Alfretta came to So. Weare from Antrim around 1902. Ch Lena b 1900 in Antrim, m Wm. Welch, she d 1931; Maude b 1901 in Antrim, she d 1930; Byron b 1903, res Manchester; Sidney b 1907, m Violet Putnam, res Hillsboro; Clair b 1908, m Louise Neal, res Lakeport; Tom b 1913, m Helen Perkins, res New Boston. Alfretta d in Weare, 1955.

LOCKE, John A. 1859-1948 m Minnie Shattuck from Mass., she d 1956. Res R4, L90. Ch Herman D. b May 19, 1888; Duane H. b Feb. 16, 1893; Julia S. b June 7, 1898 m Leon A. Reade.

LONDON, Edward J. came to Weare C. in 1943. Res R5, L38. m Mildred Thompson.

LOW, Robert E. & Joan A. came to E. Weare in 1958. Mr. Low is pastor of the East Weare Baptist church.

LOWE, Chester & Wilfreda K. came to E. Weare in 1946, R4, L95. Ch Patricia K. b 1941. Mr. Lowe & Mr. Parsons bought & operated Jones' grocery store.

LOWE, James M. came to Clinton Grove in 1925, he d in 1940. Mr. Lowe was a poultryman. Mrs. Harold Flanders was his dau.

LUFKIN, Parmalee H. 1856- (OH 934). Res R7, L87, E. Weare m Nellie Smith. Ch Bertha M. m Byron Lions of Hillsboro; Gladys B. m Roy Johnson; P. Harold m Dawn Reade of Dunbarton; Doris H. m, 1st, Leo L. Heureaux, 2nd, Arthur Blake.

LUNT, Robert S. & Sarah F. moved to So. Weare in 1944 buying Mt. William Lodge, from New York. Mr. Lunt d 1953. His son Robert S., Jr. & wife Francesca B. came to So. Weare 1943, R1, L52. Robert d 1948. Ch Evelyn S. b Feb. 25, 1938 in Newton, Mass. m Phillip A. Lavallee of Wallingford, Conn.; Elizabeth A. b June 29, 1940; Robert S. III b June 6, 1941; William E. b Sept. 17, 1942; David W. b Apr. 24, 1944; F. Alvin b Sept. 22, 1945, all b Newton, Mass.

MAHAN, Joseph A. came to So. Weare from Pittsburg, N. H. about 1947.

MAHMOT, Riza, came to So. Weare in 1924 m Helen Hurd. Ch Fred 1925-1935; Jeffer M. b 1927 m Frances Stark, res No. Carolina; Nancy S. b 1929 m Calvin Smart of Concord; Maxine b in Hudson 1936. Mr. Mahmot res R1, L16, is a woodworker.

MALFET, Joseph P. & Grace Malfet moved to Weare from Goffstown in 1921. Joseph d in 1952. Ch Nellie C. b in Goffstown in 1915 m Lyhl Perrigo.

MARSHALL, Alfred H. b Apr. 19, 1870 son of Wm. & Elizabeth (OH 1028) m 1st Lizzie Burnham of Dunbarton, ch Edna, b Apr. 20, 1894 m Guy Hollis, res Antrim; Florence b June 6, 1896 m Mr. Stellwagon, res Washington, D. C.; Alice b June 26, 1898 m Edward Clark, they rem to Mass. Mr. Marshall m 2nd Sarah Gutill, she had 2 dau. Beatrice L., she m Forest G. Bockus; 2nd dau. Dorothy H. Mr. Marshall owned & operated for many yrs. the Marshall store in E. Weare V., he also was postmaster. A few yrs. ago Mr. Marshall sold his store & rem to Me.

MARTIN, Nathan B. & Marion G. came to No. Weare from Henniker in 1950. Their son Nathan Jr. came with them.

MARTIN, Robert F. b Jan. 16, 1914 came to Weare in 1953, m Verna Grant. Ch Terry b Oct. 6, 1951; Robert L. b Aug. 21, 1954; Bruce L. b July 12, 1956. Mr. Martin is a purchasing agent of auto supplies. Res R2, L59.

MATHESON, William R. Jr. & Olive I. came to Riverdale in 1949, R1, L26. Ch Susan M. b 1947 in N. Boston, William R. III b in Goffstown 1949, H. Robert b 1950, Josephine E. b 1952, Russell L. b 1953, Donald L. b 1957.

McGILLVERY, Freeman, came to E. Weare buying the Dr. Eaton place in 1936, d 1941. Ch Gail S. b July 12, 1932 in Derry, N. H., m Vincent Wood; Eugene F. b 1936, d Oct. 22, 1956; Joan R. b Aug. 14, 1937 m Russell Coleman.

McGILVERY, Freemen L. & Alice came to E. Weare V. around 1935. Ch Gail b 1932 m Vincent R. Wood; Eugene 1935-1956; Joanne C. b 1936 m 1st Russell Coleman, Ray b 1938, is in the U.S. Marines.

McLAIN, Harold A. & Esther E. moved to So. Weare from Deering in 19— building a new house on Route 149, about a mile north of the Whitney place. Ch Scott B. b 1935 m Raeline L. Wood, ch Vicki L. b Aug. 13, 1958, res R3, L52. (2) Harold P. b 1936 m ———, res Goffstown. (3) Susan E. b 1939. (4) Charles A. b 1946.

McLEAN, Charles W. & Jessie F. came to Weare C. in 1940 from Deering. Their son Ian G. came with them. Ian m Beverly Ackerman they now res in Goffstown. Mr. McLean bought the Marion Purington house & is a poultryman.

MEATTEY, Herman E. & Ruth H. moved to Weare on Rockland Rd. in 1947. Herman E. d Jan. 30, 1954. Ch Eugene E. m Gloria Peaslee; Patricia R. m Earle Searles of Francestown; Almon L. m Jocqueline Holden, lives in Mass.; Beverly A. m Freeman Holden of Mass.: Douglas H.; Sandra A.; Marilyn R.; Gail F.; Vernon W.

MERRILL, Charles & Edith Merrill moved to So. Weare from New Boston in 1940. Ch Charles W. b Sept. 26, 1933, d Dec. 1955; Richard J. b Oct. 30, 1934; David A. b Oct. 14, 1943; Bruce W. b Jan. 20, 1957. Richard J. m Claire Lamy of Manchester. Ch Patricia A. b June 22, 1956; Sheila E. b 1958, res R1, L58.

MERRILL, George L. b July 8, 1913 in Francestown, N. H., son of George W. & Lillian M. Moved to Weare 1943, bought the Gould place at the Tavern V m Evelyn L. Meekens of Dunbarton 1934. Ch Irene L. b Oct. 1938 m Henry E. Woods of Hillsboro, April 20, 1957; Sylvia M. b April 5, 1942; George W. b Dec. 28, 1944.

MILLAR, Helen L. & her son David S. came to So. Weare in 1956 from Garden City, L. I. Mrs. Millar bought the old Geo. Bartlett house on the Mt., R1, L46. She has restored it for a summer res.

MILLIMET, Joseph A. & Elizabeth G. came to So. Weare from Manchester in 1957, buying the Scheurmann home at Mt. William Pond. Mr. Millimet is a lawyer. Ch Madelyn A. b 1943 in Attleboro, Mass.; Lisa G. b 1947 in Manchester; Rebecca A. b 1950 in Manchester; Peter J. b 1953 in Manchester.

MITCHELL, Frank W. 1857-1940, came to So. Weare about 1888. m Martha J. Downing of Deering 1856-1935. Res R1, L17. Ch Helen O. b Mar. 15, 1889; Shirley O. b July 18, 1892 m Ralph Kendrick; Ruth E. b Dec. 23, 1896 m Fred H. Towne of New Boston.

MOINEAU, Edmund m Doris Davis. Ch Elaine b 1940, Sandra b 1944, Betty Lou b 1946.

MOODY, Frank B. & Dorothea H. came to So. Weare, R2, L6, from Mass. in 1950.

MOODY, George A. Moody brother of Oscar I. & his wife Lepha moved to Weare C. in 19—. Lepha d 1936. There were no ch by this marriage. Lester W. Moody, grandson of George A. lived with his grandfather, m Beatrice Edmunds, d 1949.

MOODY, Oscar L. b 1865 in Albany, N. Y. m Eleanor P. Quint of Conway in 1899. Moved to Weare C. in 1924, d 1939. Ch Bernice A. b in W. Ossipee in 1900 m Edward Gallagher of Lowell, Mass., now living in Melrose, Mass.; Haven E. b 1903 in Conway m Dorothy E. Felch, ch (1) H. Wayne b 1929 m Helda Head of Jacksonville, Fla., ch Barbara D. b 1950. (2) Murray F. b 1930 m Kathleen A. Kitterage of Manchester, living in Manchester. (3) J. Eleanor b 1932 m Roger A. Griswold of

Antrim. (4) David E. b 1940. Mrs. Dorothy Moody served on the school board.

MOORE, John & Marion came to E. Weare, R7, L90 about 1950. Their son John res out of town.

MORGAN, Fred L. & Evelyn bought Dr. Ferguson's house at No. Weare. Mr. & Mrs. Morgan & their daus. Helen, Harriett & Marion came here summers from 1926 to 1932 when Mrs. Evelyn Morgan died. Mr. Morgan at one time operated a model chicken ranch at his home here. Mr. Morgan m, 2nd wife Elizabeth Mello, they had one child Betsy. In 1938 Mr. Morgan bought the Geo. Moody house at the Center, Mr. Morgan d 1946. Mr. Fred Morgan's bro., Jesse, came to No. Weare to live with Dr. Ferguson about 1917, he m Catherine V. Lydon. Mr. Morgan d 1928.

MORRISON, Deane H. b Dec. 5, 1900 in Henniker. Mr. Morrison bought the Flanders Hardware Co. in 1926 & operated the business till 1938 when the flood severely damaged the buildings. He then moved the business to Manchester, where it is still operated by him. Mr. Morrison m Isadore R. Flanders of Weare. They have one son Deane H. Jr. b Dec. 2, 1928 m Janet T. Whipple of Goffstown, they res in Henniker & have 2 ch Deane H. III b June 7, 1952 & David E. b May 24, 1954.

MORSE, Walter H. & Katherine H. came to Clinton Grove, R4, L91, from Mass. in 1940. Mr. Morse is a Commander in the U. S. Navy. Ch Katherine, b 1936; John H. b 1938; Walter H. b 1943; Haskell W. b 1948; Mary Emily b 1950.

MUDGE, Roland & Katherine come to So. Weare from Goffstown in 1950. Res R1, L5. Ch Loraine L. b 1939 m Frank Bolton; Roland D. b 1940; Leonard R. b 1944; Kirk P. b 1947; Keith A. b 1951. Mr. Mudge is a plumber.

MUIR, William & Catherine V. moved to No. Weare, R6, L43, from Mass in 1954. Mr. Muir is a retired textile manufacturer. Mrs. Vincent Swanburg is their daughter. d 1958.

MUNRO, George & Nina I. came to Weare from Rockland, Mass. in 1945. Res R6, L24. Mr. Munro works in Mass. Ch Edith m Clayton Gunn; George m Jane Fisk, res Conn.; Helen res in Mass. with her father; Robert m Jane Brown, res New Boston, Debbie L. b Mar. 28, 1956.

MUZZEY, Fred Charles b Feb. 27, 1877 d Apr. 21, 1946. b in Franklin, N. H., worked for the B&M Railroad. m Elsa May Pollard b Feb. 22, 1885. Ch Irma Eleanor b Sept. 24, 1906 Bristol, res Nashua; Evelyn Irene b Aug. 3, 1908 Bristol, res Manchester; Earl Fred b Sept. 25, 1921 E. Weare, now living in Valdosta, Ga.

MUZZEY, Orrin F. 1850-1920 (OH 945) m Abby Rowley, she d 1919. Ch Charlotte m Geo. Powers, ch Loren C. 2. Ida 1875-1930 m Amos Felch, ch Alice.

NELSON, Stanley R. b in Winsor, N. H., 1912 m (first wife) Clara Shatney, ch Clarence J. b 1935, Mary E. b 1936 m Carl Ingalls of Bradford, Evelyn M. b 1936 m Russell Lucier of Weare. (Second wife) Doris L. Chase b Campton 1919, ch Stanley R. Jr. b Oct. 2, 1941; Richard I. b Oct. 25, 1944; Gladys A. b July 14, 1953; Thomas L. b Sept. 4, 1955. Lois C. dau. of Doris Nelson by first husband was adopted by Nelson.

NICHOLS, Albert J. son of Elwin B. (OH 949) b July 31, 1886, m Ruth E. Edwards. One ch Eleanor F. b June 8, 1918 m Phillip F. Barber of Montpelier, Vt., ch Janet M. b 1946, Dana N. b 1954. Mr. Nichols was engaged in farming & in 1958 they rem to Vt. Mr. Nichols has two sisters & one bro. Bernice M. b 1888, m 1st George Carter, 1 ch Godfrey, res Concord. 2nd m Fred Wheeler res Concord. Fred G. b 1890, rem to Concord. Florence S. b 1898, m 1st George Cutting, 2nd m Howard Taylor of Marlboro, Mass.

NICHOLS, Dalton J. m Sarah A. Scruton, 1865-1937. Ch (1) Annie d young. (2) Fred A. 1893-1948 m Josephine Rogers, 1 ch Fred, d 1944. (3) Mary L. 1895-1940 m 1st John Boynton, one ch Helen b 1913 m Wilbar Rainey; Mary m 2nd Walter Keddy. (4) James G. b Feb. 13, 1898. (5) Linnie S. b Oct. 26, 1899 m Shirley Archibald. (6) Henry P. b Dec. 10, 1902 m Doris Dearborn, ch David H. b Dec. 7, 1938; Barbara D. b Feb. 4, 1944; Linda M. b Aug. 14, 1948. (7) George C. b Mar. 31, 1907 m Lois Wood.

NICHOLS, Harry C. b Nov. 26, 1886 in Moultonboro, N. H. came to Weare in 1946.

NICHOLS, William H. 1865-1940 (OH 948). Res L53 So. Weare. m first wife Nora Currier 1865-1912 ch Herman 1888-1918. Second wife Helen E. Martyn of Keene, ch William J. b Nov. 23, 1916 m Suzette Roth of Warsaw, N. Y., owns & operates an oxygen business in Hyde Park, N. Y. Ch all b in N. Y.: Raymond H. b 1943, Rita L. b 1947, Julia R. b 1953, Suzette R. b 1953, Eileen R. 1956.

NORRIS, George came to Weare from Manchester about 1893, m Almeda L. Richards. Ch Addie m James Silver, Annie B. m Elijah Burpee res Wilton, Mary L. m Eugene Philbert, res Manchester.

NOSS, Robert G. & Blanche O. moved to Weare from Deering in 1958. Ch Laurel F. b 1952. Bought the Henry Reade place R5, L33.

O'CONNOR, John H. & Clara G. of Arlington, Mass., bought the old Favor place, R3, L66, on Barnard Hill in 1950. They spend their summers here, also many weekends.

OLMSTEAD, Clayton L. & Gertrude M. came to Weare C. from Long Island in 1947. Mr. Olmstead & Mr. Evans bought the old Gove place on Gove hill, R4, L30. Mr. Olmstead has a dairy herd.

OQUIST, Alfred J. & Agnes R. came to Weare in 1948. They manage a poultry farm on Barnard hill for Mr. McLain. R3, L67.

OSBORNE, Agnes M. dau. of Warren & Mary A. Osborne, b Sept. 12, 1877, d 1957. m 1st Fred Osborne of New Boston, ch Ruby G. b 1899 in New Boston, m Bryant Sargent, res So. Weare; Gordon B. b Dec. 2, 1907. Agnes m 2nd Mr. Stevens.

OSBORNE, Lindley H. 1833-1920, son of Samuel & Anna (OH 951) res R5, L66, m Lucy P. Thorndike (1835-1917), ch (1) Charles, 1865-1923, not m. (2) Henry T. 1868-1896 not m. (3) Alfred 1874-1951 m Gertrude Winslow Goddard 1877-1947, ch Henry T. b Apr. 15, 1905 m Barbara Simons b June 30, 1918 in Watertown, Mass. Ch Miriam G. b Dec. 31, 1940, she was the first girl to be born in the Osborne family in 125 years; Charles Lindley b Sept. 9, 1943; Jonathan H. b Oct. 7, 1949. 2. Winslow H. b May 18, 1907 m Ruth A. Frazer. Winslow is partner in the Tiffany & Osborne law firm in Concord & has served in the State Legislature. Lindley H. Osborne was a farmer, R5, L66, also he was a member & secretary of the first school board in Weare & active in the Friends meeting. Alfred Osborne was a farmer & land surveyor active in the Friends meeting, served the town as Representative, moderator & on the school board. Gertrude Osborne served as Clerk of the School meeting, a number of years. Henry T. Osborne res on the home place part of which was built in 1794 & his children are the 6th generation to live there, he also is serving as Town Treasurer & Treasurer of the No. Weare Church.

PAIGE, Samuel 1800-1870, m Abigail B. (OH 956). Ch Caroline E. 1837-1928. She taught school many years in Weare. Alfred F. 1841- m Eliza Gillis, ch (1) Herman D. b 1873, res Fla. (2) Ernest A. b 1876 m Ida B. Hazen of Mt. Vernon, ch Catherine E. b 1904 m Gordon Percival res Durham; Edna P. b 1906 m Forrest Tremblay, res Mass.; Issabell b 1908 m Neal Barden, res Lebanon; Margaret b 1916 m Norman Wood. (3) Clarence G. b 1877, res Manchester. (4) Ralph S. b 1884 m Verena I. Elliott, ch Marian G. b 1910 m Joseph Lyons, res Milton, Mass. 1. ch Elliott J. 2. Edward P. Lawrence A. b 1913 m Sylvia Campbell, ch 1. Gail A. b Apr. 16, 1947. 2. David C. b May 15, 1956. Myrtle A. b 1924 m Hume Dickey Jr., ch Susan A., Robert P., res Abington, Mass. Ernest A. Paige was in the lumber business for many yrs., he now operates a large poultry farm at No. Weare. Ralph S. Paige owned & operated a successful poultry farm at Weare C. for fifteen yrs., he now res in Goffstown.

PALMER, Charlie & Hazel moved to So. Weare on R114, L3, in 1947. Ch Horace W. m Phyllis Barker, res L33 So. Weare. Ch Robert C. b Sept. 22, 1949; Edward L. b Feb. 12, 1952; David W. b Feb. 1, 1957.

PALMER, Clyde E. & Beverly J. came to E. Weare, R4, L11 in 1953. Ch Clyde E. Jr. b 1950 in Ill, Walter J. b 1953 in Candia.

PARADIS, Paul, built a house in So. Weare, R3, L54 in 1946. Marjory Coleman is his housekeeper.

PARE, Claude A. & Rosalie H. came to So. Weare from Grasmere in 1957, buying the Straw farm R1, L58. Ch Donald C. b Apr. 3, 1957 in Grasmere. Mr. Pare is employed in Manchester.

PARKERSON, L. Stanley & Helen C. came to So. Weare from Long Island in 1956. L. Stanley b Sept. 15, 1922 in San Antonio, Texas. Helen C. b Mar. 25, 1923 in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Parkerson owns & operates the So. Weare Store. Ch Geoffrey A. b June 25, 1949; Catherine b July 2, 1952; John L. b Mar. 8, 1955. Mrs. Helen L. Nourse, Mrs. Parkerson's mother res with her.

PARSONS, Howard came to Weare in 1926, m Alice Scott of Manchester. Res R4, L.29.

PATENAUDE, William & Ruby B. moved to No. Weare from Mass. about 1920. Ch Dorothy —, Ruth M. m Raymond Covill. Mr. Patenaude was a sawmill operator, d July 18, 1954.

PEARSON, H. Talbot & Marion bought the Spooner place at So. Weare, R1, L52, June 5, 1954. They live in Boston, Mass. & spend their summers in Weare.

PEASLEE, Elbridge 1849-1940 son of Daniel R. & Rebecca (OH 969), res on the mountain at So. Weare, m Minnie Gove 1857-1934. Ch Arthur 1878-1951, m Doreada Gimond of Hopkinton, ch Clarence, now res in Union, N. H. (2) Ellie b 1881 m 1st Carroll Carter; 2nd Leonard Foote; (3) Grover C. b. 1887 m Florence Greggory, ch Marjory b Aug. 6, 1919 m Howard Wilson, res Conn.; Evelyn b Feb 4, 1921 m Gardner Lamson of Goffstown; Jannet b Nov. 26, 1922 m Forrest Matthews res in N. J. Grover Peaslee now res in Goffstown. (4) Elmer.

PEASLEE, Moses R. son of Ebenezer & Rozille (OH 967) m Luella H. Moore. Ch (1) Ebenezer F. b 1876 m Alice P. Follansbee. (2) Rosa M. b 1879 d 1918. (3) Moses Leon 1881-1953 m Mabel Wyman, ch Edna L. b Mar. 10, 1914 m John M. Dwinnells; Anita E. b Oct. 10, 1917 m Charles A. Reade. (4) Frank H. b Oct. 5, 1883, d Jan. 9, 1949, res No. Weare V., m Minnie E. Tucker. Ch Arnold T. b Nov. 6, 1910 m Virginia E. Clement of Bradford, ch Lynda J. b Feb. 16, 1941; Marcia D. b Apr. 26, 1949. Arnold res on Pembroke St., Suncook, N. H. Frank Peaslee served the town as Representative, also as Senator & was Town Clerk many years.

PEASLEE, Willie P. & Mabel E. came to No. Weare from Henniker in 1926. Willie d 1934, Mabel d 1935. Ch (1) George M. b in Henniker Nov 2, 1912 m Ellen Weatherbee of Dunbarton, she d 1953, ch Joanne L. b July 28, 1935 m Roger Trembley of New Boston; Gloria M. b Dec. 20, 1938 m Eugene Meattey, Annie F. 1940-1947; Joyce E. b Feb. 16, 1943; George M. b Nov. 13, 1946; Sandra Lee b July 26, 1949. Mr. Peaslee is a painter. 2. Olive m Alvin Hamel.

PERKINS, Ralph & Josephine M. came to So. Weare from Brookline in 1924, ch by 1st wife, Thelma, m Donald Ysetter, res Manchester. Ch by 2nd wife, Evelyn M. b July 24, 1924 in Brookline, m Albert Reade; Richard H. b Sept. 10, 1926, m Velma Sergent; Charles F. b Oct. 8, 1931.

PERRIGO, Lyhl came to E. Weare in 1926 m Nellie C. Malfet. Ch Joseph E. b July 27, 1945. Res R7, L91. Mr. Perrigo is a poultryman, also served on the School Board.

PERRY, H. B. & Doris live in Mass. They spend the summers at Weare C., res R4, L28.

PHELPS, Bernard L. m Alice Roberts. Ch Bernard L. Jr. b Mar. 19, 1918 m Doris Moineau, ch Janice L. b Mar. 26, 1957. 2nd ch of Bernard L. Sr., Dorothy b Oct. 25, 1915 m Harold Cray, res Me. 3rd Robert K. b Apr. 19, 1919. Bernard L. Jr. is serving the town as road agent.

PHILBRICK, Frank G. 1870-1918 son of Hiram F. & Sarah (OH 973) m Ida Hood. Ch (1) George A. 1896-191 . (2) F. Amos b Feb. 10, 1898, m Hazel Boynton, ch F. Amos Jr., b 1926, d inf; Louise E. b Nov. 26, 1932 m Wilfred L. French of Henniker; Ruth Ann, b Nov. 18, 1943, res So. Weare R3, L54. Mr. Philbrick's house burned in 1948, he rebuilt in 1949. (3) Mary J. b 1914, m Charles Dalzell.

PHILBROOK, Verne H. & Geraldine B. came to Weare in 1955 from Newton, Mass., res No. Weare V. Ch Virginia b 1947 in Mass.; Verne b 1948; John b 1952. Mr. Philbrook works for the Merrimack Farmers Exchange.

PIERSON, Bror A. came to So. Weare in 1944 from Vt. m Wilma M. Eastman, ch Darron T. b Sept. 5, 1946; Dennis E. b July 22, 1948; Bror Jr. b Jan. 5, 1952 d Jan. 8, 1952; Dean A. b Mar. 15, 1955. Res R1, L35.

PORTER, Gordon W. & Arline came to So. Weare in 1918, from W. Roxbury, Mass., res R3, L52. Mr. Porter is a poultryman & served the town as selectman.

POWERS, Loren C. & Julia M. came to So. Weare from Goffstown in 1929, res R1, L58. Ch Evangeline M. b Nov. 13, 1926 in Manchester m Rodman Wilson, Loren C. Jr. b Oct. 31, 1938.

PRESCOTT, John H. b Dec. 2, 1887 in Mass., moved to New London & in 1934 rem to Weare C. owning & operating the C. Store. He also served as Postmaster. He is now res in Pa., m Sarah E. Collins of Concord, a direct descendant of the B. Collins who owned the first grist mill & gave 2 acres of land for the E. Weare cemetery. Ch Laura J. b May 21, 1917 at New London m 1st Donald Hodgman; 2nd Subert H. Winter, res Pa. Elizabeth b Oct. 16, 1920 m Alden Colburn.

PRIDEAUX, William came to Weare in 1921 as minister of the No. Weare Church. Rem to Poplar Ridge, N. Y. in 1924. His sister Elsie Prideaux came to Weare in 1924, m Marion C. Purington.

PURINGTON, Delno W. b 1855-1909, m Clara A. Rand (OH 978) (1) Grace D. b Oct. 24, 1880. (2) Clifford E. 1884-1958, m Ellen Morgan, they had 1 ch Gerald F. b Mar. 31, 1910, m Eva Avery, they had 3 ch Donald A. b Mar. 27, 1938, m Irene Wheeler, 1 ch Daniel A. b July 8, 1958. (2) Kathleen A. b Apr. 25, 1944, Dale C. b July 3, 1948. Mr. Clifford Purington was janitor of the W.H.S. for 30 yrs., his son Gerald has been a member of the Weare band for 27 yrs. & led a dance band for several yrs. Charles F. b 1858 d 1932, m Etta Rand, she d 1931. They had 1 ch Marion G. b Oct. 10, 1877, d 1947, m Elsie Prideaux, they had 3 ch Elizabeth W. b Sept. 10, 1925, m Oscar Straw. Marietta b Oct. 1, 1930, m Warren Thamarus res Calif. Malcolm C. b Jan. 20, 1932, m Shirley Menzies of Hopkinton. 2. Mildred E. b 1894, m Herbert Cram, she d 1952. (3) Ned B. b Dec. 29, 1897, m Georgia Lincoln, ch Charles L. b Aug. 3, 1923; Jean L. b Oct. 5, 1930, they rem to Fort Edward, N. Y. Ned d 1958. (4) Roger W. b Dec. 2, 1899, m Edith Hood, ch Donald R. b 1928, d inf.; Wendell E. b Aug. 27, 1929, m Charlotte Palmer Roger Winston b Nov. 26, 1934, m Janet Hight, ch Dwight b Oct. 7, 1955; Ned E. 1860-1893, 5th ch of Elijah Purington, m Alice Cass, they had 1 ch Guy E. b July 11, 1891, now res in Weare. 6th ch Fred B. b 1862-1896, 7th Flora L. 1866-1893, 8th Mary J. b 1868 m Frank Chase res Hillsboro.

PURINGTON, James A. m Louise Osborne (OH 978). Ch (1) Fred E. 1879-1938 m Eulalia Lincoln, ch Kenneth b Oct. 14, 1901; Roy b Feb. 17, 1915. (2) George A. b Dec. 13, 1880 m Ella LaDue Ward, res Manchester. (3) Goldie M. b Dec. 11, 1885 m Clarence Hall. (4) Gladys A. b May 19, 1893 m James Locke, res Hopkinton. (5) James A. b Oct. 24, 1894 m Winnifred Taylor, res Exeter. James is County Agent of Rockingham Co.

PUTNAM, Don Lincoln b Charlestown, N. H. in 1896, m Anna Thompson b Kezar Falls, Me. in 1899. Moved to So. Weare from Concord in 1924, bought the Old Cochran Place, R1, L53 in 1943. Mr. Putnam is a garage foreman.

QUACKENBUSH, Thomas came to No. Weare in 1935, m Sadie M. Whittier of Concord. Res R7, L24.

READE, Henry b 1855 in Trowbridge, Eng., d 1950. Came to Weare around 1900 m Sarah Seaver, 1856-1930. Ch (1) Annie M. b 1880. (2) Blanche M. b 1882. (3) George H. b 1883-1956 m Alice I. Gunn; ch Charles A. b Sept. 28, 1916 m Anita Peaslee, they had 3 ch Jackson C. b July 25, 1936 m Phyllis Wood, they have 1 ch. 2nd ch of Charles, Nancy A. b Aug. 25, 1940, Daniel W. b Mar. 6, 1945. 2nd ch of Geo. Read, Isabel M. b Feb. 25, 1919, m Herbert Duxbury Jr. res Merrimack. 3rd ch Kenneth G. b Oct. 25, 1924. 4th ch of Henry, Arthur C. 1886-1949 m 1st Mildred Chase, they had 1 ch b Mar. 16, 1910, m Gordon Russell, 2nd wife Rena Leaf, ch Helen S. b May 13, 1917, m Reginald Drewry; Ruth H. b Dec. 17, 1919 m Herman Lafond. (5) Roy N. b May 15, 1891, m Olive Wood, they had 4 ch Evelyn E. 1916-1930; Beatrice E. b 1918, m Robert Johnson of Deering; Cora E. b 1922, m Geo. Murray, res Searsport, Me.; Blanche O. b 1929, m Robert Noss of Deering, they rem to Chase V. in Weare in 1958. (6) Leon A. b 1894, m Julia S. Locke, ch Albert L. b Mar. 7, 1920, m Evelyn Perkins, ch Sherry A. b Feb. 1, 1954; Maureen E. b July 20, 1955, Sandra L. b May 14, 1957; 2. John H. b July 18, 1922, m Olive Gregg, ch Kevin G. b June 6, 1950, Mark L. b Mar. 18, 1953. 3. Gertrude E. b July 24, 1927, m Geo. West of Penn. ch Evelyn A. & Julianne B. b in Penn. Diane & Geo. W. b in Ohio.

REED, Royden E. & Marie L. moved to

E. Weare from Texas about 1950. They bought the Frank Clough homestead.

REYNOLDS, Lewis M. & Christine came to E. Weare, R6, L18 from England in 1952. They have taken out naturalization papers. Ch Gloria J. b 1941; David b 1944; John b 1948, all born in England. Mr. Reynolds is a carpenter.

RHODENIZER, Chester A. b Oct. 8, 1917 in Nova Scotia came to Weare C. in 1944, m Etta M. Dwinnells. Ch Marjorie E. b Feb. 23, 1931 at Bradford; Chester A. b Jan. 15, 1945; Betty G. b May 18, 1948; Arthur b Dec. 9, 1949.

RICE, Peter & Sophia came to Weare from Canada around 1880. Peter d 19—, Sophia d 1934. Ch (1) Mary b 1877 in Canada, d 1957 in Weare, m Honore La-Palme. (2) Peter 1883-1949, m Ella Paige of New Boston, she d 1939, one ch Arthur b Nov. 12, 1909, m Frances I. Turner. (3 & 4) George & Romane b Oct. 3, 1885, George m Fanny B. Paige of New Boston, ch Olive H. b Jan. 30, 1906, Leon A. 1909-1956, Gladys b Oct. 3, 1910, m Clarence Stoneham, res Concord. Myrtle b May 11, 1913, m Geo. Dodge, 1 ch Joyce E. b 1936 res Nashua. Dorothy E. b Apr. 5, 1919, Gloria M. b Feb. 28, 1949. (4) Romane d 1919. (5) David b 1890, m & res Hillsboro. (6) Elkanah d 1930. (7) Louis b 1892, m Lucy F. Morse, ch Rose M. b 1920, m Maurice Rouillier, res Hillsboro, Grace M. b 1922 m Harry R. Leonard of Penn. Louis H. b 1924, m Helen Gregg, they have 2 ch Linda L. b Aug. 23, 1947, Janet R. b Dec. 5, 1950. John W. b 1926, m Mildred Cuddihee, ch James L. b Nov. 13, 1957. Isabelle E. b 1928, m Albert Remillard res Manchester. Edgar L. b 1933, m Theresa Lamy, ch Deborah L. b 1956 in Manchester, Karen L. b 1957 in Weare, res R1, L58. Barbara J. 6th ch of Louis & Lucy b 1937. (8) Henry b 1900 m Jenevieve Sherry of Manchester, ch Robert H. b Jan. 29, 1927, m Marguerite Sauers of Colorado, they now live in Col. Virginia R. b Sept 4, 1928, Marjorie L. b July 6, 1930, m David Eaton.

RICHARDS, Franklin son of Perry & Clarissa (Simons). Richard was b in New Boston, Dec. 19, 1841 m M. Louise Melvin (OH 981). Res Oil Mill. Ch Almeda L. b Jan. 29, 1867 m Geo. Norris of Manchester. Addie May b May 9, 1871 m Fred C. Watt. Franklin d 1929, Louise d 1917.

RICHARDS, John E. & Edith H. moved to So. Weare from Wilton in 1931 about 1948. They built a house at Weare C. on Rte. 114, just south of the Moody Pond. Ch Arthur E. b May 18, 1925 in New Boston m Helen A. Barnard, Nov. 25, 1948 now living in Epsom; John E. b June 18, 1928 in Wilton m Pauline M. Taylor, Sept. 25, 1955 res R2, L2.

ROGERS, Raymond L. Sr. & Edith moved to So. Weare from Manchester in 1956. Res on Rte. 114, R1, L31.

ROGERS, Raymond L. & Phyllis came to So. Weare from Manchester in 1946. Ch David L. b. Mar. 3, 1944; Donald K. b Mar. 18, 1948. Mr. Rogers is now serving on the school board.

ROACH, Ernest N. & Grace A. came to So. Weare from Manchester in 1936. R2, L63.

ROBINSON, Edward W. & Barbara H. came to So. Weare in 1957 from Mass. Res R1, L35. Ch Susan H. b 1949, Joan P. b 1950, Judith L. b 1953, Patricia J. b 1954, Scott D. b 1955. Mr. Robinson works as a safety engineer in Manchester.

ROWELL, Harold F. came to So. Weare about 1936 from Manchester, m Abbie Dearborn. Ch Patricia b in Manchester 1934, m res Mass. Ch b in Weare, Constance L. b July 26, 1940; Harold F. Jr. b Aug. 25, 1947. They now res in Hillsboro.

RUSSELL, Gordon A. came to No. Weare from Vermont in 1930. B. Nov. 22, 1907, m Marion Reade. Ch Gordon A. Jr. b May 14, 1929 m Shelagh McCleave of England Sept. 14, 1957. Susan C. b Sept. 27, 1940. Mr. Russell has served as Postmaster at No. Weare since 1935.

SALMEN, Stanley C. & Mary G. came to E. Weare in 1946. They bought the old Peaslee house, this was one of the first two & a half story homes built in Weare. Mr. & Mrs. Salmen res in N.Y.C. winters. He is one of the executive officers at Columbia University.

SANBORN, Earle & Arline moved to E. Weare on Sugar Hill, L90, from Warner, N. H., in 1956. Ch Louis H. b Aug. 7, 1943; Edward A. b July 29, 1945; Robert E. b Dec. 29, 1947; Harry J. b Sept. 5, 1953; Sheldon R. b Dec. 16, 1954. Living with the Sanborns, Arthur E. Forrest b 1940.

SANFORD, Edgar S. & Vera V. moved to Riverdale, L12, on the river road from Manchester in 1950. Cr Carol M.

& Margaret Durland, Mrs. Sanford's dau. by first marriage.

SARGENT, Arthur & Velma came to No. Weare in 1954. Ch Peter b 1944, Linda b 947, Brenda b 1948, Sheila b 1950, Mique b 1952, Jeffrey b 1956, is the only one b in Weare. Velma was divorced in 1958 & m Richard Perkins.

SARGENT, Bryan W. b in Goffstown in 1898 moved to Weare in 1909, m Ruby G. Osborne July 4, 1944, res R1, L37. Bryan W. Sargent served as road agent for 7 years.

SAWYER, Albert O. 1861-1946 son of Albert H. & Ellen (OH 987). Res Weare C. m Cornelia Carter of Weare 1863-1922. Ch (1) Daniel A. b Mar. 17, 1895, m Paula A. Stubbe Jan. 14, 1950. (2) Frank N. b Dec. 25, 1896, m Verna E. Slack, June 26, 1926, ch Joan C. b May 28, 1929 m Stavro Chagrosules of Weare 1950, ch Gary S. b Mar. 22, 1952; Mark A. b Apr. 6, 1953; David B. b July 28, 1955. 2nd ch of Frank N. is Frank N. Jr. b Aug. 6, 1933. (3) George C. b Dec. 18, 1899, m Eva M. Moore of Worcester, Mass., ch George M. b Nov. 1, 1932. Albert O. served the town as School Treasurer for many yrs. Frank N. received the rank of Major in World War I, is now serving as State Adj. of the American Legion & has the honor of having held this office the second longest in the nation.

SAWYER, Hugh M. b 1881-1954, son of Henry & Elizabeth (OH 986) m Carrie Wheeler, 1880-1945. Ch Elizabeth b 1916 m Alan Wolf, 1 ch res Calif.; Edward W. b 1919, has 1 ch Bonnie Ann b 1954; Frederick A. b 1924; Dorothy b 1925, m Mr. Dudley, ch Ralph b 1951, Marlyn b 1953, a dau. b 1957, res Nevada.

SAWYER, Lindley M. son of Allen & Anne (OH 988) m Ellen R. Dickey. She d 1921. Ch Allen W. 1869-1944, m Emma I. Gould, she d 1946; ch Florence E. 1904-1952; Herbert G. b Dec. 3, 1906; Gertrude L. 1909-1915. 2. Florence E. 1871-1875; Emma R. 1875-1936; George M. b 1877 d young; Gertrude E. b Nov. 10, 1879, m res in Mass.

SELMER, George E. R. & Edith came to So. Weare from Mass. in 1943. Res R1, L35. Ch Roberta L. b Aug. 1, 1943, Ronya J. b Feb. 16, 1945, both b in Malden, Mass.

SHAWCROSS, Leonard & Bessie came to No. Weare from Lowell in 1957. Ch Royce, Ronald & Sandra.

SILVER, James & Marion M. came to Riverdale, L12, on the river road in 1942. Ch Elizabeth A. b Oct. 23, 1942; Marion M. b June 10, 1945; James b Dec. 13, 1946; Frances I. b Jan. 30, 1947; Michael J. b Feb. 28, 1949; Frank A. b Oct. 30, 1950.

SILVER, John S. & Maydora came to So. Weare in 1944. They built a small house on R1, L50. Ch John S. Jr. b 1944, Robert N. b 1946, Pearline M. b 1948.

SIMONS, Harry H. 1859-1945 son of Harrison & Lydia Simons (OH 990) m Adah Whitney; he served as postmaster at Riverdale & was a merchant. Ch Mildred b Dec. 10, 1889, m Parker Styles & had 1 son Lincoln. They rem to Dover, she d 1957. Webster L. b May 24, 1899, m Dorothy Sweat of Grasmere res Fla.

SLACK, George L. & Edith L. came to Weare C., R4, L30, about 1920 from Manchester. Mr. Slack was a poultry man. George L. d 1922, Edith L. d 1957. R6, L47. All their children except one dau., Zatae, came to Weare with them. Ch George Munsell a poultry dealer, m Ruth Summers, Munsell served the town as Treasurer & Selectman; Verna L. m Frank Sawyer; Leila A. m Harold E. Buxton; Beulah M. m Charles A. George of Contoocook.

SMITH, Clayton H. & Aldona M. moved to So. Weare, L23, from Mass. in 1920. Mr. Smith is a carpenter. Ch C. Harold b 1915, m Mary Hazen of Enfield, res in Lebanon; Robert W. b 1919, m Thelma Johnson of N. C., res now in Texas; Paul I. b 1922 m Helen Hayes from Fla., res Fla.; Roland G. b 1927 m Virginia Hartler from Mass., res Mt. Vernon, N. H.; Donald b 1929, m Grace L. English of Hudson, Mass., ch Donna Sue, b Nov. 28, 1956.

SMITH, Clifford b in Canada in 1878 moved to So. Weare on 114, Aug. 17, 1953 from Stoneham, Mass., d Sept. 14, 1955, M Florence E. Manchester of Boston.

SMITH, Henry G. son of Robert C. & Clara (OH 992) 1880-1913 m Elsie Downing. Res R6, L43 on Rte. 114, No. Weare.

SOUTER, Joe & Helen came to East Weare in 1950. They have 1 ch David.

SPAULDING, James W. & Dorothy W. came to So. Weare buying the old Mitchell farm L18 in the gore. Their 3 ch came with them; Barbara D. m Alfred

N. Woodbury, res Dublin; Hugh E. m Jean A. Bornemuer, res Neb.; Whitney W.

STAFFORD, Charles 1885-1954 b in Concord & came to E. Weare to live with his grandfather, Fifield, on Sugar Hill when he was three yrs. old, m Hazel M. Felch, ch Geneva M. b Dec. 8, 1905, d 1948, m Russell Flanders; Marion R. b Mar. 31, 1913 m Richard Welch; Gerald A. b Dec. 23, 1916 m Evelyn Bailey of Keene, res Haverhill, Mass.; Thelma E. b Oct. 27, 1927 m Lloyd N. Warren. Mr. Stafford served the town as selectman.

STEVENS, Calvell E. b Goffstown 1878, moved to So. Weare in 1913, d 1941, m Agnes M. Osborne in 1913.

STEVENS, Eugene L. came to So. Weare from New Boston about 1890 m Anna Bailey of New Boston. She d Apr. 1, 1939. Res R1, L23.

STEVENS, Harry Eugene moved from Calif. to So. Weare in 1941, buying a home on Rte. 114 that was formerly owned by George Woodbury; m Gertrude Currier of Manchester Apr. 4, 1942.

STEVENS, William H. & Annie bought a house, R1, L57, at So. Weare in 1912. William H. d 1923. They lived in Mass. winters till after 1923 when Mrs. Stevens & her sons came here to live. Ch (1) William 1903-1954, m Beatrice Holden of Hillsboro, ch Mary B. b 1931 m John Backels, res Mich.; William H. b 1940. Mr. Stevens was a customs inspector, he built a house on R2, L59 in So. Weare. James E. b 1905 m Emma Harkins; James owns the home place in So. Weare but now resides in Epsom, he is a poultryman. (3) Charles O. b 1911 m Margaret Davis of Laconia. Charles is in the army & is stationed in Japan at this time. Daniel R. Harkins, son of Emma Harkins Stevens b 1926 in Manchester carries on the poultry farm in So. Weare for James Stevens.

STEWART, Robert moved to So. Weare in 1944 & bought a home on Rte. 114, R1, L32. He m Rose Pease on Dec. 23, 1956.

STILL, Clarence G. & Ethel L. came to E. Weare, R5, L99, from Goffstown in 1929. Ch Charles J. b in Conn., Apr. 8, 1922 m Dorothea Drew, ch Charles J. Jr. b Jan. 12, 1931 m Marjorie Cooper of Hopkinton. Ch Susan A. b Oct. 29, 1954; Kathy L. b July 23, 1956; Cynda Lou b Sept. 4, 1957. Mrs. Emilie R. Smith b Mar. 8, 1865 in Vt., lives with her dau. Mrs. Ethel Still.

STOKES, William T. & Elizabeth S. came to E. Weare, R6, L17 from N. J. in 1945. Ch Robert V. m Janice Boynton, res N. Y. William d 1955. Mrs. Stokes is an antique dealer.

STRAW, Alston A. & Eudora B. came to So. Weare in 1942 from Bedford, Mass. They bought the old Colby place at the Tavern, R1, L58. Ch Alice C., a nurse at the Hanover hospital; Oscar A. b 1917 m Elizabeth Purington, ch William A. b Sept. 18, 1952; Alice E. b July 10, 1955. Alston A. d 1957.

STUBBE, Mr. & Mrs. came to Weare C. in 1944 from N.Y.C. They bought the Center Store. They had one son John S. who was m & had 4 ch Joanne b 1946, John b 1948, Jennifer b 1951, Jammie b 1954. They res in Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Paula Stubbe after her divorce carried on a successful business for several yrs. In 1950 she m Daniel A. Sawyer & in 1952 sold the store.

SWANBURG, Vincent R. & Catherine M. came to So. Weare from Manchester in 1947, buying the old Squires Eastman place. This burned in 1951 & in 1953 they built the first ultra modern home in Weare. Mr. Swanburg is a general contractor. Ch Sandra C. b 1939, m Gaitain Baillargeon of Laconia; Craig M. b 1941; David R. b 1945 res R2, L64.

TAYLOR, Robert W. came from Newfoundland in 1913; married Rose Grant in 1921; 4 children; Robert R. 1923, died 1924; Leon N. b. 1925; Pauline M. b. 1928. M. John E. Richards in 1955; Mary Lou, b. 1929; married Benjamin Stein in 1949. Moved to Franklin in 1950. 2 children. Janice b. in Weare 1950; Marcia Susanne, b. in 1954.

TAYLOR, Sheldon come to E. Weare from N. J. in 1945. Res E. Weare.

TENNEY, Fred P. 1870-1946, m Mabel W. Durgin. Ch Wilder D. b Sept. 17, 1899 m Iola French, ch Wilder D. Jr. b July 31, 1935; Nancy Ann b Oct. 12, 1938 m Donald F. Lawrence of N. Carolina, Mary Jane b July 15, 1941. 2. Wilma D. 1902-1953. Wilder Tenney is a telephone lineman, res Weare C., he d 1958.

TERRIO, Robert E. came to N. Weare in 1939. Res R7, L24, m Ruth E. Church. Ch Dennis A. b Oct. 26, 1942; Robert F.

b May 9, 1945; Penelope A. b Apr. 7, 1947; David W. b Aug. 18, 1948; Bruce L. b Feb. 21, 1954.

THOMSON, Harold E. came to Weare from Mass. in 1918, m Ruby E. Hadley. Ch William H. b Nov. 5, 1926, m Eva Jolin, res Manchester. Donald E. b Feb. 27, 1930 m Marilyn L. Banker, ch Wayne E. b Jan. 30, 1954. Mr. Harold Thomson is the mail carrier on the No. Weare route, William works at the P.O. in Manchester & Donald is a buyer for the Public Service.

TIFFANY, Henry D. of N.Y.C., m Caroline Chase of Weare (OH 1002). They rem to Weare in 1872 where they lived a number of yrs., then rem to Port Chester, N. Y. Ch William W. 1865-1867; George F. b in N. Y., 1867, d Claremont, N. H., 1942; Edith b in Weare 1873, m Fred Lord, rem to Va., 1 ch Carroll Marie b in Weare 1875-1877; Isabel b in Weare 1878, m Maurice Butler of N. J. 3 ch Maurice, Lawrence & Harry. Caroline Tiffany d at Port Chester about 1906. Mr. Tiffany m 2nd Eleanor Gordon of N.Y.C. They had 3 ch b in Port Chester: Mary Lydia d inf.; Henry D. Jr. b 1910 m Cleone Place of W. Newton, Mass. They have 3 ch Henry D. III b in Boston, 1940; Edwin P. b 1942 in Boston & Cleone J. b 1916 in Peterboro, N. H. Mr. Tiffany now lives at the old Homestead on Tiffany hill, he is the Headmaster at Bancroft School in Worcester, Mass. Gordon M. b 1912, m Ellen Auchincloss of N.Y.C. Ch William F. b 1946; Jean G. b 1948. Mr. Tiffany res in Concord. He has served N. H. as Attorney-General & is now Staff Director of the Civil Rights Comm. in Washington.

THIBODEAU, Peter L. & Dora moved to E. Weare on R77, L6, from Malden, Mass. in 1951. Ch Gerald A.

THORP, Charles A. son of Abraham (OH 1001) b 1859, d 1935, m Susan C. Johnson, ch (1) Grace E. b Sept. 14, 1880 m Arthur Dearborn, res Ill. (2) Guy B. b Sept. 28, 1882 m Maude L. Hoyt, ch Arline; Mary S. m, she d in her twenties; twins Charles B. & Barbara A., Charles is m & lives in Goffstown, Barbara m George B. Gunn res Concord. Guy is a retired railway Postal Clerk & owns the old Thorp home in So. Weare where he comes in the summer. (3) Crofton G. b 1883, m Ada B. Morse, res Manchester. (4) Theron b 1887, m LeVeta Robinson res N. J. (5) Fannie E. m Almon Sleeper of Exeter, she d 1936.

TODD, Charles H. & Ruth C. came to E. Weare on R77, L6, from Goffstown in 1950. Mr. Todd is a partner in the Everseal Vault Co. Ch Elizabeth M. b 1949 in Goffstown; Susan G. b 1950; David C. b 1952; Gary H. b 1955.

TRAVER, Gordon A. & Kathryn B. came to Weare in 1947. In 1955 they bought the former Tucker homestead in No. Weare V. Mr. Traver was b in Hooksett, N. H., July 18, 1918, Mrs. Traver was b in Paris, Tenn., Mar. 20, 1919. Ch Gordon A. Jr. b in Exeter, Sept. 8, 1946; Larry B. b Dec. 29, 1948. Mr. & Mrs. Traver both teach at the Weare High School.

TROJANO, Henry A. & Marguerette A. moved to East Weare on Rte. 77, R5, L97 from Concord in 1945.

TUCKER, Frank b in Salisbury, N. H., Aug. 30, 1856 d in Weare Feb. 23, 1937. He came to Weare in 1881. Owned & operated the store in No. Weare V., m Fanny D. Richards of New Boston. She d 1886. Ch Minnie E. b Feb. 25, 1882 m Frank Peaslee; Ethel R. b 1883-1957; Harold F. b 1885-1921. Frank Tucker m 2nd Sarah Thorp Buxton. Mr. Tucker was town treasurer for many years.

TUCKER, Steven F. & Mildred S. came to So. Weare from Manchester in 1958. Res R1, L33. Ch Dorothy m res Va.; Richard E. b 1939, Francis D. b 1948.

TURNER, Joseph L. d 1946 & Carrie P. d 1947, came to No. Weare about 1916. In 1921 they built a house in R6, L22. Ch (1) Louis O. b in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9, 1891 m Edith Allen; ch Walter A. b July 27, 1925, m Stella C. Eaton; ch Linda L. adopted b Dec. 19, 1948; Louis O. b June 26, 1950. (2) Louis A. b Aug. 27, 1928, m Raelene Vande Bogart, ch David L. b Sept. 23, 1950; Warren K. b Sept. 18, 1955. (3) June E. b Aug. 10, 1932 m Nicholas Kalipoloties of Manchester. (4) Sylvia F. b Nov. 12, 1938. 2nd ch of Joseph Turner, Clarence b 1900 in Vermont, m Lillian Thomson, res No. Dartmouth, Mass. 3. Frances b 1907 in Vermont, m Arthur Rice. 4. Arthur P. b in Vermont in 1911, m Mary McKenzie of Goffstown, he is a shipping clerk for a firm in Manchester, res Goffstown.

VAN DE BOGART, Raymond E. came to Weare in 1927 to live with his bro., m

Emma F. Bowen, ch Betty Mae b Dec. 1, 1930, m Alden Bushey of Goffstown; Raelene G. b Apr. 20, 1932 m Louis Turner; Raymond E. b May 10, 1933 in Farmington, m & lives in Calif.; Norma B. b July 1, 1934, m Leonard Fobar of Mich.; Lanny E. b Jan. 9, 1936, m Lora Plummer, res Goffstown; Luane F. b June 8, 1937 m Raymond Taber of Goffstown; Gary L. b Dec. 14, 1938; Judith A. b Nov. 10, 1940; Jan W. b Oct. 30, 1944.

VAN FLEET, Bruce & Marjorie came to Weare C. from Melrose, Mass. in 1950. They built a house on R4, L28. They are summer residents. Mrs. Van Fleet is the dau. of Mr. & Mrs. Hesslein.

VIGNEAULT, Rodulph J. & Claudia D. came to Riverdale from Goffs Falls in 1955. Ch Claudia A., Peter C., Paul A. Edward DeMers, their son-in-law, lives with them, also his dau. Debra L. Mrs. Vigneault's mother, Marie Despres, also lives there.

VINT, Jessie E. came to Weare C. in 1951, buying the house near the Quaker cemetery.

WALDO, Fred C. came to So. Weare from New Boston. His 2nd wife was Carrie M. Cayes. He d 1938, she d 1940. Res R1, L53.

WALKER, Edward m Alice McGilvery. Ch Susan C. b 1949, Alice P. b 1951.

WALL, James & Josephine came to Weare from Burnham, England in 1950. Josephine d April 6, 1955. Ch Kennith J. came to No. Weare from Burnham, England in 1949 m Jane Carr of New Boston, Apr. 6, 1957; Sylvia C. came to Weare from Burnham, England in 1947 m Forrest Dearborn 1947.

WALLENSTEIN, Crandall R. & Carol R. came to Clinton Grove in 1947 from Portsmouth. Ch Peter R. b May 22, 1944 in E. Orange, N. J.; Christopher L. b July 10, 1945 at Langley Field in Va.; Andrew P. b Apr. 6, 1947 in Exeter; Kathryn J. b Nov. 23, 1948; Nancy W. b Mar. 27, 1950; Mark C. b June 30, 1953; Holly R. b Dec. 29, 1956. Mr. Wallenstein is a C. P. A.

WALRATH, Williard F. & Elizabeth M. came to Weare from Me., in 1951. Bought the old Purington place, R4, L29. Mr. Walrath is in the real estate business.

WALSH, John 1905-1956 came to So. Weare about 1940, m Jane Kendrick, Ch Sharon b Mar. 22, 1946. Mr. Walsh was a mechanic. Res R1, L50.

WARE, Leon E. & Rena J. came to Weare from Fla., in 1957. Ch Cynthia b in Fla., 1957. Mr. Ware's father Arthur J. lives with them. Mr. Ware is a salesman at the South Weare Garage.

WARREN, Albert & wife Marion E. moved to Weare from Manchester, in 1916 & bought the Andrew Lull place in So. Weare. Their son Leon Ernest came to Weare in 1955, m Mildred Britton Clay of Lynn, Mass. Ch Margo Cynthia b Mar. 19, 1942; Melanie Elysabeth b Apr. 28, 1943; Melissa Kathrine b Sept. 18, 1953. Allen Fred Clay, son of Mildred Clay b in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 1935 moved to Weare in 1940.

WARREN, Lloyd N. came to Weare C., R5, L38, in 1947 from Mass., m Thelma E. Stafford. Ch Pamela L. b Feb. 24, 1947; Joyce A. b Oct. 17, 1948; Jane C. b Nov. 5, 1956.

WATERMAN, Albert & Ellen moved to No. Weare from Hillsboro about 1888. L21. Albert d 1913, Ellen d 1917. Ch George A. m Luna M. Colburn, Nov. 3, 1897. Mr. Waterman served the town as selectman for many years. Ch: Gladys E. b Nov. 2, 1898. Elmore R. b July 15, 1905 m S. Lucille Tirrell of Manchester. Ch Wilberta J. died infancy.

WATT, Fred Charles b 1869 in Halifax, N. S. son of Charles & Elizabeth, she d 1898, he d 1929. Ch (1) Leon Henry b Dec. 18, 1893 in Riverdale m Theo Inez Mann b May 8, 1898, in Kingman, Me. They have 3 ch: Richard M. b Sept. 23, 1918, served in World War II, m 1st Ruth C. Parker of Goffstown, ch b in Goffstown, Kenneth M. b June 28, 1942, Richard S. b Aug. 26, 1944, 2nd wife Lenore Sturmer of Germany, ch b in Goffstown, Christopher B. b Jan. 5, 1950, Charles b June 20, 1954. (2) Hope E. b Dec. 10, 1920, served in A.N.C. during World War II, m Dr. Francis M. Dick of Redding, Calif. (3) Robert L. b Nov. 14, 1930, m Edith M. Windham of Louisiana. They have 2 ch b in Goffstown: John A. b Oct. 20, 1952; Susan E. b Dec. 7, 1955. (4) Vera Regina b Feb. 20, 1896 m Earle R. Hadley of Weare. They res in Manchester & have 1 ch Raymond F. b Nov. 11, 1920. When Mr. Leon Watt was appointed Postmaster at Goffstown in 1937, the family rem to that town where they now live.

WEBBER, Oscar F. & Rosalie came to So. Weare, R1, L33, from Manchester in 1939. Rosalie d 1945. Mr. Webber m 2nd wife Ethel Philbrick.

WELCH, George E. b 1895, d 1927, m Carrie E. Wilson. Ch Geraldine E. b Feb. 27, 1925 m Sherman B. Sweeney; George E. b Nov. 13, 1927 m Theresa Salem of Manchester, ch Ann Marie b Oct. 13, 1953.

WEEKS, Addison L. came to Weare about 1920 from Hopkinton, m Anna J. Wunderlich of Hopkinton. Ch Dorothy A. b 1935, William C. b 1942, Leona A. b 1944.

WHELDON, William & Susie came to Weare from Mass., in 1936. Their son William H. & wife Catherine came to Weare the same yr. They had 2 ch Dorothy b in 1934, m Walter Colby of Hillsboro; Louis b 1936 m Maurice Duhamel of Manchester. Catherine d 1936 & William H. m 2nd Florence Breed. Ch Frank W. b June 20, 1941; Richard H. b Jan. 13, 1951; Robert A. b Jan. 6, 1953; William H. Jr. b May 9, 1955. Res Weare C.

WHEELER, Carl F. & Frances M. came to So. Weare from Washington, D. C. in 1952. R1, L55. Ch Irene H. b 1938.

WHITE, Arthur M. son of Wm. & Judith White (OH 1010) 1866-1928, m Minnie B. Stevens from Me., she d 1936. Ch Gladys L. b 1895 in Derry, m Harry Dow; William D. 1897-1932 m Fay Tucker.

WHITE, Laura A. came to So. Weare from Mass., in 1957. Ch Charles D. b 1940, Eleanor L. b 1942. Res R1, L58.

WHITE, Lawrence W. & Olive F. moved to No. Weare on Rockland Hill Rd. 1927. Ch adopted Willard L. Jr. b Aug. 26, 1930, lives now in Keene, N. H.

WHITFORD, Edwin C. & Elsie R. came to So. Weare from Conn. in 1948. They built a new house on R1, L54 in 1957 & have one ch Judith M. b Oct. 17, 1945 in Conn. Mr. Whitford is a machinist.

WHITNEY, Herbert & Mary T. came to So. Weare in 1915 from Mass. They bought the Hodgdon buildings. Mr. & Mrs. Whitney were both retired ministers. In 1917 their son Leslie T. came to live with them, and had a very successful poultry business, he d in 1949. Mr. Herbert Whitney d 1931, his wife d in 1937. Leslie's bro., Carl & his family lived with him & they carried on a large poultry business, then Carl moved to Goffstown. In 1948 Fred T. & Anna Whitney came to live with his bro., Leslie. Mr. & Mrs. Whitney were both retired. Mr. Whitney organized the Weare Skating Club.

WHITTAKER, Fred C. & Nettie moved from Deering to No. Weare in 1899. R6, L46. Fred d 1932, he was a blacksmith, Nettie d 1931. They had one adopted dau., Ruth C. b Sept. 15, 1897, m Grover Summers of Washington, D. C. Ch Yale b June 28, 1921, now in the U. S. Air Force. Ruth m 2nd George Munsel Slack.

WHITAKER, John L. moved to Clinton Grove from Deering in 1905, m Gertrude Corl of Hillsboro. Ch David Corl b 1909. John L. was b 1871, d 1954. He was a farmer & carpenter, David C. is a carpenter.

WHITTEMORE, LeRoy E. came to Weare about 1950, m Lillian Marcott, rem to E. Rindge in 1957.

WHITTIER, Fred P. m Gertrude Emerson. Ch Ruth A. b Apr. 2, 1941; Fred P. III b Nov. 2, 1943; Bruce S. b Sept. 2, 1946; Mike F. b July 2, 1956; Pat b Jan. 28, 1958.

WHITTLE, John son of Wm. & Rachel Whittle (OH 1011) d 1889. He m Susan Chase, she d 1886. Ch Mary P. 1833-1917, m Joseph W. Prescott, res Concord. (2) James P. 1836-1899. Mr. Whittle was a Dr. & res at Weare C. He m 1st Hattie A. Hayward, she d 1892, ch Mary J., d inf. Susan C. P. m Arthur Todd, M.D., she d 1930 at New Boston. Laura W. res Milford, Lena C. d 1953 in Nahant, Mass. Fanny A. d at Lynn, Mass., 1924 m 1st Hiram Durgin, 2nd August Daum. (3) John W. b 1843, res No. Weare m Amelia H. Sawyer, ch Mary H. b 1873 m Frank T. Woodbury, M.D. John A. 1878-1931 became a Dr. & practiced in Rochester, N. Y.

WILBUR, John E. & Caroline came to So. Weare in 1956 to live with Mr. Wilbor's sister Mrs. Wheeler. Ch Paul G. b 1942.

WILKEN, William G. & Anna came to Riverdale, res R2, L11, in 1951.

WINSLOW, Arthur C. m Dorothy Herrick. Ch Paul H. b June 8, 1916. John H. b June 12, 1919 m Jeweline I. Roy of Georgia, ch John b Mar. 24, 1944; Roger R. b Feb. 14, 1946; Dorothy A. b Dec. 2, 1919; David M. b Apr. 10, 1951; Linda A.

b June 16, 1952; Sandra Lee b Apr. 11, 1954; Christian H. b Dec. 24, 1955; Nora J. b Apr. 28, 1957. 3rd ch of Arthur Winslow, Florence b Oct. 4, 1925, d inf.

WILSON, three bros. Hugh, James & John came to So. Weare from Scotland around 1900. Hugh bought a house at Clinton Grove, R4, L92; his dau. Margaret came over soon after to live with him, she m Peter Gelinas. James bought a farm R2, L76, he m Nellie Whitaker of Deering & moved there to live. John lived a while in Weare then went to Manchester. Hugh d 19—.

WILSON, Bruce E. & Shirley B. came to Weare in 1955 from Lincoln. Ch Kathleen E. b in Keene, Nov. 29, 1955, res R5, L35. Mr. Wilson is Principal of Weare Elementary School.

WILSON, Franklin H. & Nina M. moved to So. Weare from Goffstown in 1935. Res R1, L2. Ch Ruth A. m Clifford Paige, now living in Calif. Franklin H. b 1917 in Londonderry m Elizabeth Bartlett of Grasmere. Rodman W. b 1927 in Goffstown m Evangeline Powers, ch Susan J. b 1945; Rodalyn N. b Mar. 10, 1946.

WILSON, Harris C. son of Clark & Abbie Wilson, lived in Riverdale m Elizabeth Flanders, she d 1927. Ch (1) Guy E. 1883-1953. 1st wife Blanche R. Ladd, ch Parker L. 1907-1917. 2nd wife Eva Robichau of N. C., ch Woodrow F. b 1923 m Virginia Farrell of Me. They adopted Joseph E. b Nov. 8, 1956. Mr. Wilson served as the town selectman. (2) Gertrude, m Joe Valley res Manchester, she d around 1950.

WILSON, John G. son of William & Emilie (OH 1013) 1881-1954 m Clara M. Welch of Hopkinton, she d 1955. Ch Walter H. b June 30, 1901 m Stella M. Northup of N. Y. John L. b 1907-1908. Res R5, L3.

WILSON, Leon M. moved to So. Weare from New Boston in 1947 m E. Vera Aston of Weare in Sept. 1947.

WILLIAMS, Walter S. son of Edward Williams of Goffstown, b June 28, 1915 in Goffstown, moved to So. Weare in 1948 to the Frank Eastman place on Rte. 114, m Vesta E. Salisbury. Ch Walter H. b Oct. 22, 1937 in Goffstown; Robert S. b Mar. 24, 1942 in Goffstown; Virginia M. b Mar. 23, 1944 in Goffstown; Sandra Lee b July 24, 1946 in Goffstown; Roger H. b Sept. 14, 1948 in Goffstown; Leon F. b Oct. 22, 1950 in Weare; Bonnie L. b Jan. 3, 1953 in Weare.

WOOD, Charles & Rosetta came to So. Weare in 1907. Charles was bro. to Maynard who came to Weare from Nova Scotia in 1891. They had one ch Harold T. b May 2, 1899, m Winifred Clement. They had one ch Leslie C. b Sept. 20, 1927. Mrs. Rosetta Wood d 1916. Mr. Wood m 2nd Lula Cotton, they had two ch Wallace W. b Sept. 5, 1922, m Jeane Eastman, ch Barry L. b Dec. 1, 1946; Sherry L. b Feb. 16, 1950; Wally J. b Aug. 1, 1952. Murray C. b June 8, 1924, m Hazel Grant. They have one ch Bradley M. b June 8, 1954. Mr. Harold Wood owns & operates a store in Bow. Wallace works in Grasmere & Murray manages a garage in Goffstown.

WOOD, Maynard & Cora came to So. Weare, R3, L51, from Nova Scotia in 1891. Maynard d in 1956, Cora d 1953. Ch (1) Ralph W. (2) Ethel M. b 1891, Ralph m Lillian Leaf, res Brookline, Ethel m B. Davis, res Tampa, Fla. (3) Olive b 1893 m Roy Reade. (4) Willis W. b 1895 res Peterborough. (5) Thomas G. b 1898 m Gertrude Davis, ch Thomas G. Jr. b 1924 in Mass., m Nancy Lovering of Deering. (6) Vernon R. b 1903, res R6, L16, m Elsie M. Ineson, ch Vincent R. b 1927, res R6, L17, m Gail S. McGilvery, ch Leon A. b Apr. 8, 1950; Vernon E. b May 22, 1953; Allen R. b Aug. 16, 1954; Brenda G. b Nov. 6, 1955, 2nd ch of Vernon R. Phyllis M. b 1939 m Jackson Reade. (7) Lloyd N. b Sept. 16, 1907 m Edna L. Strong of New Boston, res R3, L51, ch Lloyd N. Jr. b Apr. 10, 1927 m Irene Jutras, ch Ronald L. b July 16, 1948; Charlene A. b Mar. 23, 1952, they now res in Goffstown; Beverly J. b July 16, 1928 m LeRoy Bishop of Milford. Ralene L. b Apr. 14, 1936 m Scott B. McLain; Janice H. b Sept. 24, 1937 m John V. Dichsner of New York. (8) Hazel b Oct. 26, 1911 m Gerald Rolfe of Nashua.

WOOD, Norman G. came to No. Weare, res R6, L41 in 1936, m Margaret Paige. Ch Sharon N. b Oct. 27, 1940; Tracy G. b May 8, 1946; Christina B. b Oct. 15, 1954.

WOODBURY, Daniel P. 1827-1913 m Abbie M. Taylor of Stoddard, she d 1934 at the age of 97 yrs. & 11½ mos. Ch William H. 1863-1938 res Mass. Frank T. 1871-1950 was a Dr. & practiced over 50 yrs. in Wakefield, Mass. He m Mary H. Whittle. Ch Ruth A. & Dorcas L. b in Wakefield, Mass. Dr. Woodbury always kept the Woodbury home in No. Weare V. where they came summers. Mrs. Woodbury & her daus. do the same.

ZOUVELOS, Harry came from Mass., built a small house in East Weare, R7, L89, in 1932.

WEARE TOWN HISTORY INDEX

Abolitionists, 58
Addenda, 269, 270
Agriculture, 167-174
American Legion, 134-137
  Philbrick-Clement Post
American Legion Hall, 124
Anecdotes, 20, 21, 24, 28, 50, 121, 233 to 234, 269
Arrowheads, 49
Antipedobaptists, 75
Apple Tree Inn, 259
Armed Forces, 10
  World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict.
Automobiles, 267
  see Illustrations
Auxiliaries
  to Philbrick-Clement Post, 136
  to American Legion, 134-137
  to Fire Department, 153

Bailey, Nathan, 260
Bailey, Samuel, poet, 58
Band, Patten's Weare (Cornet Band), 147
Baptists, Antipedo, 75
  Freewill, 77
  East Weare, 85
Baseball in Weare, 145
  Weare High, 145-146
  Weare Little League, 145
Birds, 11
Blacksmiths, 157, 163
Boarding Houses, 256
Bounds, 3
Branch, Frederick, poet, 59
Bridges, 221-226
  Iron and Wooden, 269
Bridges, named, 222 to 225
  Bijah's, Chase Village, Clement's, Drewry's, East Weare, Favor's, Fessenden's, Half-Moon Meadow, Melvin's Corner, North Weare, Paige's Hill, Peaslee's, Perkins, Riverdale or Oil Mills, Rockland, Sargent, Woodbury Road
  Railroad Bridges, 269
Brooks, 6, 7
  Basset Brook, Center, Choate, Dudley, Ferrin, Meadow, Otter, Peacock, Sall.
Buildings, see Public Buildings.

Campfire Girls, 132
Carpenters, 154, 164
Cartland, Moses, poet, 58, 100
Cavalry Troop, 107
Caves, 9
Cemeteries; Nos. 1 to 38, 212
Cemeteries, 243, 253
Corliss, Joshua, cemetery, 243
Centre Square, 12, 13
Charter, Town of Weare (O.H.), 129
Chase, Horace O., 136
Chase Park, 211-213
Churches, general, 68-72
  see individual; Baptists, Congregational, Friends Union.
Church Guild, or Meizona, 85
Civil Defense, 180
Civil War Veterans, 186
Clement, Richard, 209
Cliffs, 9
Clinton Grove, 3, 100 to 105
Clinton Grove Academy, 100
  1834-1872
Clocks, 20
Clothes of First Settlers, 37
Community Life, 132-149
Community Club, Weare, 140
Congregationalists, 73
Criminals, 59

Dams, Hopkinton & Everett, 264
Dark Day, The, 63
Dearborn, Carlisle, 244
Division of the Town, 65, 67
Doctors, 259, 262
Dutch Ovens, 36

Early Industries, 154
Early Wars, 106
Eastman, Charles, 235
East Weare Baptist Church, 85
East Weare, Holy Cross Church, 86
Eaton, Dr. Frank, 262, 263
Electricity, 182, 184, 258
Elementary Schools, 97
  1948-1958
Economic Trends, 260, 262

Farmers' Tales, 59-62
Farming, 167-171
Fish, 11
Ferguson, Dr. Samuel, 262
Fessenden's, 260, 261, 263
Firsts:
  Academy teacher, 100
  Automobile, 268
    see Illustrations
  Bridge, 221
  Church, 120
  Fire, 230
  Garage, 254
  Governor, 3
  Grave, 243
  Headmaster, 99
  Physician, 91

Saw Mill, 12
Settler, 14, 108, 131
Teacher, 91
Television, 184
Fire Department, 229, 235
Incidents, 235
Fireman's Auxiliary, 133
Fire Stations, 125
Fire Insurance, 264
Flanders, Franklin, 269
Flood & Hurricane of 1938, 150 to 153
Flora, 10
Food, First Settlers, 36
Football, 146
Four-H Clubs, 132
Fourth Settler, 16
Freewill Baptists, 77
French & Indian War, 107
Friends (Quakers), 38, 80, 82
Funds, Trust, 191

Game, 43, 47
G.A.R. (Stark Fellows Post), 185, 186
Garages, 254
Genealogy, 271, 272
listed, 273 to 300
Ghosts, 57
Gillander, Dr. Irwin, 264
Gillet, John, 51, 52
Girl Scouts, 102, 132
Goffe, John (O.H.), 130
Golden Weddings, 144, 269
Gold Headed Cane, 149
Gold Star, 207
George A. Philbrick
Richard Clement
Gove, Daniel, Levi, and Josiah, 100
Granges, 137
Halestown, 138
Juvenile, 139
Riverdale, 139
Weare, 137
Wyoming, 137

Halestown, 3, 138
Halestown Grange Hall, 124
High School, New Coop., 266
Committee, 267
High School, Weare, 98
Highways and Bridges, 214
Summer Roads, 214 to 219
Winter Roads, 219 to 221
Hills, 4 to 6
Barnard Hill, Boars Head, Burnt Hill, Chevy Hill, Craney Hill, Hogback, Kuncanowet, Mine Hill, Mt. Ararat, Mt. Odiorne, Pine Hill, Rattlesnake Hill, Raymond Cliff, Sugar Hill, Tobey Hill.
Historical Places, 131
Hodgdon, Moses, 100
Holy Cross Church, 86
Honor Roll, 86
Hotels & Summer Boarding Houses, 256-259
North Weare Hotel, 258
Whittle's Tavern, 259
Houses, Old and New, 235 to 241
Sugar Hill, 241
Hurricane & Flood, 1938, 150

Illustrations
Incidents, see Anecdotes, 233, 234
Incorporation, 30-34
Indians, 48
Industries, 154 to 156
1888 to 1958
Inscriptions, 102, 103
Insurance, Weare Mutual, 264

Joe English, 49
Juvenile Grange, 139

King's Arrow, 10, 31
Kitchen's, old time, 38
Korean Conflict, 210

Land, 11
Lake Horace, 211, 213, 240
Legion Post, see American Legion
Librarians, 123
Library, Paige Memorial, 122, 123, 238
Lodges:
Mt. William, Odd Fellows, 141
Masons, 269

Mails
Manchester, N. H., 257
Markers, Millstones, 131
Masons, 143
Potentate, 269
Meadow, Hodgdon, 4
Meeting Houses, 120
Meizona (church) Guild, 85
Memorial Building, Stone, 124
Clinton Grove, 103
Meschech Weare, 3
Militia, 106
Miscellaneous, 254
Mountains, 4
Mt. Dearborn, Misery, Wallingford, Mt. William
Mt. William Lodge, I.O.O.F., 141
Hall, 125
Mud, 216, 270
Muster Day, 106

New Hampshire Declaration of Independence, 111
New Town History, preface, 2
North Star Encampment, 142
North Weare Church, 84, 269
North Weare Railroad, 175-179

Odd Fellows, Mt. William Lodge, 141
Olden Times, 35, 39, 49

Old Home Days, 147-149
Officers of the Town, 187-191
Oil Mills (Riverdale), 3, 66
Osborne Memorial Hall, 124
Oxen, 215, 220

Paige, Eben, 123
Paige, Ernest, 3
Parent Teachers Association, 132
Parks, Chase, 211
  Clough State, 265
Patten's Band, 147
Peaslee, Frank, 216, 264
Peculiar People, 50-53
Perkins, Charles, 226
Philbrick-Clement Post (American Legion), 134 to 137
  Commanders, 136
Physicians, 262
Pillsbury Highway Bill, 218
Pine Tree Riot, 40-43
Poets of Weare, 58
Poling, Clarke, Chaplain, 102
Ponds, 7, 8, 9
  Clough, Duck Pond, Ferrin, Joe Pond, Lily Pond No. 1, Lily Pond No. 2, Mt. William, Squamscot Bog, Whitney's Pond.
Post Offices, 125-129
Postmasters, 126-129
Poultry, 171-174
Pound, 39
P.T.A., 132
Public Buildings, 120 to 131
  Meeting Houses, Weare Library, American Legion Hall, Stone Memorial Building, Osborne Memorial Hall, Halestown Grange, Mt. William Lodge, Weare Historical Building, Fire Stations, Post Offices, Town Houses, Historical Places.

Quakers, 80, 82
  Society of Friends
Quotes, 263

Railroads, No. Weare Branch, 175-179
  General, 257
Rebekahs, Star Lodge, 143
Rebellion, 116-119
Reservoir, Hopkinton & Everett, 264
  Weare, see Lake Horace
Rescue Squad, 232
Revolution, 108-115
Richmond Quarterly Meeting, 78
Riverdale (Oil Mills), 3, 235
Rivers, 6
Roads, Abandoned, 219
  Flanders Memorial Road, 103, 217
  State Aid Roads
Robiestown, 3, 14
Rockland, 3-4
Round Trip to Salem, 59-61
Rural Route, 127

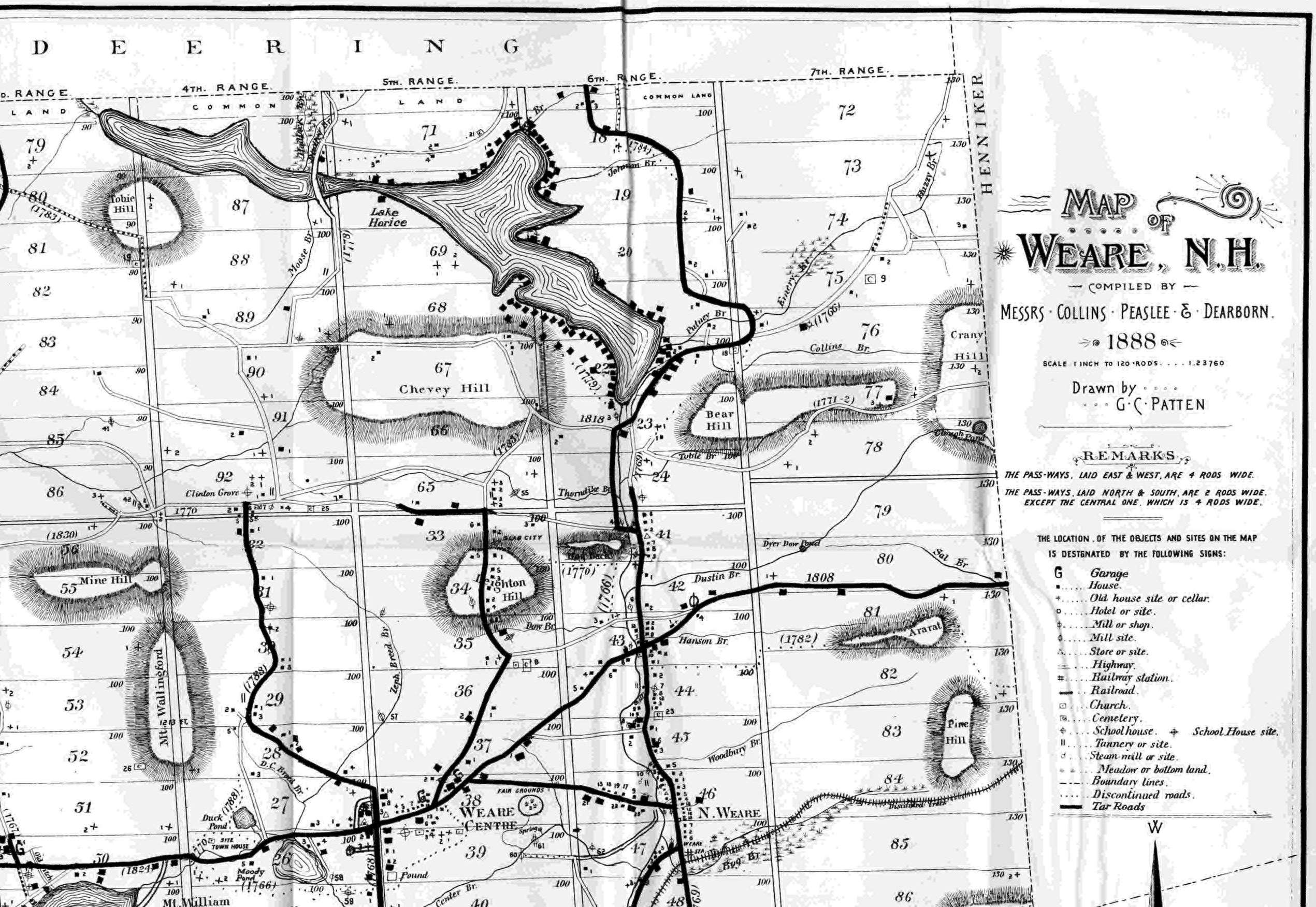
Schools, 90-96
Schools in Weare, 1882-1951, 96
  Elementary, 97
  Weare High, 98
Second Settler, 15
Settlers, Early, 14 to 29
Seven Years War, 106
Shakers, 40
Shingle Weavers, 154
Shoemakers, 157
Sidewalks, 228
Singing Schools, 59
Small Pox, 55
Snow Rollers, 220
Society of Friends (Quakers), 82
South Weare Improvement Society, 139
Spanish American War, 206
Spotted Fever, 57
Stage, 55
Stark, Gen. John, 111
Star Rebekah Lodge, 143
Station Agents, 179
Statistics, Weare, 261
Stone Memorial Building, 124
Street Lights, etc., 226
Sugar Hill, 241

Tanning, 157
Taverns or Inns, 256
Taxes, 48
Tax List, 1900, 192-205
Teachers, Early, 92-96
Telephone:
  Chester Telephone Co., 255
  Dial, 232, 259
  N. E. Telephone Co., 255
  Red Phones, 232
  Weare Telephone Co., 255
Temperance, 63-65
Third Settler, 16
Tithing Man, 47
Town Affairs, 187-205
Town Farm, 53
Town Officers, Listed, 187-191
  Representatives, Moderators, Town Clerks
T.R.A., 218
Traders, 60, 61, 165
Town Houses, 129-131
Trust Funds, 191

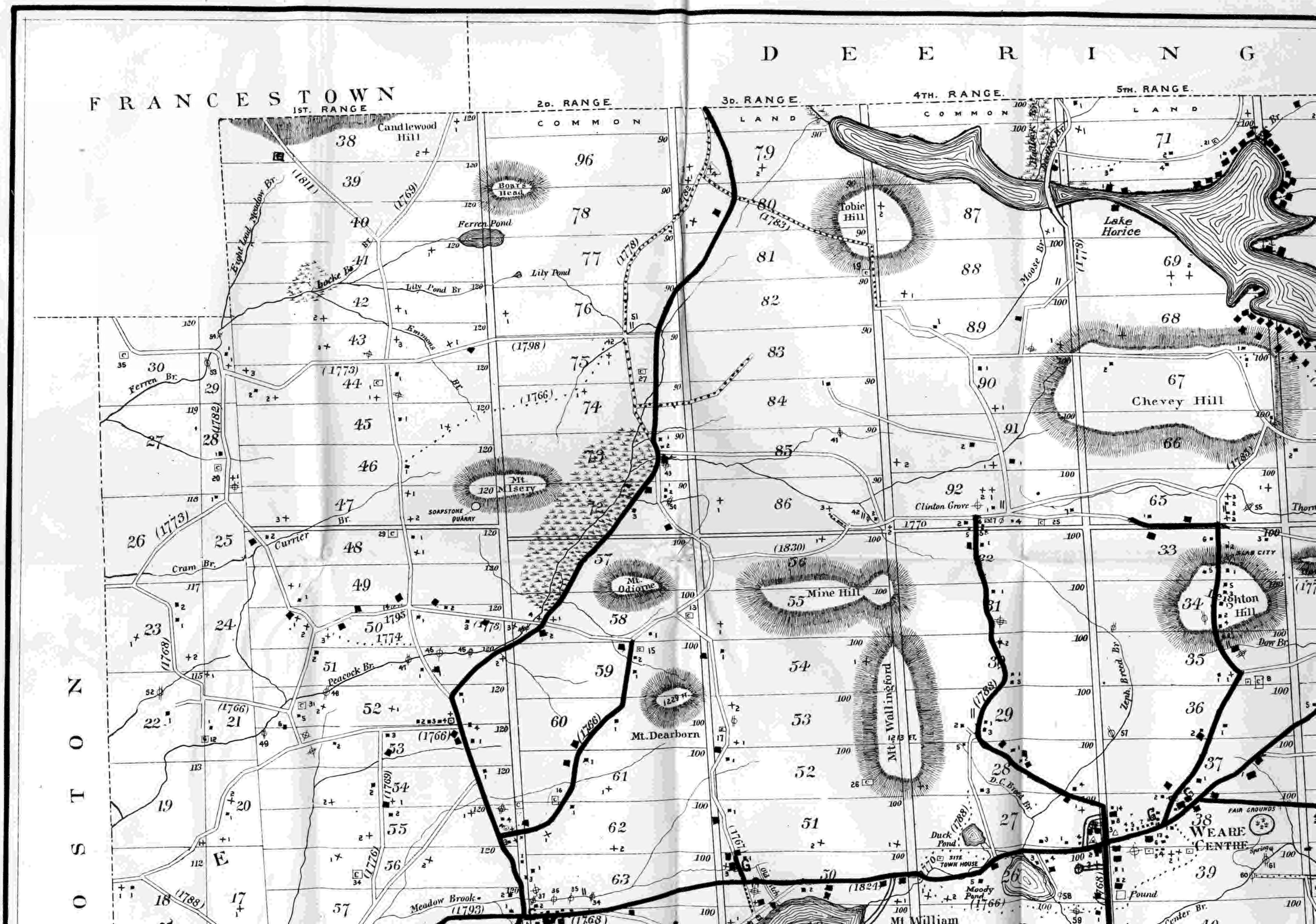
Union Church, South Weare, 87
Universalists, 74
University of New Hampshire, Director, 269

Wars, Early, 106-119
War of 1812, 115

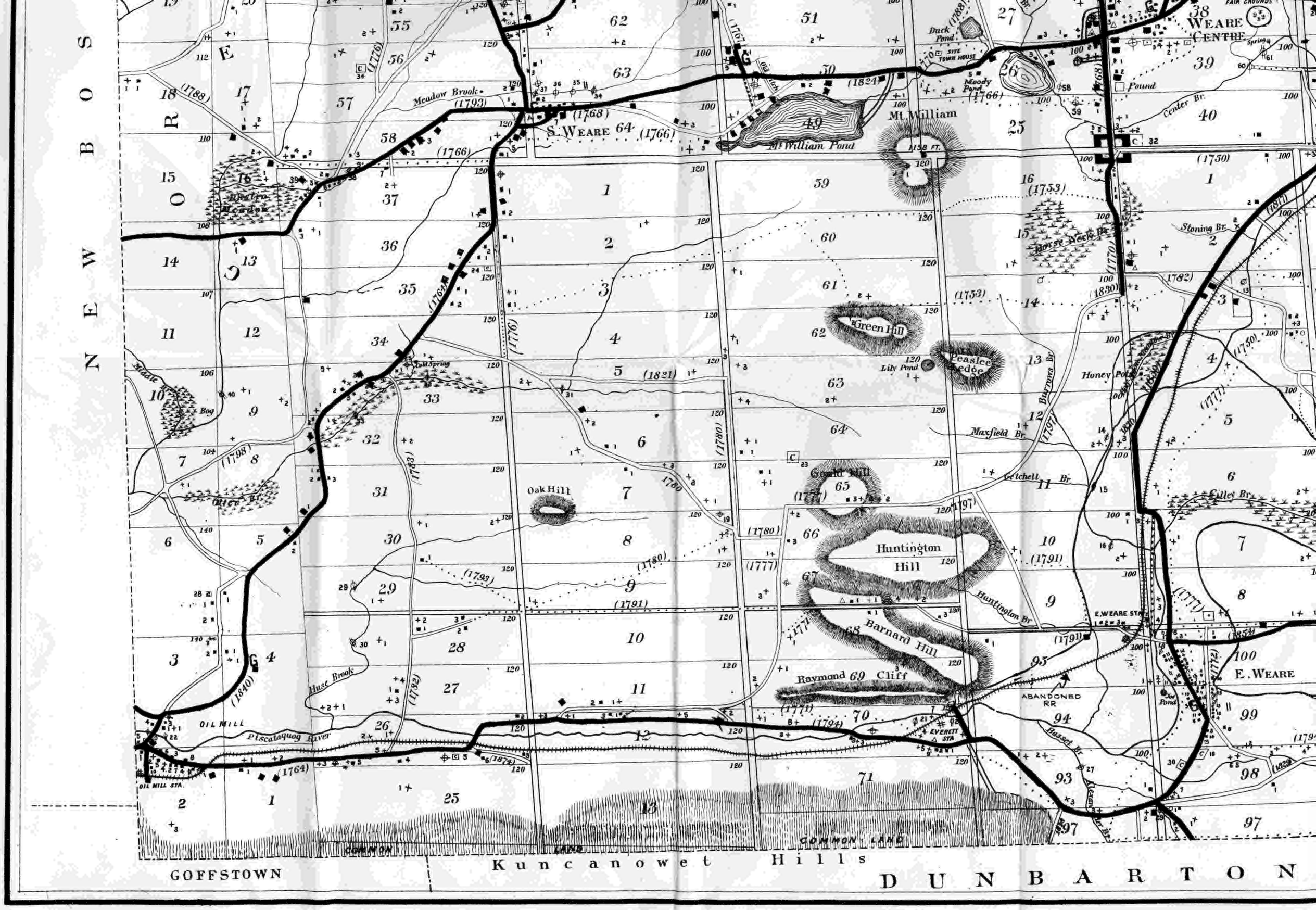
Wars, since 1888, 206
Watering Troughs & Wheel Law, 227
Washingtonian Society, 64
Waterman, George, 235
Weare, Town of:
  Band, 147
  Community, 140
  Fire Department, 229
  Fireman's Auxiliary, 133
  High School, 98
  New Coop, 266
  Historical Building, 125
  Honor Roll, 269
  Library, 122
Weare:
  Mutual Fire Insurance, 264
  P.T.A., 132
  Telephone, 255
  Sentinel, 263
  Town Farm, 63
  Union, W.C.T.U., 65, 141
Weare, Meshech, 103
Weddings, see Golden
Whittle, Dr. John A., 206
Whittle's Tavern, 256, 259
Witches, 63
Woodbury, Dr., 269
World War I, 206
World War II, 208
Wyoming Grange, 137



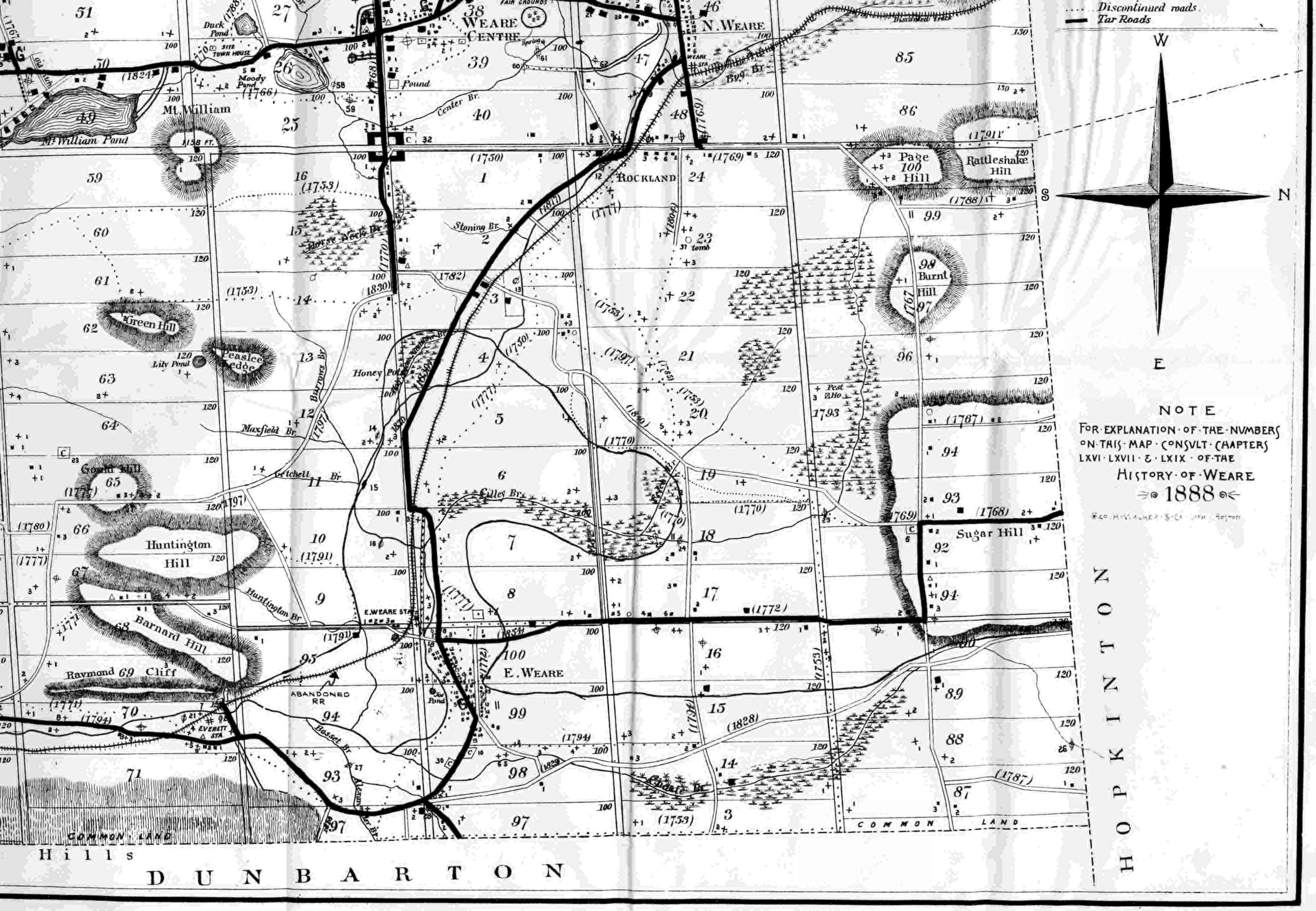
MAP OF WEARE, N.H.
COMPILED BY
MESSRS · COLLINS · PEASLEE · & · DEARBORN.
1888
SCALE 1 INCH TO 120 RODS 1.23760
Drawn by
G·C·PATTEN
REMARKS
THE PASS-WAYS, LAID EAST & WEST, ARE 4 RODS WIDE.
THE PASS-WAYS, LAID NORTH & SOUTH, ARE 2 RODS WIDE. EXCEPT THE CENTRAL ONE, WHICH IS 4 RODS WIDE.
THE LOCATION, OF THE OBJECTS AND SITES ON THE MAP IS DESIGNATED BY THE FOLLOWING SIGNS:
G Garage
House.
Old house site or cellar.
Hotel or site.
Mill or shop.
Mill site.
Store or site.
Highway.
Railway station.
Railroad.
Church.
Cemetery.
School house.
School House site.
Tannery or site.
Steam-mill or site.
Meadow or bottom land.
Boundary lines.
Discontinued roads.
Tar Roads
W
D E E R I N G
4TH. RANGE.
5TH. RANGE.
6TH. RANGE.
7TH. RANGE.
COMMON LAND
HENNIKER
Lake Horice
Tobie Hill
Chevey Hill
Bear Hill
Crany Hill
Mine Hill
Leighton Hill
Mt. Wallingford
Ararat
Pine Hill
Clinton Grove
Dyer Dow Pond
Duck Pond
Moody Pond
Mt. William
WEARE CENTRE
N. WEARE
FAIR GROUNDS
SITE TOWN HOUSE
Pound
Moose Br.
Johnson Br.
Putney Br.
Collins Br.
Tobie Br.
Thorndike Br.
Dustin Br.
Hanson Br.
Woodbury Br.
Sal Br.
Bog Br.
Center Br.
Zeph. Breed Br.
D.C. Breed Br.
Discarded Track



FRANCESTOWN
DEERING
1ST. RANGE
2D. RANGE
3D. RANGE
4TH. RANGE
5TH. RANGE
COMMON LAND
COMMON LAND
Candlewood Hill
Boars Head
Ferren Pond
Lily Pond
Lily Pond Br
Locke Br
Eight Load Meadow Br
Emmons Br
Ferren Br
Currier Br
Cram Br
Peacock Br
Meadow Brook
Mt. Misery
SOAPSTONE QUARRY
Mt. Odiorne
Mt. Dearborn
Mt. Wallingford
Mine Hill
Tobie Hill
Lake Horice
Moose Br
Chevey Hill
Clinton Grove
Leighton Hill
SLAB CITY
Dow Br
Zeph. Breed Br
D.C. Breed Br
Duck Pond
SITE TOWN HOUSE
Moody Pond
Mt. William
WEARE CENTRE
FAIR GROUNDS
Pound
Center Br
Thorn
OSTON



NEW BOSTON
S. WEARE
Mt. William
Mt. William Pond
Meadow Brook
Duck Pond
SITE TOWN HOUSE
Moody Pond
WEARE CENTRE
FAIR GROUNDS
Pound
Center Br.
Stoning Br.
Horse Neck Br.
Green Hill
Peaslee Ledge
Lily Pond
Honey Pot
Burrows Br.
Maxfield Br.
Getchell Br.
Cilley Br.
Gould Hill
Huntington Hill
Huntington Br.
Barnard Hill
Raymond Cliff
E. WEARE STA.
E. WEARE
ABANDONED RR
Basset Br.
EVERETT STA.
Oak Hill
Cold Spring
Middle Br.
Bog
Otter Br.
Huse Brook
OIL MILL
Piscataquog River
OIL MILL STA.
COMMON LAND
Kuncanowet Hills
GOFFSTOWN
DUNBARTON



Discontinued roads
Tar Roads
W
N
S
E
NOTE
FOR EXPLANATION OF THE NUMBERS ON THIS MAP CONSULT CHAPTERS LXVI LXVII & LXIX OF THE HISTORY OF WEARE
1888
WEARE CENTRE
N. WEARE
ROCKLAND
E. WEARE
Mt. William
Mt. William Pond
Green Hill
Peaslee Ledge
Gould Hill
Huntington Hill
Barnard Hill
Raymond Cliff
Page Hill
Rattlesnake Hill
Burnt Hill
Sugar Hill
Duck Pond
Moody Pond
Lily Pond
Honey Pot
Maxfield Br.
Getchell Br.
Huntington Br.
Burrows Br.
Stoning Br.
Center Br.
Cilley Br.
Basset Br.
Horse Neck Br.
Pound
Spring
Joe Pond
E. WEARE STA.
EVERETT STA.
ABANDONED RR
COMMON LAND
Hills
DUNBARTON
HOPKINTON